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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS AND LEADERS OF THE REPUBLIC AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE NOW MAKING AMERICAN HISTORY

IN TWENTY VOLUMES

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL MATERIAL AND ORIGINAL RESEARCH

BY A SELECTED BOARD OF EDITORS

ASSISTED BY A BOARD OF EMINENT HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS AND BY MANY OF THE LEADING MEN AND WOMEN OF THE DAY

VOLUME X.

NEW YORK
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1900

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CODDINGTON, William, colonist and colonial governor of Rhode Island (1640–47; 1648–49; 1674–76, 1678), was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1601. He was appointed by the crown one of the magistrates for Massachusetts, and arrived at Salem on board the Arbella, June 12, 1630. He was several times rechosen to the office; in 1637, however, having sympathized with Vane and the rest of the antinomian party, he lost his position; but was elected by Boston a deputy to the general court, and the same year defended Mrs. Hutchinson at her trial, in opposition to Gov. Winthrop and the ministers. In the meantime he acquired large property in Braintree and Randolph by trading as a merchant, and is credited with having erected the first brick building in Boston. In 1638, with a number of others, he left the colony to seek religious liberty, with the intention of settling on Long Island or Delaware bay; but, by advice of Roger Williams, chose the island of Aquidneck, in Narragansett bay. This, later known as Rhode Island, they bought from the Indians for forty fathoms of white beads, and began a settlement at Pocasset (now Portsmouth), near the northern end. On March 7th eighteen men signed an agreement, forming themselves into a body politic, to be "guided by the absolute laws of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings." Coddington was elected judge or chief magistrate. Five days later, with ten of his companions, he was formally banished from Massachusetts. Before a year had passed three elders were chosen to aid him, and the officials were directed by the freemen to be governed in their action by the general rules of the Word of God, when no particular rule was known. The colony had now become very large, and differences in religious matters disturbed the peace so greatly that, on April 28, 1639, Coddington and seven others agreed to propagate a plantation at the southern end of Aquidneck. These men, nearly all of whom eventually served as chief magistrate, were Nicholas Easton, John Coggeshall, William Brenton, John Clarke, Jeremy Clarke, Thomas Hazard and Henry Bull. On May 16th the settlement was begun. Meanwhile, April 30th, Thomas Hutchinson, who had been one of the treasurers of Portsmouth, was elected judge of that town, and he also served as judge of Newport. On March 12, 1640, Portsmouth and Newport were united, and Coddington became chief magistrate, with the title of governor, a lieutenant-governor and four assistants being chosen at the same time. He held this position until 1647, when, under the parliamentary charter, Portsmouth and Newport were united with the mainland towns, Providence and Warwick, as the Incorporation of Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay. In that same year he aided in forming the body of laws which has been the basis of the government of Rhode Island ever since. In 1648 he was re-elected governor, or president, as the chief magistrate was now called; but, because the union was not satisfactory to him, declined to serve, and for the ensuing year Jeremy Clarke, assistant from Newport, held office as "president regent." Coddington now made an attempt to separate Aquidneck (Rhode Island), and secure its admission into the confederation of the united colonies; but found this could be effected only by a loss of independence and absorption by Plymouth colony. In 1649 he sailed for England to obtain a commission authorizing him to govern the islands of Aquidneck and Canonicut, with a council of six men, during his life, and two years later succeeded. At this the people became alarmed, and dispatched Roger Williams and John Clarke to England, the former, representing Providence Plantations, to secure the revocation of Coddington's commission; the latter, representing Aquidneck, to obtain a confirmation of the charter. In this they were successful, Coddington's commission being revoked in the autumn of 1652. In 1656 the general assembly of Rhode Island struck out of the book of records the transactions which seemed prejudicial to himself. He retired from public affairs, and in 1666 united with the Quakers. In 1674, under the charter granted by Charles II., he was chosen governor of the colony, and was re-elected in 1675 and 1678 (Aug. 28th), in which year he died, Nov. 1st. Coddington published "Demonstrations of True Love Unto the Rulers of Massachusetts, by One Who Was in Authority With Them."

Wm Coddington

HUTCHINSON, William, one of the founders of Portsmouth, R. I., and its second judge or chief magistrate (1639–40), also first judge of Newport

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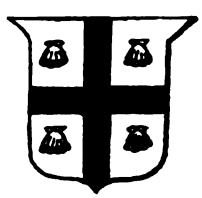
(1639–40), was born at Alford, Lincolnshire, England, not far from 1590, and is said to have been a distant cousin of Col. John Hutchinson, of the parliamentary army. His sister, Mary, became the wife of Rev. John Wheelwright, subsequently pastor of the Puritan church at Mount Wollaston, now Braintree, Mass., and founder of Exeter, N. H. William Hutchinson, about the year 1612, was married to Anne, daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury, also of Lincolnshire, a woman who was destined to become a prominent figure in the early history of New England. They were devoted adherents of Rev. John Cotton, and in 1634 followed him to Massachusetts, arriving at Boston on the Griffin, Sept. 18th. A few weeks later—Oct. 6th—William Hutchinson, merchant, was admitted to membership in the First Church of Boston, of which Cotton was "teacher." He took the freeman's oath March 4, 1635, and soon after was elected a representative to the general court, having his residence at Mount Wollaston, a part of Braintree, territory annexed to Boston in 1634. The "great lott" assigned him is in what is now North Quincy and East Milton, and the fact that the grant was large shows that the Hutchinsons were persons of consequence. In May, 1636, Rev. John Wheelwright arrived in Boston, and in December began to minister to a new church formed at Mount Wollaston, where he was associated with his relatives, the Hutchinsons, and became an exponent of the "dangerous and damnable opinions" which Anne Hutchinson was promulgating. In November, 1637, that "dear saint and servant of God," as her husband called her, was banished from the Bay colony for her so-called heretical teachings, and the family, including a large number of children, removed to Providence, R. I., though their original intention was to join Wheelwright at Exeter. William Hutchinson was one of the founders of Pocasset (Portsmouth), as was Edward Hutchinson, perhaps a brother, and the latter's son, Edward. William Hutchinson was chosen one of the treasurers of the town, if such it could be called, and on April 30, 1639, was made judge or chief magistrate. Gov. Winthrop, who was bitterly opposed to Mrs. Hutchinson, and even suspected her of witchcraft, made the following entry in his journal regarding this event: "At Aquiday the people grew very tumultuous, and put out Mr. Coddington and the other three magistrates, and chose Mr. Hutchinson only, a man of very mild temper and weak parts, and wholly guided by his wife, who had been the beginner of all the former troubles in the country, and still continued to breed disturbances." Hutchinson was judge also of Newport, and held office until March 12, 1640, at which time Portsmouth and Newport were united under one government, and Coddington was returned. Sparks, the historian, says of Hutchinson: "Doubtless, as in the last days at the island he reviewed his pilgrimage, it must have seemed strange to him to find himself and his family cut off from fellowship with the companions of his youth, who, though still living with him on a foreign shore, which they had sought together for freedom of faith, had been divided by a wider barrier than the ocean. We do not know that he ever complained of his lot. Perhaps it was not to him so great a hardship as to us it appears." Mr. Hutchinson died in 1642, and not long after his wife removed to New Netherland, where she was massacred by the Indians.

COGGESHALL, John, president of Providence Plantations (1647–48) was born in the county of Essex, England, in 1599. The family was an ancient one, of Norman origin, and was possessed of large estates in Essex and Suffolk, including the manor of Little Coggeshall and Codham Hall, Wethersfield, in the vicinity of Coggeshall-on-the-Blackwater. John Coggeshall, who was a merchant, emigrated to New England in 1632, arriving in Boston on the ship Lion, Sept. 16th, and bringing with him his wife Mary and three children, John, Joshua and Ann. He and his wife soon joined the church at Roxbury, of which John Eliot was pastor, and on Nov. 6th John Coggeshall was admitted a freeman. For the better prosecution of his trade he removed to Boston in the spring of 1634 and united with the church under Wilson and Cotton, of which he was chosen a deacon. His wealth and ability caused him to take a prominent place in the little community, and he was elected one of the first board of selectmen, which began its duties Sept. 1, 1634. At the first general court, convened in May, 1634, he, together with Edmund Quincy and Capt. John Underhill, represented Boston. He served in the same capacity seven times, but for defending a petition in behalf of Rev. John Wheelwright, was, in November, 1634, disfranchised and admonished to keep the peace on pain of banishment, and on Jan. 19, 1638, was one of the seventy-five supporters of Anne Hutchinson, who were disarmed. In the spring of 1638 he and fifteen others, under the leadership of William Coddington and John Clarke, went by land to Providence, and through the influence of Roger Williams and Sir Henry Vane, bought from the Narragansetts the island of Aquidneck, subsequently called Rhode Island. On the 7th of March they, with several others, signed a civil compact incorporating themselves into a body politic, and a few days later began the settlement of Pocasset (Portsmouth) at the northern end of Aquidneck. Five days after the compact was signed, Coddington and nine others of his party, including Coggeshall, were formally banished by the general court of Massachusetts. At the first town meeting Coggeshall and William Hutchinson were appointed treasurers for one year. In January, 1639, three elders were appointed to assist Coddington, the judge or chief magistrate, and of these Coggeshall was one. He was one of the leading men of Portsmouth who settled Newport in May, 1639, and the house he built remained standing until late in the nineteenth century. In 1640, March 12, Newport, and Portsmouth, which had been under William Hutchinson for a year, united. A change was now made in the number of magistrates and in their titles. The chief officer was called governor, the next in office deputy governor and the other officers, now four in number, assistants. Coddington was elected governor and Coggeshall an assistant. The charter procured from parliament, in 1644, by Roger Williams united the various settlements as the Incorporation of Providence Plantations in the Narragansett bay in New England, and gave them "full power and authority to rule and govern themselves." It was not until 1647, however, that the organization was effected, and then, on May 19th, Newport and Portsmouth, Providence and Shawomet (Warwick) became confederated under Coggeshall as president, the title governor having been abolished. Pawtuxet (now Cranston), settled in 1661, was not included, having placed itself under the protection of Massachusetts. Roger Williams was chosen assistant for Providence, William Coddington for Newport and Randall Holden for Warwick. Gov. Coggeshall, or Coxsall, as the name was sometimes spelled, died in office about Nov. 23, 1647, and was buried on his estate at Newport. A granite monument marks the spot. His wife survived him thirty-seven years. His son, John, who was acting governor in 1689–90, held several offices during his father's lifetime.



Coggeshall Arms

CLARKE, Jeremiah, or **Jeremy,** acting president of Providence Plantations (1648–49), was born in England and became a resident of Pocasset

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(Portsmouth), R. I., soon after its settlement. He was chosen constable, and in 1640 was appointed to the same office in Newport, of which he had been one of the founders. At the general assembly, held in May, 1647, to formally adopt the charter procured by Roger Williams and to elect magistrates, Clarke was chosen treasurer of the united colonies. At the first general election held after the union, May, 1648, he was continued in his office and also was appointed an assistant. Coddington, who was a royalist, and about to attempt to withdraw Aquidneck from the confederacy and unite it to Plymouth, did not attend this session, yet was elected president. As he continued to absent himself, he was suspended for charges and Clarke was chosen to act as chief magistrate, with the title of president-regent, until Coddington should be cleared or another president elected. He served until March, 1649, when Roger Williams succeeded him as acting governor. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Pres. Clarke was married to Frances Latham, and had several children, one of whom, Walter, was several times governor.

SMITH, John, president of Providence Plantations (1649–50) and president of the seceded towns of Providence and Warwick (1652–53), emigrated to this country as early as 1631, and Savage ("Genealogical Dictionary") believes him to have been a resident of Salem, Mass., about that time. There he became a friend and admirer of Roger Williams, and a few years later the latter, in a letter, alluded to him as a "merchant or shop-keeper that lived in Boston." He removed to Providence soon after its settlement, and thence to Warwick, which he represented in the general assembly of May, 1648. In May, 1649, he was elected president of the united colonies, succeeding Roger Williams, who had been acting president since March of that year, but had declined to serve again. Smith himself at first declined; but having been fined £10, in accordance with a law passed by the same assembly to prevent refusal to serve in office, withdrew his objections, and was duly inducted. He was succeeded by Nicholas Easton, and then, in 1652, was again called to the chief magistracy, but as president of Providence and Warwick only, Newport and Portsmouth having withdrawn from the confederacy. He served until May, 1653. He built a fortress-like stone dwelling, and this was the only building left when Warwick was burned during King Philip's war. In the charter of 1663 he is named as one of the assistants; but he died early in 1664, before the document reached Rhode Island. According to Savage, he left a wife and a son, aged forty-one. He is usually spoken of as John Smith, of Warwick, to distinguish him from "John Smith, the miller," one of the party of five who, with Roger Williams, founded Providence.

EASTON, Nicholas, president of Providence Plantations (1650–51, 1654) and colonial governor of Rhode Island (1672–74), was born in Wales in 1593, and was a tanner by trade. In 1634 he took the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and, with his sons, Peter and John, embarked at London on the ship Mary and John, arriving in Boston in May. He was admitted a freeman at Boston that same year, and was a representative in the general court in 1635. In 1637 he and his sons began the settlement of Agawam, or Newbury, whence they removed to Hampton, now in New Hampshire. In both places Mr. Easton was involved in difficulties with the authorities, owing to his support of Anne Hutchinson, and in 1638 he removed to Rhode Island. He was one of the eighteen who agreed to settle Aquidneck, and signed the compact by which the parties pledged themselves to be governed; but he was not admitted a freeman at Portsmouth until Aug. 20th of the same year. He projected a water-mill for the use of the plantation, and was granted timber and land for that purpose. In January, 1639, he was appointed one of three "elders" to assist Judge Coddington. The growth of Portsmouth was so rapid that it was decided to start a new settlement on the southwest side of Aquidneck, and Easton and his sons arrived there by boat on May 1st, and put up the first permanent shelter. In December of that year he was fined for attending the quarter court without a weapon. At the first general court held at Newport, March 12, 1640, he was chosen an assistant. In 1642 he was re-elected, and continued in office until the charter government was organized five years later. In May, 1650, he was elected president of the united colonies, and held office until August, 1651; that is, until Coddington returned from England with a charter giving him power to govern Aquidneck and Conanicut islands for life. The latter succeeded in withdrawing the island towns from the confederacy, but not without opposition, although dissensions and jealousies already divided the towns. The records of the general assembly of Providence and Warwick of October, 1651, contain the following entry: "Whereas Mr. Nicholas Easton, formerly president of the province . . . hath of late deserted his office, and he, together with the two towns on Rhode Island, have declined and fallen off . . . we . . . stand embodied and incorporated as before." Samuel Gorton, of Warwick, was chosen acting president in Easton's place, and was succeeded by John Smith and Gregory Dexter, successively. In 1653 Easton was chosen an assistant to John Sandford, Sr., president of Aquidneck or Rhode Island. In May, 1654, a general assembly of the four towns was held, though the union was not perfected, and Easton was chosen president; but on Sept. 12th of the same year, when the towns were actually reunited, he was succeeded by Roger Williams. From May, 1666, until May, 1669, he was deputy governor, and again from May, 1670, until May, 1671, acting in the place of William Brenton, who had refused to serve as governor. At the same time his sons, Peter and John, were chosen to office, the former as attorney-general (a re-election), the latter as treasurer. Gov. Easton was re-elected in May, 1672, and remained in office until May, 1674, when he was succeeded by William Coddington. He was married three times. His second wife was the widow of Thomas Beecher; his third wife, Ann Clayton, was married to Gov. Henry Bull. By these two wives he had seven or eight children. His son, John, was governor in 1690–95. Gov. Easton became a member of the Society of Friends many years before his death. He died at Newport, Aug. 15, 1675.

GORTON, Samuel, president of Providence and Warwick (Oct. 1651–May, 1652). (See Vol. VII., p. 178.)

DEXTER, Gregory, president of Providence and Warwick (1653–54), was born in London, it is believed, early in the seventeenth century. He was associated with one Coleman in the printing and stationery business, and brought out Roger Williams' "Key into the Language of North America" (1643). Either because he became a disciple of Williams, or, as one account states, because he printed a piece that displeased the government and fled to escape imprisonment, he emigrated to Rhode Island, where he arrived in 1643, "to enjoy," as he expressed it, "the sweet cup of liberty." He was received into the church at Providence that same year, and was one of the fifty-four persons to whom town lots were assigned "in the grand purchase." He is said to have been well bred. Undoubtedly he was a man of considerable parts, for in 1651 he was elected town clerk, being the first to hold that office in Providence, and in 1648, 1650 and 1652 represented the town in the general assembly. He was one of the commissioners sent to

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Aquidneck or Rhode Island in February, 1653, with proposals for a reunion of Newport and Portsmouth with the mainland towns. In May of the same year he was chosen president of Providence and Warwick, Rhode Island maintaining her independent position. After the reunion, in May, 1654, he again became town clerk of Providence, and in September, 1654, was instructed, together with Pres. Williams, to "send letters of humble thanksgiving to His Highness, the Lord Protector, and Sir Henry Vane, Mr. Holland, and to Mr. John Clarke, in ye name of ye colonie," for their services in settling the divisions that had vexed the state. In February, 1669, Rev. William Wickenden, fourth pastor of the Baptist church, died, and Mr. Dexter, who had been a preacher in England, was chosen to succeed him. The Baptist historian, Rev. Morgan Edwards, says of him: "He was never observed to laugh, seldom to smile. So earnest was he in his ministry that he could hardly forbear preaching when he came into a house or met with a concourse of people out of doors"; nevertheless, Roger Williams spoke of him in a letter as "a sanguine, cheerful man." From time to time he took part in civic affairs, and in 1677 was prominent, as one of the defendants in behalf of Providence, in some trials concerning jurisdiction, in which Warwick was the plaintiff. Mr. Dexter was married to Abigail Fullerton, who bore him three sons: Stephen, James and John; and a daughter, Abigail, who became the wife of James Angell. He died about the year 1700.

SANFORD, or **SANDFORD, John,** president of Portsmouth and Newport (1653–54), was born in England about the year 1600. He emigrated to New England in 1631, landed in Boston, and in the following year (April 3d) was admitted a freeman. A little later he was appointed cannoneer of the fort. Having become a supporter of Anne Hutchinson, he was disarmed in November, 1637, and in 1638 went to Providence. He signed the civil compact, formed March 7th by the settlers of Aquidneck island, and thus became one of the founders of Pocasset (Portsmouth); but was not named in the decree of banishment issued by the general court of Massachusetts against Coddington and some of his followers. In 1640 he was appointed constable for Portsmouth, and in 1647, under the charter uniting the several towns in a confederacy, was chosen governor's assistant. In 1649 he was again chosen assistant. In May, 1653, he was chosen president of Aquidneck (Portsmouth and Newport), succeeding William Coddington, whose power had been repealed, and held office until May, 1654, when, the union of the four towns being established, he was chosen general treasurer. During his incumbency as president Aquidneck took an active part in the war with the Dutch, in behalf of the English on Long Island, granting commissions to act against the enemy and fitting out privateers, acts which were denounced by the more conservative towns of the mainland. With the exception of one year (1661–62), Sanford was general treasurer from 1654 until 1664. He served as attorney-general in 1662–64 and 1670–71, and was recorder or secretary of state in 1656–61, 1668–69, 1671–76, and 1677–86. On March 1, 1664, it was ordered that Gov. Arnold, John Greene, Jr., Mr. Card and Mr. Sanford "be desired to draw up their thoughts concerning a Preface or Prologue to the Proceedings of the Present Court" (the first held under the charter). In October of the same year he was on a commission to revise the laws, the other members being Roger Williams, John Greene, Jr., John Clarke and Joseph Torrey. In 1665 he was one of the commissioners appointed to adjust the eastern boundary of the colony with Plymouth. It is said that some of his family accompanied Anne Hutchinson, when she removed from Rhode Island. His son, Peleg, was governor in 1680–83. The date of Gov. Sanford's death is unknown.

Sandford Arms

WILLIAMS, Roger, founder of Rhode Island and sixth president of the united towns (1654–57), was born in London, probably in 1604, son of James Williams, a well-to-do tailor, and Alice Honeychurch, his wife, and was related to the Pembertons, a family of gentle birth. Sir Edward Coke, "who was often pleased to call him his son," became interested in the youth, and in 1621 sent him to Sutton's Hospital (afterward the Charter House), whence, in 1625, he went to Cambridge University, being matriculated a pensioner at Pembroke College. Before this, according to his own statement, his conscience was "persuaded against the national church and ceremonies and bishops," much to the indignation of his parents, who belonged to the established church, and who "persecuted" him "in and out of the house." He took the degree of B.A. in 1627, and in 1629 became chaplain to Sir William Masham, of Otes, High Laver, Essex, whose wife was a cousin of Oliver Cromwell. Not far distant was Chelmsford, where Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, Conn., was then preaching, and a strong friendship grew up between these two clergymen, who were destined to exert a powerful influence on religious and civil life in New England. Williams was married to a Mary Warnerd, or Warner, and on Dec. 11, 1630, sailed from Bristol on the Lion, arriving at Boston Feb. 5, 1631. Here he met with a welcome, and was invited to preach, the pastor of the church, Rev. John Wilson, being absent in England, but refused, according to Winthrop, "because they would not make a public declaration of their repentance for having communed with the Church of England while they lived there." Williams himself said, "I durst not officiate to an unseparated people." He became colleague to Skelton at Salem in April; the magistrates "marveled at the choice," and in August he went to Plymouth as assistant to its minister, Ralph Smith. While there he preached to the Indians as well as the whites, learned their language and visited them in their wigwams. Gov. Bradford pronounced him "a man godly and zealous, having many precious parts, and of teaching well approved," but "very unsettled in judgment." His hearers dissenting from "divers of his singular opinions," which, they were assured by Elder Brewster, might lead to "rigid separation and Anabaptistry," he went back to Salem, with a few disciples, in 1633, and became assistant pastor. In 1634, on the death of Mr. Skelton, he became sole minister, and now began to act in what Winthrop characterized as a "presumptuous" manner. The home government had become prejudiced against the Bay colony, by reports that its government was unsettled, and had even demanded its charter. Williams now added fresh fuel to the fire by asserting that the charter was invalid, the land given away by the king being the property of the Indians. He also claimed that neither bishop nor king had the right to prescribe religious faith, holding that man is responsible to God alone; denounced the law which required every man to contribute to the support of the church; disputed the right of the general court to administer a freeman's oath; denounced other churches for refusing, at his request, to discipline certain magistrates, members of the same, calling their ministers hirelings and their doctrines corrupt. He was settled over the church at Salem in 1635; but, partly because some of its members would not renounce communion with the churches that had fallen under his displeasure, he, with his wife and seven others, withdrew, and held services in his own

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house. In July, 1635, the general court summoned the offender to answer for his teaching, which threatened to subvert both church and state. A warm controversy followed. On Oct. 18th he appeared in his own defense, and the next day was ordered, by a small majority, to leave the colony within six weeks. The date of this exile was soon deferred until spring, on condition of his silence; but silent he could not be, and the court, finding that the infection spread, determined to send him to England. Warned of the approach of a party sent to arrest him, he took to the woods in January, 1636, and was for "fourteen weeks sorely tossed in a bitter season, not knowing what bread or bed did mean." By the advice of Winthrop, one of several high in office, who were friendly to him, he directed his steps toward Narragansett bay. His kindness to the Indians now bore fruit; he was welcomed by Massasoit, and was given a piece of land at Rehoboth, on the Seekonk, within the bounds of Plymouth colony. This made his friend, Gov. Winslow, of Plymouth, uneasy; for it would not do to offend the Bay colony by harboring him. "Lovingly" advised by Winslow to remove to the other side of the river, where he could have the country free before him, Williams decided to go further, and in June, with five companions, who had followed him from Salem, he dropped down the Seekonk in a canoe, crossed the head of Narragansett bay, and, passing up the Mooshausick, landed at what is now known as Slate rock, and was greeted by the Indians as netop (friend). He named the spot Providence, trusting "it might be a shelter for persons distressed for conscience." Canonicus and Miantonomoh deeded him a large tract; friends and disciples joined him, and in 1638 he welcomed Coddington and others, driven from Boston as a result of the Wheelwright controversy. Winthrop feared that the new colony "would have no magistrates," but it became the freest state in the world. "Its founder kept to himself," says Bancroft, "not a foot of land, not a tittle of power, more than was open to any comer." His influence prevented the Narragansett Indians from joining the Pequots, and thus saved the older colonies from possible destruction. He requited their evil with good, and did them many services in later years, though they refused to admit Rhode Island into the New England confederacy, and would have left her defenceless. Though the new state tolerated every shade of opinion and interfered with none, its founder's hope was justified, that "our popularity shall not prove an anarchy, and so a common tyranny." He himself seems to have been less firmly an Anabaptist than is usually supposed. He did, indeed, accept immersion in March, 1639, from E. Holliman, a layman, whom he then baptized with others; but he separated, four months later, from the society or church which he had formed with them, finding it to lack "a visible succession and apostolic authority." To the end of his life he was a seeker, a seceder, an intensely devout Christian, who belonged to and approved no sect. In 1643 he went to England, and, with Vane's help, secured the most liberal charter yet known, signed March 14th. While in London he published "A Key into the Language of America" (1643; written on shipboard; this found favor with the Long parliament, and was reprinted at Providence in 1827); a pamphlet answering "Mr. Cotton's Letter" about his banishment; and "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution" (1644). The last was answered by Cotton in 1647, and in 1652 Williams replied with "The Bloody Tenent Made Yet More Bloody by Mr. Cotton's Endeavor to Wash It White"; these two were republished in London in 1848. The controversy was less acrid than these titles would suggest, or was then usual. A tract by him, "Christenings Make Not Christians," was published in London in 1645. On his return, in September, 1644, he brought letters from parliament to serve as a safe-conduct in Boston and its territories. At home he was received with joy, and was offered the governorship, which he declined; but in March–May, 1649, he was acting governor. In 1651 William Coddington arrived, with a commission as governor of Aquidneck and Canonicut. To procure the abrogation of this, Williams went again to England in November, 1651, with John Clarke, who remained there, and obtained a new charter in 1663. It is a remarkable fact in regard to this charter, that it was so liberal in its provisions that it was not even changed by the revolution, but remained in force until 1842. This time he staid three years, to "practice the Hebrew, the Greek, Latin, French and Dutch." He took pupils, whom he instructed "by words, phrases, and constant talk," rejecting all rules of grammar as a "tyranny." He was intimate with Milton, who called him "that noble confessor of religious liberty, that extraordinary man and most enlightened legislator." During this lengthened visit he put forth his second answer to Cotton, mentioned above; "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health and Their Preservatives" (1652), and a tract, "The Hireling Ministry None of Christ's" (1652). Returning in 1654, he was president of Rhode Island until 1657; commissioner to settle its eastern boundary in 1663, a deputy in 1667, and an assistant for five separate years, having been the third named in the charter. In several respects he altered the opinions he had promulgated in Massachusetts. Thus, in 1657, he arraigned for high treason one Harris, for objecting on conscience "to yield subjection to any human order amongst men." In 1672 he praised the New England ministry for their piety. In 1681 he declared it to be the duty of every man to strengthen the bond of authority. He abhorred the ways of the Quakers, though he would not have them persecuted, and in 1672 challenged George Fox to a public discussion. Fox, however, left the country without receiving the challenge, and it was accepted by three others, with whom Mr. Williams debated for three days, without, however, the opinion of any of the disputants being changed. In 1676 he published "George Fox Digged Out of His Burrowes," and was answered by his adversary, in 1679, with "A New England Firebrand Quenched." During King Philip's war Mr. Williams served as a captain of militia; his house was burned at that time, and the council of the Massachusetts Bay colony gave him permission to abide within its jurisdiction, on condition that he should not make himself obnoxious. This did not, however, revoke the decree of banishment. Land for a public park now bearing his name was bequeathed to the city in 1871, by a descendant, Betsey Williams, who inherited it by direct succession from its original owner, a son of Roger. In accordance with the will, a monument was erected (in 1877), though the town had voted one in 1771. The state has placed his statue in the capitol at Washington. His works were published by the Narragansett Club in six quarto volumes (1866–74), and sixty-five letters from him to the Winthrops were printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1863. His life has been written by James D. Knowles (1834); by William Gammell, in Sparks' "American Biography" (1845); by Romeo Elton (1852), and by Oscar Straus (1894). His banishment has been discussed in verse ("Whatcheer") by Job

Roger Williams.

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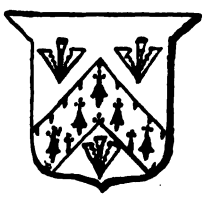
Durfee (1832), and in prose by Henry M. Dexter ("As to Roger Williams"), who wrote much about various points in his life. He is eulogized in Masson's "Life of John Milton." A seemingly fair conclusion with regard to the character and attainments of Roger Williams may be quoted as follows: "His memory is deserving of lasting honor for the correctness of his opinions respecting liberty of conscience and for the generous toleration which he established. So superior was he to the meanness of revenge, and such was his magnanimity, that he exerted all his influence with the Indians in favor of Massachusetts, and ever evinced the greatest friendship for the colony from which he had been driven. For some of its principal men he preserved the highest affection, and maintained a correspondence with them. In his controversial writings, especially with Mr. Cotton respecting toleration, he shows himself a master of argument. His talents were of a superior order. In the religious doctrines which he embraced he seems to have been remarkably consistent. The Scriptures he read in the originals. Though his writings and his conduct in the latter period of his life evince that he was under the influence of the Christian spirit; yet his mind was so shrouded in doubt and uncertainty, that he lived in the neglect of the ordinances of the Gospel." Tyler, in his "History of American Literature," calls him "a very human and fallible man, with a large head, a warm heart, a healthy body, an eloquent and imprudent tongue; not a symmetrical person, poised, cool, accurate, circumspect; a man very anxious to be genuine and to get at the truth, but impatient of slow methods, trusting gallantly to his own intuitions, easily deluded by his own hopes; an imaginative, sympathetic, affluent, impressive man; an optimist; his master passion benevolence." Southey said of him: "He began the first civil government upon earth that gave equal liberty of conscience." It was his glory to be far ahead of his age, and to have later ages accept his principles as axioms and live by them. Williams died in the spring of 1683, leaving a number of children. In 1860 his ashes were exhumed and removed to the North burying ground.

ARNOLD, Benedict, president of Providence Plantations (1657–60, 1662–63) and colonial governor of Rhode Island (1663–66, 1669–72, 1677–78), was born in England, Dec. 21, 1615, eldest son of William Arnold, of Leamington, Warwickshire, one of the early settlers of Hingham, Mass. William Arnold was one of the twelve associates to whom Roger Williams conveyed the lands granted to him by the Indians, and who incorporated themselves into a township, promising, for themselves and others, to render an active or passive obedience to any orders or agreements made by a majority of the masters of families, but only in civil things. He was one of the four who settled at Pawtuxet in 1638. In 1639 the sachem, Miantonomoh, confirmed the sale of lands to Williams, and the memorandum to the original deed was witnessed by Williams and Benedict Arnold. The latter, having become a resident of Pawtuxet, became involved in disputes with Samuel Gorton and his party, who settled at that place in 1641, and in 1642, together with his father and two others, petitioned the general court of Massachusetts to take Pawtuxet under its government and jurisdiction. Massachusetts, which was only too glad to comply, appointed the four applicants justices of the peace. Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," in speaking of this act, says: "Thus a foreign jurisdiction was set up in the very midst of the infant colony, which greatly increased the difficulties of its existence."



Arnold Arms

Arnold became a trader with the Indians, and, having learned their language, was often employed as an interpreter and commissioner; but in 1645 was accused by the Narragansetts of misrepresenting them in a reply sent by him as messenger to the court of Rhode Island. He removed to Newport in 1653, and was one of the commissioners appointed to bring about the reunion of the island and the mainland towns under the charter of 1644. In 1654 he was elected assistant from Providence, under Roger Williams, and in 1655 was re-elected. In May, 1657, he succeeded Roger Williams as president, and held office until May, 1660. During this period his father and other residents of Pawtuxet obtained release from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and their town was reunited to Rhode Island, while the "Narragansett country" was annexed, and named King's Province. During this period also the united colonies urged Rhode Island to banish the Quakers already there and to prevent any more from entering the state, to which Arnold and his assistants replied that freedom of conscience was the ground of their charter, and should be maintained. Arnold was re-elected in 1662, and continued in office after the charter of Charles II. was received, being the first governor under it, the title of president having been discarded. This charter was granted to the "colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." In May, 1666, he was succeeded by William Brenton; but returned to office in May, 1669, and served until May, 1672. During his second term there was a revival of a controversy with Connecticut, the latter claiming Narragansett bay as her eastern limit, while Rhode Island maintained that by the terms of her charter the Pawcatuck river was the boundary line between the two colonies, and with great difficulty serious trouble was averted. In 1677 Gov. Arnold was once more made chief magistrate, his election, according to the historian, Arnold, being "a triumph of the war party." He was re-elected in 1678, but was too ill to attend the assembly, and died on June 20th, before its adjournment. In his will he mentions the ancient structure alluded to in Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor," and for so long a time a subject of dispute among antiquarians, calling it "my stone-built windmill." Arnold, the historian says: "Throughout his long and honorable life he displayed talents of a brilliant order, which were ever used for the welfare of his fellow men." Gov. Arnold was married to Damaris, daughter of Stukely Westcott, of Providence, and left a large family. His daughter, Sarah, was the first wife of Daniel Updike, attorney-general of Rhode Island. Among other descendants was Benedict Arnold, the traitor.

BRENTON, William, president of Providence Plantations (1660–62), and governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (1660–69), is said to have been born at Hammersmith, near London, of a family of wealth and social position. He emigrated to Massachusetts bay in 1633, arriving on the Griffin, and soon after was admitted to the church in Boston, of which John Cotton was teacher. He was admitted a freeman, May 14, 1634; was chosen a representative in 1635, and was a selectman in 1634–37. He removed to Rhode Island in 1638, and was admitted a freeman of Pocasset or Portsmouth, August 20th. In January, 1639, he was chosen one of the elders who were, for the first time, appointed to assist "Judge" Coddington, and in April he with Coddington and others signed an agreement "to propagate a plantation in the midst of the island." This was Newport, and Brenton was granted four acres there, including a point of land still known by his name, where Fort Adams now stands. He called this estate Hammersmith after his English birthplace, erected a large brick house and laid out handsome grounds, but it would

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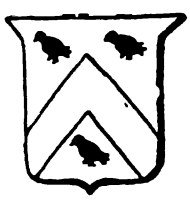
appear that he did not make it his residence immediately, since, according to Arnold he was living in Portsmouth in the spring of 1640, when, March 12th, he was elected deputy governor of Aquidneck. His name is most honorably associated with a letter sent in 1640 to the governor of Massachusetts by the governors of Hartford, New Haven and Aquidneck, seeking to learn his plans with regard to the Indians, and declaring their dislike of such as would exterminate the natives, and their desire to gain them by justice and kindness. The office of deputy governor was held by Brenton until May 29, 1647, and again from November, 1663, to May, 1665. Not long after 1650 he removed to Boston where he served as a selectman in 1652–57, and contributed more than any other man, save one, toward the building of a new town house. In 1658 he obtained a grant of a large tract of land on the Merrimac river, which became known as Brenton's farm. Later he became a proprietor of "the Narragansett country," west of Narragansett bay. Returning to Newport he was, in May, 1660, elected president of the united towns and served two years. During this period Misquamicock (Westerly) was settled by Newport men, and as this was within the township of Southertown (Stonington), which had been incorporated by Massachusetts in 1658, the dispute about jurisdiction and boundary lines was revived, and the claims of Massachusetts again denied. In May, 1666, Brenton succeeded Benedict Arnold as governor under the new charter and served until May, 1669. Internal dissensions in Providence, the outbreak of war between England and Holland and France, making invasion a possibility, rumors of an Indian conspiracy, and fresh troubles with Connecticut over the the Narragansett country made his office anything but a sinecure. In 1670 he removed to Taunton, Mass., and was living there in May, 1672, when he was again elected governor. He refused to return to office, and Nicholas Easton was then chosen. Gov. Brenton was married at Boston, supposably to Martha, daughter of Thomas Burton, and had seven children. His oldest son, Jahleel, collector and surveyor-general of the customs of the colony, died without issue; William, the second son, was one of the early settlers of Bristol; Ebenezer, the third son, also lived in Bristol, and had a son of the same name who bore the title of major. The daughters were named: Sarah, Mehitable, Abigail and Elizabeth; the first named became the wife of Rev. Joseph Eliot, son of "the apostle" and pastor of the church at Guilford, Conn. A great-grandson of Gov. Brenton, Jahleel, became an admiral in the British navy, and the latter's sons, Sir Jahleel and Edward, held the offices of admiral and post-captain respectively. Still another descendant, John, was secretary to Adm. Provost on the East India station, and a post-captain. Gov. Brenton died in Newport, in 1674.



Brenton Arms

CLARKE, Walter, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1676–77, 1686, 1696–98), was born in Newport in 1640, son of Gov. Jeremiah or Jeremy and Frances (Latham) Clarke. In May, 1676, he was chosen governor. King Philip's war had broken out meanwhile and as Providence was threatened by the Indians, Capt. Arthur Fenner and others appealed to him to establish a garrison there. Replying to their complaints that the government had not been mindful of them, he wrote, "I know your losses have been great and your exercises many which do and may exasperate to passionate words, yet men should keep within the bounds of reason, lest what they threaten others with may fall on themselves." A little later, March 29th, Providence was nearly destroyed, and being again called on he agreed "to bear the charge of ten men upon the colony's account." It was a trying time for him, for the Quakers, of whom he was one, were the dominant party in the colony, and the war, which Rhode Island had not provoked, was unpopular for moral as well as political reasons, yet he did his best to protect the state and to succor the unfortunate. The "war party" seems to have been dissatisfied, however, and in May, 1677, elected Benedict Arnold in his place. Clarke was elected deputy governor in May, 1679, and by successive elections was kept in office until May, 1686, when he was re-elected governor. On the suspension of the charter, June 29th, he declined to serve. Gov. Clarke was one of the seven men from Rhode Island selected by Andros to be members of his first general council and attended, but true to his principles made an affirmation instead of taking an oath of allegiance. In November, 1687, Andros visited Newport to receive the charter of Rhode Island, previously demanded. Gov. Clarke, who already had given the precious document to his brother, who was his secretary, with instructions to conceal it, politely invited Andros to his house and proceeded to hunt for the charter, but neither this search nor others made while Sir Edmund remained in Newport were effectual, and it did not turn up until after his departure. On May 1, 1689, the charter government was resumed, but Clarke hesitated to accept his old position, and though he called a meeting of the general assembly in October he failed to attend. In the interim, and until Feb. 27, 1690, John Coggeshall again served. In February, 1690, he was re-elected but declined to serve, and from motives of policy refused to give up the charter, nor did he do so until two months later. In December, 1695, Gov. Caleb Carr died, and in 1696 Clarke succeeded him, beginning his duties in January, but refusing, as a Quaker, to take the oath required by the acts of trade. During his term of office an important change took place in the general assembly; the house of deputies being constituted a distinct body, with power to choose their own speaker and clerk. In December, 1696, Jahleel Brenton, colony's agent, arrived from England with a commission creating a board of admiralty, and naming Peleg Sanford as judge, and Nathaniel Coddington as register, which was presented by Sanford to the governor. The latter took the commission to the general assembly, then in session, and informed them that the allowing of a court of admiralty would destroy their charter by which they were empowered to erect a court of that kind. Failing to arouse opposition to the commission, he refused to return the document to Sanford who, therefore, was unable to act as judge. Brenton advised the impeachment of Clarke, and baseless complaints were made and were forwarded to the board of trade next year by Edward Randolph, that Clarke had abetted Deputy-gov. John Greene in countenancing pirates. To escape from the perplexities of his situation, Gov. Clarke resigned in March, 1698, and was succeeded by his nephew, Samuel Cranston. In May, 1700, he once more became deputy governor, and at the time of his death, May 22, 1714, still held this office, to which he had been elected twenty-three times. Gov. Clarke had four wives. The second was Hannah, daughter of Richard Scott; the third, Freeborn, daughter of Roger Williams and widow of Thomas Hart; the fourth, Sarah, daughter of Matthew Prior, of Long Island, and widow of John Gould. His step-daughter, Mary Hart, became the wife of Gov. Samuel Cranston.

CRANSTON, John, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1678–80), was born in England about 1620, and probably came to Newport direct on emigrating. He was admitted a freeman March 13, 1644, and in 1654 was appointed attorney-general of the

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colony. This office he held for two years. In 1664, at the spring session of the general assembly, Capt. Cranston was licensed "to administer phisicke and practice chirurgery," and was "styled and recorded Doctor of phissick and chirrurgery by the authority of this the general assembly." The same year he was, together with William Dyer, sent to New York, where the English royal commissioners were stationed, to express the gratitude of the colony to the king for the charter. In February, 1655, the commissioners visited New England to investigate the boundary disputes between the different colonies, and the general assembly appointed Capt. Cranston one of a committee to confer with them as to the adjustment of the boundary with Plymouth. At the general election of May, 1672, he was chosen deputy governor. In April, 1676, King Philip's war being in progress, the office of attorney-general was created and Capt. Cranston was advanced to major and given command of the militia of the colony. In May he was chosen deputy governor also. He was continued in 1677 and 1678, but on Nov. 8th of the latter year he was elected governor, succeeding William Coddington, who had died about a week previous. His election was confirmed in May, 1679, and he served until March 12, 1680, when illness obliged him to give up his duties. He was married to Mary, daughter of Gov. Jeremiah Clarke, and sister of Gov. Walter Clarke, and became the father of Gov. Samuel Cranston, who was in office for twenty-nine years, and grandfather of Col. John Cranston. The town of Cranston, set off from Providence in 1754, was named for this distinguished family. Gov. John Cranston died in Newport, March 12, 1680. He had eight sons and two daughters.

1680
Arms from tomb
Gov. J. Cranston

SANFORD, Peleg, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1680–83), was born at Portsmouth, May 10, 1639, son of John Sanford, president of Portsmouth and Newport (1653–54). He was admitted a freeman of the colony May 2, 1666; was appointed captain of a "troop of horse," Aug. 10, 1667; was an assistant in 1667, 1668 and 1669, and was chosen again in 1670 but declined. In 1677 he again served, and in that year he and Richard Bailey were appointed delegates to proceed to England to appeal to the king to confirm Rhode Island's right to the Narragansett country, but in the end were not obliged to go. He was appointed auditor of accounts, May 6, 1672; in October, 1677, he was one of nine commissioners selected to settle disputes between Providence and Pawtuxet relating to land titles. In May, 1678, he was elected general treasurer (he held this office until May, 1681), and at the same time was appointed one of five commissioners, under a bankrupt law passed at that session, sworn to make a just and proportionate distribution of insolvent estates among the creditors. On the death of Gov. John Cranston, Maj. Sanford, as he was now called, having been commissioned the year previous, was chosen (March 16, 1680,) to succeed him and was elected by the people in May. A few days later he signed, on behalf of the colony, an answer to inquiries from the board of trade in England, in which it is stated that there are "about 500 planters and about 500 men besides"; that there few or none "either of English, Scots, Irish or forreigners, only a few blakes imported"; that "most of our colloney live comfortably by improving the wildernesse"; and that "wee leave every man to walke as God shall persuade their hartes." Gov. Sanford was re-elected in 1681, 1682 and 1683, but refused to serve a fourth time and William Coddington, Jr., was elected in his place. His term of office was disturbed by a continuance of the boundary disputes with Connecticut; by a quarrel between Warwick and Kingston over a tract claimed by each; and by a plot to assassinate him on the part of some privateers who had escaped from prison in Newport. In September, 1683, Gov. Sanford and Arthur Fenner were chosen by the general assembly to lay before the king of England the testimony of Rhode Island respecting its action in the controversy with Connecticut over King's province or the Narragansett country. In 1685 he appears again in the colonial records as one of three members from Rhode Island and King's province in the new council formed by Andros, and again in March, 1687, he was appointed a member of the council but refused to serve. In January, 1698, a court of admiralty was created by royal commission, and he was made first judge. Later, Nathaniel Coddington and Francis Brinley were added, and in 1699 the three were commissioned by Lord Bellomont to collect evidence and to aid in capturing the confederates of Capt. Kidd, frequenting Narragansett bay. Gov. Sanford was twice married: in 1665 to a daughter of Gov. William Brenton, and on Dec. 1, 1674, to a daughter of William and Ann Coddington, who bore him two sons and three daughters. His son William was married to Grizzell Sylvester; his daughter Ann, to —— Mason; Bridget, to Job Almy, of Tiverton; and Elizabeth, to Thomas Noyes, of Stonington, Conn. One of his granddaughters, Margaret Sanford, became the wife of Thomas Hutchinson, governor of Massachusetts. Gov. Sanford died in 1701, and his will was probated in September of that year.

CODDINGTON, William, Jr., colonial governor of Rhode Island (1683–85), was born in England in 1651, son of William Coddington, president and governor, and Anne Brinley, his third wife. In May, 1683, he was elected chief magistrate, taking the oath for trade and navigation, besides the usual engagement. In August, Thatcher, deputy collector of Boston, appeared at Newport for the purpose of seizing a vessel commanded by Capt. Thomas Paine, that had recently arrived from Jamaica. Gov. Coddington refused to assist him, and when Thatcher made a second demand, assuring him that the ship's papers were forged, replied that he had examined them and was convinced to the contrary, and that the courts were open to Thatcher to try the question. Subsequently Thatcher's position was proved to be the true one, and the occurrence was referred to to substantiate charges made to the board of trade in England of disorderly acts on the part of the Rhode Island government. Edward Randolph was the accuser, and in 1685 he urged that the charter be revoked. The news of this came about the time the general assembly met (in May), and all felt that a crisis was impending. Gov. Coddington was not present when the assembly began its deliberations, but was re-elected, and a committee was appointed to convey the news to him and request his attendance. He appeared, but declined to serve, and Henry Bull was chosen in his place. He died unmarried, in Rhode Island, Feb. 4, 1689.

BULL, Henry, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1685–86, 1690), was born about 1600, and, according to family tradition, in South Wales. He came to Boston in 1635, arriving on the James on June 4, but removed to Roxbury in 1637, where he was admitted a freeman, May 17. The records of the First Church of Roxbury state that "being weak and affectionate he was taken and transported with the doctrines of familism," an allusion to his advocacy of Anne Hutchinson's teachings. He was one of the seventy-five followers of Mrs. Hutchinson who were disarmed in November, 1637, and he went into exile under the leadership of Coddington, to become one of the original proprietors of Aquidneck and signers of the civil compact formed by its settlers, and one of the eleven who were formally

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banished by the general court of Massachusetts. In June, 1638, a military organization was formed by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and he was chosen a corporal, and in January, 1639, he was elected sergeant, "to execute orders of the court, to serve warrants and to keep the prison, with similar power to demand aid from any persons in the discharge of his office." He was one of the eight who, on April 28th of that year, agreed "to propagate a plantation in the midst of the island or elsewhere," and is styled an elder in the document. Thus becoming one of the founders of Newport, he was again placed in office, as sergeant, at the first general election held in that town, March 12, 1640. In 1648 he appealed to the united colonies for aid in obtaining satisfaction from some Narragansett Indians who had beaten him, and was referred to Rhode Island for relief. In May, 1685, Gov. Coddington having been elected governor a third time and having refused to serve, Henry Bull was chosen chief magistrate and held office for one year. During this period the colony was much divided, a royalist party having grown up, and the threatened revocation of the precious charter made the governorship more than ever a post of great responsibility. Gov. Bull's successor, Walter Clarke, found it so onerous that when the charter government was resumed after the interregnum caused by the tyranny of Andros, he resigned. Christopher Almy was elected in his place, and also declined. John Coggeshall, Jr., deputy governor, then served for ten months. Finally, as the historian Bancroft tells us, "all eyes turned to one of the old Antinomian exiles, the more than octogenarian,

House of Henry Bull Newport

Henry Bull; and the fearless Quaker, true to the light within, employed the last glimmerings of life to restore the democratic charter of Rhode Island." Gov. Bull took his seat Feb. 27, 1690, and served until May 7th, when he declined re-election on account of the infirmities of age. By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had several children. His second wife was Esther Allen, of Sandwich; his third, the widow of Gov. Nicholas Easton. His grandson, Henry, was attorney-general in 1721; speaker of the house, 1728–29, and became the first chief-justice of the court of common pleas in 1749. Gov. Bull died Feb. 22, 1694.

COGGESHALL, John, Jr., acting governor of Rhode Island (1689–90), was born in England in 1618, son of John Coggeshall, president of Providence Plantations in 1647–48, and Mary, his wife. With his father and brother he aided in founding Newport, and having inherited ability and received a good education, he became prominent as a citizen. As commissioner for Newport he aided in securing the union of the four towns and the reorganization of the government in 1654. He served again as commissioner in 1663, and was one of the grantees named in the royal charter of that year. At the first general election under that charter, May 4, 1664, he was chosen an assistant to Gov. Benedict Arnold, and held the same office in 1665, 1670, 1671, 1674 and 1676. He was treasurer of the colony in 1664–66 and 1683–86, and deputy for Newport in 1665, 1668 and 1669. In February, 1665, he was appointed to receive the king's commissioners, Robert Carr, George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick, and in April of the same year was one of fourteen whom they made justices of the peace. In 1667 he served on a commission to settle a dispute between Providence and Pawtuxet over land titles. In 1664 he was chosen a sergeant and in 1684 became major-general of the forces on the island. In 1673 he was elected deputy governor, but refused to serve, but in 1676 he consented to serve as assistant and as recorder. In 1678 he was appointed one of five commissioners of bankruptcy. In 1683 and 1684 he was a deputy for Newport and an assistant as well, and in 1685 again served as assistant. From May to June, 1686, he was deputy governor. He was a member of Gov. Andros' council, convened at Boston, Dec. 30, 1686, and of his second and larger council. On the downfall of Andros, Gov. Walter Clarke, from motives of policy, declined to resume authority, but went so far as to issue an anonymous letter, advising the freemen of the colony to assemble at Newport "before the day of usual election by charter" for consultation as to further action. The advice was taken, an election was held, and one of the assistants, Christopher Almy, was chosen governor, but declined, and a crisis was threatened when a movement, backed by several of the old assistants, was made to elect Coggeshall deputy governor. It was successful, and he guided affairs from May 1, 1689, until Feb. 27, 1690, when Henry Bull was elected governor. Coggeshall continued as deputy governor and in 1690 was chosen governor, but declined to serve. In 1701 he appeared in public life for the last time, as deputy for Newport. He was married in 1647 to Elizabeth, daughter of William Baulston, or Balston, who came to Salem with Winthrop's colony in 1630, and was one of the purchasers of Aquidneck island in 1638. Three children were born to them, but the union was an unhappy one, and husband and wife separated by mutual consent. In December, 1655, Gov. Coggeshall was married to Patience, daughter of John Throckmorton, of Providence; his former wife wedded Thomas Gould, or Gold, of Wickford. His second wife died in 1676, and two years later he was married for the third time. By his second wife he had a number of children. Gov. Coggeshall died at Newport, Oct. 1, 1708.

Gov. Coggeshall's Seal

EASTON, John, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1690–95), was born in Wales in 1617, and was the son of Nicholas Easton, one of the founders of Newport, and subsequently president and governor of the united colonies. In May, 1653, he was elected attorney-general by the assembly of Newport and Portsmouth, but was not re-elected in 1654 when the old confederacy was restored, and his father became governor. In 1656–57 he again held this office, and in 1660–63, 1664–70 and 1672–74. From May, 1674, to April, 1676, he served as deputy governor. In May, 1690, he was elected governor, succeeding Henry Bull. "The first grand period of Rhode Island history, the formation period, was ended," says the historian Arnold. "The era of domestic strife and outward conflict for existence, of change and interruption . . . had almost passed. The problem of self-government was solved and a new era of independent action commenced." The war between France and England broke out before Gov. Easton took his seat. The coast towns were threatened by French privateers, and made haste to retaliate. Gov. Easton refused to grant commissions to that end, but Deputy-gov. John Greene (who later was dropped

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from his official position) issued them, and in July, 1690, an expedition under Capt. Thomas Paine, who figured when William Coddington, Jr., was governor, defeated a French fleet of five sail, off Block island. "This exploit," in the words of Arnold, "inspired the people of the colony with a naval spirit. It was the first victory of Rhode Island in the open ocean." In the winter of 1692–93 Sir William Phipps, having failed to bring the militia of Rhode Island under his command, went to Newport to read his commission to Gov. Easton, who listened respectfully and then answered that when the next assembly met, if they had anything further to say, he would write. After five years of service Gov. Easton retired to private life, and was succeeded by Caleb Carr. When Lord Bellomont visited Rhode Island in 1699 to inquire into the maladministration of affairs, ex-Govs. Easton and Clarke were examined upon the several points charged in the instructions. He left in MS. a "Narrative of the Causes which Led to Philip's Indian War," which was printed at Albany, N. Y., in 1858. Gov. Easton died at Newport, Dec. 12, 1705. His widow, Ann Clayton, became the third wife of Gov. Henry Bull.

CARR, Caleb, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1695), is believed to be identical with the passenger by that name who arrived at Newport in 1635 on the ship Elizabeth and Ann. He was admitted a freeman at Newport in 1655, and in 1661–62 was treasurer of the united towns. In 1670 Connecticut attempted to enforce its claim to the Narragansett country, and four men, of whom Carr was one, were sent to the disputed territory to forbid any one usurping government under authority from Connecticut and to bring any such as prisoners to Newport. In August, 1676, certain Indians captured in King Philip's war were sold at Providence, "to perform covenant as if they had been countrymen and not taken in war"; that is, under an apprenticeship system, which was to cease during their lifetime; an act having been passed providing "that no Indian in this colony be a slave." One became the servant of Carr, who paid the town of Providence twelve bushels of Indian corn. In November, 1678, Carr was chosen third assistant under Gov. John Cranston. In May, 1695, he succeeded John Easton as governor. Up to this time, as a rule, the officials had given their services to the state; now a law was passed allowing the chief magistrate ten pounds a year, and the other officers a proportional sum. Gov. Carr was a member of the Society of Friends. He was twice married. By his first wife, Mercy, he had six children; by his second, Sarah, four. His death occurred in Newport, Dec. 17, 1695, and he was the fourth governor to die in office.

CRANSTON, Samuel, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1698–1727), was born in Newport in 1659, son of John Cranston, subsequently governor, and Mary Clarke, his wife, and nephew of Gov. Walter Clarke. Early in life he was married to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Freeborn (Williams) Hart, and granddaughter of Roger Williams. Soon after this event he went to sea, was captured by pirates, and was given up as dead. His wife accepted the attentions of a Mr. Russell, of Boston, and preparations were made for their marriage, but on the evening set for the wedding, and after the guests had assembled, her lawful husband appeared on the scene, establishing his identity by a scar on his head. Cranston held the military office of major for the islands of the colony, before and after his elevation to the chief magistracy, in March, 1698. He succeeded his uncle, Walter Clarke, and with him, as one of his biographers remarks, "The Quaker *régime* went out and that of 'the world' came in." It required worldly wisdom to settle the questions in hand. Lord Bellomont in November, 1699, denounced Gov. Cranston to the board of trade in England "for conniving at pirates and making Rhode Island their sanctuary," and in a report to the privy council gave testimony against the colony, under twenty-five distinct heads. Again the charter was in danger, and Cranston petitioned the king, imploring him to continue it, following the petition with a diplomatic letter to the board of trade, in which he assured them that illegal privateering was discountenanced and that a new form of engagement for the deputies had been adopted, binding them to allegiance to the king and fealty to the chartered authorities of the colony. In September, 1702, Gov. Dudley, of Massachusetts, who had lately been appointed vice-admiral, or captain-general of New England, visited Newport and demanded that the militia be placed under his orders. The governor and the assembly held that the charter was paramount to the commission of Dudley, and the latter retired unsatisfied. He continued his attacks on the liberties of the colony, however, and at his instigation, in 1705, charges were preferred by the board of trade against Rhode Island, alleging violations of the acts of trade, harboring of deserters, refusal to supply a quota, irregularities in judicial proceedings, and the exercise of military and admiralty powers. Gov. Cranston and Joseph Sheffield were appointed to reply to these charges, which were backed up by an enormous amount of evidence secured by Dudley; but the refutation was complete, and the colony's agents in London, one of whom was William Penn, scored a triumph. During the war of the Spanish succession (1702–14) Rhode Island contributed heavily toward the various expeditions against Canada, and the governor supported heartily the patriotic acts of the general assembly. His popularity was so great that at the spring election in 1715, known as "the great revolution," he kept his place, although the deputy governor, all the assistants save one, and twenty-three of the twenty-eight deputies failed of re-election. The issue of bills of credit to meet the expenses incurred in aiding the second expedition against Port Royal introduced a paper money system that unsettled the financial and commercial interests of the colony and added one more to the difficulties attending Gov. Cranston's administration. A bitter controversy with Massachusetts over the northern boundary line, and another with Connecticut over the western boundary, occurred while he was in office, but the latter was favorably settled. Gov. Cranston was married (2) to Judith Parrett, widow of his brother, Caleb. His son, John, and his nephew, Col. John Cranston, became members of the house of deputies in 1716, and the latter was chosen speaker. Gov. Cranston died in Newport, April 26, 1727. His tombstone informs its readers that "He carried in his veins a stream of the ancient earls of Cranford, Bothwell and Traquair; having for his grandfather James Cranston, clerk, chaplain to King Charles the First. His great-grandfather was John Cranston, Esq., of Bool. This last was son to James Cranston, Esq., which James was son of William Lord Cranston."

JENCKES, Joseph, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1727–32), was born in what is now Pawtucket, in 1656. He bore the Christian name of his father and grandfather, both of whom were iron-makers. The first Joseph Jenckes was induced to come to New England with Winthrop's company, and settling at Lynn, established the first foundry and forge in the colony. In 1646 he petitioned "for liberty to make experience of his abilities and inventions for ye making of engines for mills to go with water . . . and mills for ye making of sithes and other edged tools, with a new invented

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sawe-mill, that they may be afforded cheaper than formerly, and that for fourteen yeeres without disturbance by any others setting up ye like inventions." This petition was granted. In 1652 he made the dies for the famous "pine-tree" currency; in 1654 he built a fire engine for the town of Boston; in 1655 he obtained a patent for an improved grass scythe which was almost identical with that now used, and he was awarded patents for other inventions. His son removed to Rhode Island about 1655, the Blackstone river affording fine water power and the forests on its banks abundant wood for charcoal, and bought from the Indians a large tract, including Pawtucket falls, where he built a foundry and forge. In 1661 he was a member of the governor's council, and for several years he was a member of the house of deputies. His four sons attained distinction; one as a judge, another as a minister, the third as a major, the fourth as governor of the commonwealth. When Joseph Jenckes, third, was nineteen years of age King Philip's war broke out. The bloody battle, known in history as "Pierce's fight," took place in the vicinity of Pawtucket. The settlement there was deserted, most of the houses, together with Jenckes' forge, being burned, and the family did not return until the war was over. Joseph Jenckes, third, took up the business of land surveying. He came into prominence early, being elected to the general assembly in 1679, where he remained until 1693, becoming clerk and speaker of that body. His ability was such and his opinion was so highly esteemed that he was appointed commissioner to settle the boundary disputes with Massachusetts and Connecticut, and between Massachusetts and New Hampshire and Maine. He was commissioned also to reply to a letter of the king as to the condition of affairs in the colony and to answer sundry questions propounded by the lords of the privy council. He was a councilor almost continuously from 1680 until 1712; was auditor from 1697 until 1704, and in 1717 was appointed chairman of a commission to compile and publish the laws of the colony and to make a map for the English government. From 1698 until 1708 he again served in the legislature, and from 1715 until 1727 was deputy governor, the year 1721–22 excepted, during which he was sent to England to bring the boundary disputes between Rhode Island and Connecticut and Massachusetts before the king. In May, 1727, he was elected governor to succeed Samuel Cranston. The population of the colony was considerably over 15,000, and it was considered "highly necessary" for him to "live at Newport, the metropolis of the government." Accordingly the general assembly made an appropriation of £100 to defray the expenses of his removal from Pawtucket. During his incumbency (June, 1731,) he vetoed an act to emit paper currency, and was censured by the assembly. At the time of his re-election, in 1731, he gave notice that he would not stand as a candidate again; accordingly, in 1732, he retired from office, and was succeeded by William Wanton. Gov. Jenckes is said to have been the tallest man in the colony; standing seven feet two inches without his shoes. His tombstone extols him as "a zealous Christian, a wise and Prudent Governor, a Kind Husband and a Tender Father, a good Neighbor and a Faithful Friend; Grave, Sober, Pleasant in Behaviour, Beautiful in Person, with a soul truly Great; Heroic and Sweetly Tempered." His wife was Martha, daughter of John Brown, member of the town council of Providence, and granddaughter of Rev. Chad Brown, one of the founders of the colony. Gov. Jenckes died June 15, 1740.

WANTON, William, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1732–33), was born in Scituate, Mass., in 1670, third son of Edward Wanton and Elizabeth, his second wife. His father settled in Boston before the year 1658, and became an officer of the guard, but the persecution of the Quakers led him to forswear the use of arms to enforce religious opinions and he became a member of the Society of Friends. Plymouth colony being more tolerant than Massachusetts, he removed to Scituate in 1660, where he founded a Friends' Society, and established a ship-yard, being assisted by his sons—Joseph, William and John. He died in 1716, leaving a large estate. His sons, William and John, and his grandsons, Joseph and Gideon, filled the office of governor of the colony during the period (1732–75). In 1694 a pirate ship entered Massachusetts bay, and among those who suffered losses in consequence were the Wantons; but William and John broke over the rules of their sect and heading a party of volunteers, captured the marauders and conveyed them to Newport to be hanged. In 1697, during hostilities between New England and Frontenac, governor of Canada, an armed French ship came into Massachusetts bay and committed depredations. William and John Wanton again acted on the defensive, raised volunteers in Boston, and each fitted out a vessel at that port, with which the privateer was captured. It is said that their bravery on this occasion consoled their father for their lack of consistency as Friends. In 1688 Joseph Wanton removed from Scituate to Tiverton, R. I., where he established a shipyard, and a few years later William Wanton removed to Portsmouth, where, about 1702, he also established a shipyard. In 1702 war between Great Britain, France and Spain having broken out, a brigantine, the Greyhound, of twelve guns, was manned and placed in command of William Wanton, with a privateer's commission, to cruise for five months. He departed for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and returned in two months' time with three French ships, one of them a privateer, aggregating 720 tons and fifty-four guns. This led Joseph Dudley, vice-admiral of New England, to deny the validity of Wanton's commission and to attempt to supplant the colony's court of admiralty by one of his own creation. In that same year Maj. Wanton and his brother, John, visited England, and the fame of their deeds having reached Queen Anne's ears, they were invited to court and were presented with some silver plate and granted the addition to the family coat of arms, of the device of a game-cock alighting on a hawk. In 1708 William Wanton sold his property in Portsmouth and removed to Newport, where he engaged in trade and politics, but did not at once forswear his old occupation. In 1708 French privateers appeared off Martha's Vineyard and captured two vessels. Within three hours two sloops under Maj. William and Capt. John Wanton were in pursuit of the enemy, but after a twenty-four hours' chase the latter escaped after destroying the captured ships. In 1709 a special council of war was appointed to aid Gov. Cranston in furthering the invasion of Canada, projected by the British government, and Maj. Wanton was one of its members. He was a member of the general assembly many times, if not continuously, during the period (1705–19), and was speaker of the house of deputies in 1705, 1708, 1710, 1715, 1716, 1718 1719, and in February, 1723. In 1714 he was one of three deputies who, together with Gov. Cranston and one of the assistants, entered on the records a protest against an act of the assembly. This act, which they deemed a violation of the charter, repealed all the exisiting militia laws, including a recent act vesting in the assembly the choice of officers. In 1719 he was one of a committee empowered by the assembly

Wanton Arms

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to see that the boundary lines were run and to make a chart of the colony to send to England, and in 1728 he served on a committee to join with commissioners from Connecticut in settling the question of the western boundary line; thus ending a controversy of sixty-five years' standing. In May, 1732, he was elected governor and his brother, John, was re-elected deputy governor. During his incumbency the first newspaper published in Rhode Island was begun by James, brother of Benjamin Franklin; and the first regularly equipped whaler was sent out. Gov. Wanton was married at Portsmouth, Jan. 1, 1691, to Ruth, daughter of John Bryant, deacon of the Congregational church at Scituate, and ancestor of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. Opposition, on denominational grounds, was made by their respective families, and, according to some writers, Wanton made the following proposition to the young lady: "I will give up my religion and thou shalt give up thine, and we will both go the Church of England and to the devil together!" With this legend must be reconciled the statement that on his deathbed Gov. Wanton declared, "I die in the faith of the Quakers." His children were named Margaret, George, William, Peter, Ruth, Edward, Joseph, Benjamin and Eliza. Gov. Wanton died in Newport in December, 1733.

WANTON, John, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1734–40), was born at Scituate, Mass., in 1672, fifth son of Edward and Elizabeth Wanton. He engaged in shipbuilding at Scituate with his father and brothers, but followed the latter to Rhode Island. The biographical sketch of his brother, William, gives particulars of some naval exploits in which John Wanton figured; he also distinguished himself for patriotism and bravery in 1706. A French privateer having captured, off Block island, a sloop loaded with provisions, Gov. Cranston called for volunteers to capture her, and the sloops sent in pursuit were put under command of Capt. John Wanton, who in less than three hours returned with the ship to Newport. In 1712 he rejoined the Society of Friends, and like his father and elder brother, Joseph, became a preacher, traveling as far as Pennsylvania to encourage the brethren. He was considered the most eloquent speaker in New England, and wherever he appeared crowds flocked to listen. This "fighting Quaker," one of the most picturesque figures in the history of New England, was one of the special council of war appointed in 1709 to aid Gov. Cranston, preparations for the invasion of Canada being in progress. In 1721–22 he was deputy governor, and in 1729–34 held the same position. On the death of his brother, William, in December, 1733, he became acting governor by virtue of his office, and in May, 1734, was elected by the people. He was acceptable to the members of his own religious body, which was now numerous and influential, in spite of his warlike proclivities, and to the people at large because of his naval exploits and the ability he had shown when deputy governor. He was re-elected six times. A portrait in the state house at Providence represents him as a man of middling stature, thin features and fair complexion. He was distinguished for his elegant manners and for the lavishness with which he entertained. His house, which was the intellectual centre of the colony, contained a fine library and philosophical apparatus. He was especially fond of the society of children, whose friendship he won by his smile. He was twice married: first, to Ann, daughter of Gideon Freeborn, and sister of his brother Joseph's wife; second, to Mary Stafford, of Tiverton, who bore him two sons and four daughters. Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary" (which is not always accurate), says that by his first wife he had three sons and three daughters: Eliza, Edward, Gideon, Sarah, Joseph and Mary. Gov. Wanton died in Newport, July 5, 1740.

WARD, Richard, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1740–43), was born in Newport, April 15, 1689, son of Thomas and grandson of John Ward, both of whom had served under Cromwell. His mother, Amy Smith, is said to have been a granddaughter of Roger Williams. Thomas Ward, who, as the historian Backus informs us, "was a Baptist before he came out of Cromwell's army," emigrated to Rhode Island about the year 1655, and was admitted a freeman at Portsmouth. Engaging in commerce, he removed to Newport, and there, soon after the accession of Charles II., was joined by his father, who lived until April, 1698. Thomas Ward held several public offices, being general treasurer of the colony in 1677–78; representative in the general assembly, 1678–79 and 1683–86, and assistant in 1679–81. His son Richard was associated with him in business. The latter was attorney-general in 1712–13; representative in the general assembly and clerk, 1714, and secretary of the colony in 1714–33. In 1717 he and three others, including the deputy governor, Joseph Jenckes, were appointed to put the laws into print for the convenience of the people, the first time this had ever been done. In 1723 he was register of the admiralty court which tried a crew of twenty-six pirates and sentenced them to be hanged. From May until July, 1740, he served as deputy governor, and then, July 15th, was chosen governor to succeed John Wanton, deceased, and was elected by the people. He was twice re-elected; but in May, 1743, declined to hold office longer and gave way to William Greene, who had been deputy governor. He made an able report on paper money to the English board of trade, Jan. 4, 1741, which may be found in the "Rhode Island Colonial Records." He was present at the siege of Louisburg in 1745. Gov. Ward was married, Nov. 20, 1709, to Mary, daughter of John Tillinghast and descendant of Pardon Tillinghast, one of the early pastors of the First Baptist Church at Providence. They had fourteen children. One of his sons, Samuel, was twice governor; another, Henry (1732–97), was secretary of the province in 1760–69; a member of the colonial congress convened in New York in 1765, and of the committee of correspondence during the revolutionary war. Of his daughters, Isabel was married to Huxford Marchant; Amy, to Samuel Vernon; Margaret, to Col. Samuel Freebody, of Newport; Elizabeth, to Dr. Pardon Bowen, of Providence. Among Gov. Ward's numerous descendants are the authors, Julia Ward Howe and Francis Marion Crawford. Besides his property in Newport, Gov. Ward left extensive estates in King's county. He died in Newport, R. I., Aug. 21, 1768.

GREENE, William, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1743–45, 1746–47, 1748–55, 1757–58), was born at Warwick, Kent co., March 16, 1695, son of Samuel and Mary (Gordon) Greene. In 1635 John Greene, surgeon, son of Peter, of Aukley Hall, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, emigrated to Massachusetts. He lived for a short time at Salem; became one of the original proprietors of Providence, and in September, 1637, was forbidden to enter the jurisdiction of Massachusetts because he "had spoken contemptuously of magistrates." He became

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one of the founders of Warwick, and was its commissioner (representative) in the general assembly in 1652–58; also in 1651 in the assembly of Providence and Warwick. He was commissioner from Warwick in 1657–59; assistant in 1659–86—two years excepted—and again in 1689; deputy governor in 1690–1700; recorder in 1651–52, and attorney-general in 1657–59. His son, Samuel, was deputy in 1704, 1707–08, 1714–15 and 1719; was a man highly respected and, like others of the family, was noted for his extraordinary stature. William Greene, governor, was made a freeman in 1718, and was a deputy in 1727, 1732, 1736–38 and 1740. He appears to have been a surveyor by profession, and in 1728 and 1736 was appointed one of the committee to survey the line between Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was elected deputy governor, July 15, 1740, and held office until May, 1743, when he succeeded Richard Ward as governor. It has been said that his importance in the councils of the colony is shown by the fact that for the first time in eighty-six years a governor was allowed to live outside of Newport. During the period that included his terms of administration occurred some of the most important events in the struggle between France and Great Britain for possession of North America, and Rhode Island supported the cause of her sovereign with great liberality and enthusiasm. Gov. Greene carried on an extensive correspondence with various royal officers, and his letters "exhibit good sense and habits of business, which indicate that he had rare qualifications for the position he filled." A long-standing boundary dispute with Massachusetts and Plymouth was concluded during his administration, and the towns of Cumberland, Warren, Bristol, Little Compton and Tiverton, comprising territory originally granted by charter to Rhode Island, were ceded to her. During this period, also, occurred the issue of bills of credit by the colony, which involved her in great difficulty. At the close of his first and second terms, Gov. Greene was succeeded by Gideon Wanton; at the end of his third he was replaced by Stephen Hopkins, who was carrying on his celebrated contest with Samuel Ward. Greene and Ward were personal friends, hence the overthrow of the former by the Hopkins party. In 1757 the Ward faction carried the election, returning Gov. Greene and electing seven of the ten assistants; but, before a year had elapsed, the chief magistrate was taken seriously ill, and on Feb. 22, 1758, he passed away at Warwick. He was the eighth governor who had died in office. By his first wife, Joan Tattersall, he had six children, the oldest of whom, John, was married to Anne, daughter of William Almy, of Portsmouth. His wife, Catherine, to whom he was married May 22, 1720, was the great-granddaughter of the first John Greene and daughter of Benjamin, familiarly called Tobacco Ben. She bore him six children: Benjamin, Samuel, William, who became governor in 1778; Margaret, who became the second wife of Rufus Spencer; Catherine, who became the wife of John Greene, of Boston, and Christopher, who died in infancy.

WANTON, Gideon, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1745–46, 1747–48), was born at Tiverton, Newport co., Oct. 20, 1693, son of Joseph and Sarah (Freeborn) Wanton. He was a nephew of Govs. William and John Wanton. He was general treasurer of the colony in 1732–44, and succeeded William Greene as governor in May, 1745. Like others of his family he was "a fighting Quaker," and when, soon after he took his seat, Louisburg was reduced and New England was called on for additional troops to hold it against recapture, he made strenuous efforts to maintain Rhode Island's reputation for loyalty and efficiency. "He was equal to the emergency," says the historian Bartlett; "and had he been governor and captain-general of Rhode Island in 1861, would have been among the first to send a regiment of Rhode Island volunteers to Washington. . . . He was distinguished for his talents and for the influence he exerted in the affairs of the colony." He was succeeded by William Greene, in 1746, but in 1747 again was elected governor and served for one year. He was married, Feb. 6, 1718, to Mrs. Mary Codman, and by her had four children: Gideon, John G., Joseph and Edward. She died Sept. 3, 1780, and was interred in the Friends' burial ground at Newport. Gov. Wanton's house is still standing and is occupied by a descendant. He died in Newport, Sept. 12, 1767.

HOPKINS, Stephen, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1755–57; 1758–62; 1763–65; 1767–68), and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Providence, March 7, 1707, son of William and Ruth (Wickenden) Wilkinson Hopkins, and descendant of Thomas Hopkins, an Englishman, who settled in Providence, about 1638, and was a member of the general assembly. In 1709 his father removed to Chapumiscook (in Scituate), and there, on a farm, and with limited opportunities of obtaining an education, young Hopkins grew up. His maternal grandfather and uncle were surveyors, and having studied under them he took up the same occupation. In 1731 Scituate was set off from Providence, and from 1732 until 1733 Hopkins was town clerk. In 1735 he was chosen president of the town council; in 1732–38 (1734 excepted) represented Scituate in the general assembly, and in 1741 was re-elected and became speaker. He was justice of the inferior court of common pleas of Providence county 1736–40, and was clerk of the court in 1741, 1744 and 1746. About 1740 he became interested in commerce through his brother Ezek, later distinguished as a commodore, was a ship-owner in Providence, and in 1742 removed to that town, where his knowledge of surveying was put to good use. He became an owner and manager of vessels, and about 1755 opened an office for issuing insurance policies. He made up for the deficiencies of his early education by reading extensively, by acquiring a library and associating with cultivated men, and in 1750 joined with others in sending to London for a collection of books, the nucleus of the present free library. He was a member of the assembly again, 1744, 1746–49, 1751–52, and in 1749 was speaker of the house. In 1745 he was sent by the assembly to Sir William Pepperrell to request that in the latter's official report on the reduction of Louisburg due credit should be given Rhode Island. He was assistant justice of the superior court 1747–49 and chief-justice May, 1751–May, 1755, August, 1755–May, 1756. In 1746 William Ellery and he were sent as delegates to the first colonial congress, and Hopkins was a member of the similar congresses of 1754, 1755 and 1757. At Albany, in 1754, he formed a warm friendship with Benjamin Franklin and supported the latter's scheme for a union of the colonies. In 1754 he was a candidate for the governorship, but was defeated by William Greene, and in 1755 again stood and was elected after a severe struggle, the feud between Samuel Ward and himself having begun. This was largely a personal issue, but local jealousies

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and various questions dividing the commonwealth entered into it and Hopkins and Ward, who otherwise were model men, fought each other without regard to principle, and used money to buy votes. In 1757 Hopkins published a pamphlet reviewing his administration, to which Ward replied and was sued for libel. Beginning in 1758, Ward opposed Hopkins as a candidate at every election, but did not succeed in supplanting him until 1762. Arbitrary action on the part of Ward and his assistants and the passage of unpopular bills brought Hopkins back in 1763, and he was re-elected in 1764, but the following year the Ward party once more triumphed. In 1766 the assembly added to the distractions of the colony by apportioning a tax without regard to a valuation previously made, and in 1767 Hopkins and "the Seekers of Peace," as the motto on their ticket declared them to be, were returned. At the end of that year the rivals agreed to withdraw for the good of the public, and in 1768 Josias Lyndon, representing a coalition ticket, was elected by an overwhelming vote. During the time he was engaged in this ignoble strife, Gov. Hopkins was doing patriotic work along various lines. In 1762 he founded the "Providence Gazette and County Journal," to counteract the influence of the loyalist "Mercury," of Newport, and for twenty-three years he furnished the bulk of its contents. In 1764 he wrote a remonstrance to the board of trade in England, against the proposed renewal of an act laying a heavy tax upon articles, sugar especially, imported from West India islands not subject to Great Britain; protesting that said act if renewed and enforced would ruin Rhode Island and injure the mother country as well. In November, 1764, Gov. Hopkins presented to the assembly a work from his pen entitled "The Rights of Colonies Examined"; also a petition to the king and British nation presenting the case of the colonies in its true light. The pamphlet was published in three parts (1764, 1765, 1766), and was widely read in the other colonies. On Aug. 13, 1765, at a special town meeting in Providence, called in relation to the Stamp Act, a committee, of which Hopkins was chairman, was appointed to draft instructions to the Providence deputies in the general assembly, and a week later reported resolutions similar to those Patrick Henry had introduced into the house of burgesses in Virginia. Already he was chairman of the Rhode Island committee of correspondence, and in 1768 he was appointed chairman of a committee to receive and consider the circular letter addressed to the colonies by the Massachusetts house of representatives. He was elected to the general assembly in 1770, and was returned regularly until 1775; in 1770, also, he was re-elected chief-justice of the supreme court. The last named office he resigned in 1776. In January, 1773, Gov. Joseph Wanton exhibited to the assembly his instructions to arrest the destroyers of the king's ship, the Gaspee, and send them to England for trial. The case had not yet come before justice Hopkins' court, but his position was a delicate one, as a nephew and three other kinsmen were among the offenders. He laid the matter before the assembly, as one of its members, and asked for instructions, and on being told to use his own discretion, exclaimed: "I will neither apprehend by my own order nor suffer any executive officers in the colony to do it." From September, 1774, until May, 1775, he again served at chief-justice of the superior court. Although of Quaker ancestry, Gov. Hopkins was not connected with the Society of Friends until his second marriage in 1755. In 1773 his membership was cancelled because he refused to free a slave; nevertheless he was in favor of emancipation, and in 1774 framed a bill prohibiting the further importation of slaves, and declaring that all negroes born in the colony should be free on reaching a certain age. With his former rival, Samuel Ward, now a fast friend, he was sent to represent Rhode Island in the first Continental congress at Philadelphia, and took his seat on the first day of session — Sept. 5, 1774. He was the only one of the delegates who had been present at the Albany convention. During the debate over the proposition to make armed resistance, he said: "Powder and ball will decide this question." In December, 1775, a committee was appointed to report a plan for furnishing the colonies with a navy; a measure already advocated by Rhode Island; and his knowledge of shipbuilding made him a peculiarly useful member. He attended the third Continental congress with William Ellery as colleague, and as Rhode Island had, two months previous, May 4, 1776, nullified the allegiance of her citizens to the king, he signed the Declaration of Independence with great satisfaction, remarking: "My hand trembles but my heart does not"; the allusion to his chirography referring to a paralytic affection. A few days afterward he was appointed on a committee to devise some formal system of government, which a year later reported articles of confederation and this was his final act of service in congress, for in September he was compelled to return home on account of illness. In 1776, 1777 and 1778 he was a member of the Rhode Island council of war, and in 1776, 1777, 1779 and 1780 was a delegate to the conventions of the New England states; being president of the first one, which met at Providence. In 1777, also, he was a member of the general assembly. In addition to his commercial ventures, Gov. Hopkins engaged in working a bed of iron ore in Scituate and in the manufacture of iron and the casting of cannon at that place. Later in life he was interested in other branches of manufacture and in the development of Providence as a manufacturing centre, yet he was never a wealthy man. Education and the enlightenment of mankind were not less important to him. He favored the planting of Rhode Island College, now Brown University; was elected its first chancellor and was instrumental in causing its removal to Providence. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and took a deep interest in astronomy. Early in life he began the collection of historical documents, and in 1765 published in the "Gazette" "A History of the Planting and Growth of Providence." He always called himself a Friend, even after he was dropped from the roll of the society, but in matters of faith, he differed from the brethren, some of who looked upon him as an infidel. Gov. Hopkins was married, October 9, 1726, to Sarah Scott, descendant of Richard Scott, "the first Quaker." She died in 1753, and in January, 1755, he was married to a widow, Anne (Smith) Smith, a descendant of "John Smith the miller." Four of his five sons followed the sea, and three of them became masters of vessels. He had two daughters. No portrait of Gov. Hopkins existed when Trumbull painted his "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," and the artist took as his model, Judge Rufus Hopkins, who strongly resembled his illustrious father. Gov. Hopkins died in Newport, July 13, 1785. "Orator, legislator, jurist, executive officer, public spirited citizen," these words characterize truthfully but inadequately one of the greatest men of the revolutionary period.

WARD, Samuel, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1762–63, 1765–67), was born in Newport, R. I., May 27, 1725, son of Gov. Richard and Mary (Tillinghast) Ward. Although he did not attend college he received a good education and studied law, rising in his profession until he was, in 1761, appointed chief-justice. In 1745 he married and removed to Westerly, R. I., where he engaged in business and farming and began his public career. He

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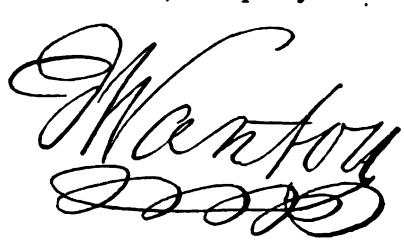
represented Westerly in the assembly in 1756–59, and in a few years' time became one of the most prominent men in the colony, owing to the Ward-Hopkins controversy. In 1758 he was sent as a delegate to the colonial council, held in Hartford, and in March, at the election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. Greene, he appeared as a rival to Stephen Hopkins. In January, 1761, Gov. Hopkins, "for the peace of the colony," offered to withdraw from the political field, provided Ward would do the same, but the latter left the subject in the hands of the freemen. In 1762 Ward proposed to the assembly that Gov. Hopkins and himself should both withdraw; that Newport should furnish the candidate for governor and Providence the candidate for deputy governor, and that the assistants should be equally chosen from the two parties. This was not considered a fair compromise by the other side, and the advent of peace was delayed by the next election, when Ward was chosen governor and his party gained control of the council. His gifts as a politician appeared conspicuously at this time. "The assembly being in grand committee, certain proxy votes were thrown out as being cast by unqualified persons, whereupon the governor and assistants withdrew, claimed a negative upon the proceedings of the deputies and received and counted the rejected votes, which were for Ward. This . . . was considered a high-handed proceeding on the part of the upper house, and was used in pamphlets and political articles with disastrous effect upon Ward." Hopkins came back into power in 1763, but Ward was returned in 1765, receiving a majority of 200 in a vote of nearly 4,400. He was the only one of the colonial governors who refused to take the required oath to sustain and enforce the Stamp Act. He was re-elected in 1766, but in that year the assembly assessed the colony arbitrarily, favoring the towns at the expense of the country districts, and in 1767 the Hopkins party triumphed, although in Newport Ward polled three times as many votes as his rival and obtained a majority of nearly 200. The approaching struggle with the mother country was bringing new causes of discord and division into the distracted colony, and possibly this fact and the necessity for a union of all the inhabitants, had influence in leading the old antagonists, Ward and Hopkins, to come to an agreement and to conclude a political amnesty, retiring in favor of Josias Lyndon, who was committed to neither side. Ward, however, could not bring himself to leave the political field permanently, and in 1770 appeared again as a candidate in opposition to Joseph Wanton, and carried several towns. He was a zealous member of the committee of correspondence for Rhode Island. The first meeting convened in Rhode Island to approve the act of the Boston "tea party" was held at Ward's house at Westerly, Feb. 2, 1774, and a manifesto composed by him was adopted on that occasion. It contained fifteen resolves, setting forth the points of complaint against Great Britain, and it was widely circulated. On June 13th the general assembly elected Samuel Ward and Stephen Hopkins delegates to the first Continental congress, at Philadelphia, and in 1775 they were reappointed. Ward's services, like those of his distinguished colleague and (now) warm personal friend, were of great importance. He was always chosen chairman when congress went into committee of the whole, and was chairman of the committee that reported in favor of a general for the Continental army. He was smitten with small-pox in March, 1776, and died on the 25th of the month, thus missing the honor of signing the Declaration of Independence. A public funeral was ordered by congress, and a monument was erected over his tomb by the Rhode Island general assembly. In 1860 his remains were removed to Newport. Gov. Ward was distinguished for earnestness, firmness, penetration and calmness. The unfortunate and undignified controversy with Hopkins is forgotten when one considers his evident virtues, especially his patriotism. Like Hopkins, he was active in the founding of Brown University, and was a trustee in 1764–76. He was married, in 1745, to Anna Ray, of Block island, and was the father of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Ward, of the Continental army.

LYNDON, Josias, colonial governor of Rhode Island (1768–69), was born in Newport, March 10, 1704, came of a good family, and was as well educated as was possible in the town at that day. He was chosen clerk of the lower house of the general assembly soon after he attained his majority, and in 1730 clerk of the superior court of the county of Newport. In April, 1768, he was put forward as a candidate for the governorship, the old rivals, Hopkins and Ward having concluded an amnesty, and was elected by nearly 1,500 majority, carrying twenty-three towns. His most formidable adversary in the five remaining towns was the late deputy governor, Col. Joseph Wanton, Jr., who had become very popular although a few years before he had excited animosity on account of his haughtiness of manner and his fondness for ruffles and lace. Nicholas Cooke, who later rose to be chief magistrate, was elected deputy governor. The state papers of Gov. Lyndon and his correspondence show that he was in accord with the movement to defend the rights of the colony against royal aggression. In letters to the Earl of Hillsborough he protested against the arbitrary acts of the royal government, and in a letter addressed directly to the king he repelled the charge of disloyalty brought against the inhabitants of Rhode Island, but adds, "All they ask is to be treated as free subjects, and not as slaves." At the close of his term of office he declined a re-election and resumed the duties of his clerkship. When the British took possession of Newport he removed for safety to Warren, which was his wife's home, where he died of small-pox, March 30, 1778. His epitaph, after declaring that he served the state "with great applause" concludes as follows:

> His manners gentle, and innocent his life;
> His faith was firm on Revelation built;
> His parts were solid, in usefulness he shined;
> His life was long filled up with doing good.

WANTON, Joseph, last colonial governor of Rhode Island (1769–75), was born in Newport, Aug. 16, 1705, son of William Wanton, subsequently governor, and Ruth Bryant, his wife. He engaged in business, and like the other members of his family, acquired great wealth. His relationship to many influential families gave him social prominence, and as a member of the "Ward faction" he was drawn more and more into politics, and in May, 1769, became governor. About the middle of July of that year the first overt act of violence was offered to the British authorities in America. The British armed sloop Liberty, which had been cruising in Rhode Island waters in search of contraband traders, brought a brig and a sloop belonging to Connecticut into Newport on suspicion of smuggling. An altercation between the captain of the brig and some of the crew of the Liberty resulted and the former was maltreated and his boat fired upon. A party of Newport citizens thereupon scuttled the Liberty and burned



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her boats, and a proclamation for the arrest of the offenders was issued by the governor. Early in 1772 a more serious conflict occurred. Lieut. Duddingston, commander of his majesty's schooners Gaspee and Beaver, stationed in Narragansett bay to enforce the revenue acts, began to annoy the vessels in the bay, detaining them for trivial reasons and sometimes sending them as captured property to Boston, instead of to Newport according to the law creating an admiralty court in Rhode Island. These illegal acts added to the fact that he had violated the colony's charter in not having first submitted his commission to the governor, led the latter to demand compliance. An arrogant reply was received and Adm. Montagu, at Boston, wrote Gov. Wanton a letter in which he threatened to hang as pirates all persons attempting to rescue any prizes. A month later, June 9th, the Gaspee ran aground on Nomquit point below Pawtuxet while pursuing the sloop Hannah bound for Providence from New York. By daylight on the tenth the crew of the Gaspee had been taken prisoners by an attacking party from Providence and Bristol, Duddingston had been severely wounded, the first British blood shed in New England in the contest for independence had flowed, and the vessel had been burned to the water's edge. Gov. Wanton issued a proclamation offering a large reward for evidence sufficient for conviction and the royal government offered a still larger one for the arrest and conviction of the leaders of the raid, but all in vain. The sturdy little commonwealth now began to prepare for war in earnest, and in May, 1774, the people of Providence, in town meeting, made the first formal movement for a congress of the various colonies and provinces of North America "for establishing the firmest union." A few weeks later the general assembly elected delegates to that congress, being the first of the colonial legislatures to take such action. Gov. Wanton's loyalist sentiments soon began to give offense. A few days after the battle of Lexington the general assembly appointed a day of fasting and prayer, and an "army of observation" to repel any violence offered to the inhabitants of the colony, or to coöperate with the force of the neighboring colonies was voted to be raised. Gov. Wanton neglected to issue his proclamation for the fast day, and together with Deputy Gov. Cooke and two assistants protested (April 25) against the levy of troops as an act of war and a violation of their oaths of allegiance. Prevented from attending the session of the assembly in May, when he was chosen governor for the seventh time, he urged that body to consider the condition of the colony calmly; furthermore, he refused to sign the commissions for the officers of the new army. The assembly forthwith suspended him from his office, and the magistrates were forbidden to administer the official oath unless in open assembly. Deputy Gov. Cooke was authorized to act in his place and Sec. Henry Ward empowered to sign all commissions. Gov. Wanton appeared before the assembly in June, demanding to have the oath of office administered, but failed to give satisfaction, and the suspension act was continued until Nov. 7th, when he was formally deposed and Nicholas Cooke was elected his successor. It should be remarked that for years he had defended the rights of Rhode Island, and in 1774 had approved the act of the assembly in removing the cannon from Fort George at Newport to Providence, saying that they would be used against any enemy of the colony. During the occupation of Newport by the British, he was superintendent of the royal troops and he followed them to New York; but his property was not confiscated. He was married to Mary, daughter of John Still Winthrop, of New London, Conn., by whom he had three sons and five daughters. He died in Newport, July 19, 1780.

BRAGG, Edward Stuyvesant, soldier and congressman, was born at Unadilla, Otsego co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1827, son of Joel and Margaretta (Kohl) Bragg. He passed his early years on his father's farm. Having completed his preparation for college at Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y., he attended Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., for three years, but being compelled to discontinue study before graduation began reading law in the office of Judge Charles C. Noble, of Unadilla. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and for two years practiced in the office of his former preceptor. He then removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he still continues in the practice of his profession. In 1854 he was elected district attorney for the county of Fond du Lac, and occupied the office with marked acceptance for two years. He was a delegate to the Charleston Democratic convention in 1860, and was an earnest supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as captain of company E, 6th Wisconsin volunteers, and continued in service until the return of peace, being promoted successively lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general. He participated in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac, excepting the peninsular, Gettysburg and Five Forks, constantly displaying those high qualities of personal bravery and of natural genius as a leader of men which constitute the characteristics of a great general. He was mustered out of service Oct. 8, 1865, and shortly after his return to Fond du Lac was appointed postmaster by Pres. Johnson. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist convention; in 1867 was elected to the state senate for one term, and in 1868 was delegate to the soldiers' and sailors' convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for president. He was elected to the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, and in 1884 was chairman of the Wisconsin delegation in the Democratic national convention, where he seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland. He was elected to the 49th congress in the same year, but early in 1888 was appointed U. S. minister to Mexico, where he continued during the remainder of Pres. Cleveland's administration. In 1895 he was a candidate for nomination as U. S. senator to succeed Hon. Philetus Sawyer, but after a long and exciting contest in the legislature Hon. John L. Mitchell was elected. Like many other Democrats, Mr. Bragg would not endorse the Chicago platform of 1896, and was subsequently a delegate to the Indianapolis convention of the "sound money" Democracy. Here his name was presented to the convention for the presidential nomination. He was married, Jan. 2, 1854, to Cornelia, daughter of Dr. Anson Coleman, of Rochester, N. Y. Of their six children two daughters are living. Their only son, William K. Bragg, died suddenly at the age of twenty-one, shortly after leaving college.

Edw. S. Bragg

BUDINGTON, William Ives, clergyman, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 25, 1815. Having prepared for a university course, he entered Yale College, where he became known as an earnest and painstaking student, possessing special facility and great ambition. He was graduated in 1834, and during the next three years studied theology in New Haven and at Andover, where he was graduated in 1839. On April 22, 1840, he was ordained and in-

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stalled pastor of the First Congregational Church, Charlestown, Mass., and here he remained nearly fifteen years. In 1854 he removed to Philadelphia, and for a brief period occupied the pulpit of the Western Presbyterian Church of that city, intending to remain; but changed his plans, in consequence of the death of Mrs. Budington. He was then called to Brooklyn, and was installed there April 22, 1855, over the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, succeeding the venerable Dr. Lansing. Here he remained nearly one quarter of a century, becoming a leader in his denomination, while his church grew steadily but surely. Dr. Budington was a man highly esteemed by the clergy and laity of the whole country. He identified himself with every movement of progress; he possessed a positive character, a strong and intellectual mind, and the honesty of his convictions was conceded by everybody, as also the vigorous logic with which he reached them. He made his mark on the community where he lived, on the church he served and on his own time. He was serious and intense; yet in social life was genial and kindly. An orator possessing great power, he kindled and became inspired when speaking either from the pulpit or the platform. He was courageous and politic as a leader, and judicious and earnest as an adviser. Dr. Budington wrote and published: "History of the First Church of Charlestown" (1845) and sermons on "Patriotism and the Pulpit," which were delivered in Boston in 1861; also "Relation of Science to Religion," delivered at Yale College in 1871, and "Responsive Worship" (New York, 1874). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College in 1856. Dr. Budington died Nov. 28, 1879.

W. D. Budington

LAZENBY, William Rane, horticulturist and botanist, was born in Yates county, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1852, son of Charles and Isabella Lazenby. His father was a native of England, who settled in Yates county; his mother was born in America of English parents. The son passed his boyhood on his father's farm, and attended the district school and Penn Yan Academy. He was graduated at Cornell University in the class of 1874, and was immediately appointed instructor of horticulture in Cornell, becoming assistant professor in 1877. He was at the same time botanist of the Western New York Horticultural Society; secretary of the Cornell experiment station; horticultural editor of the "Husbandman," and lecturer of the New York State Grange. He drafted the bill for establishing the New York experiment station at Geneva, one of the pioneer stations of the country. In 1881 Prof. Lazenby resigned to accept the professorship of botany and horticulture in the Ohio State University at Columbus. This was a new chair in the university, and had to be organized and equipped from the foundation. He drafted the bill and greatly promoted the establishment of the state experiment station of Ohio. He was the first director of the station, and resigned in 1889, by reason of the increased care and labor of his department at the university, which had grown to unlooked for proportions and importance. In 1892 he was appointed to a new chair of horticulture and forestry in the Ohio State University, and since then he has been giving special attention to the subject of American forestry. Prof. Lazenby was for five years secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, president for two years, and editor of its annual proceedings. He is secretary of the National Association of Teachers of Agriculture and Horticulture; fellow and past vice-president of the American Society for the Advancement of Science; vice-president of the American Forestry Association; president of the Columbus Horticultural Society, and honorary and active member of other national, state and county societies. He is a regular contributor to the leading agricultural and horticultural journals and a lecturer at farmers' institutes. In 1896 he was married to Harriet Edelia, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Akin, of Columbus, O. He has one child, a daughter, Elusina.

SWIFT, Joseph Gardiner, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 31, 1783, son of Foster and Deborah (Delano) Swift, and a descendant of Thomas Swift, of Rotherham, England, who came to this country in 1630, and settled at Dorchester (now Milton), Mass. His father was a physician and surgeon in the U. S. army, in 1814–35, serving also on board the Portsmouth under Capt. Daniel McNeill during the war of the revolution. Joseph Swift was educated at Bristol Academy, Taunton, Mass., and at West Point, where he was graduated in 1802. Upon his graduation at West Point he was commissioned second lieutenant of the U. S. engineer corps, on duty in the Atlantic coast and harbor defense, and was promoted captain in 1806, and major in 1808. At the breaking out of the war in 1812, he was appointed aid to Gen. Pinkney, during which time he became lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and chief engineer of the U. S. army. In 1812 he planned the defenses of New York harbor, and served as chief engineer with the army during the campaign on the St. Lawrence river in 1813. He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1814, for "meritorious services," and in 1816 became superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, resigning two years later. He became U. S. surveyor of the port of New York (1818–27), civil engineer in charge of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad (1828), and superintendent of harbor improvements on the lakes (1829–45). Gen. Swift constructed, in 1839, the railroad from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain, believed to be the first road in which the T-rail was used, and was chief engineer of the New York and Harlem road. In 1841 he was appointed peace ambassador to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Harvard and Brown universities, and that of LL.D. from Kenyon College. In 1814 he was voted a "benefactor of the city" by the common council of New York, which, at the same time, had his portrait painted by John Wesley Jarvis, which was hung in the city hall, and presented Mrs. Swift with a silver service of forty-three pieces. During the great New York fire in 1835, he took charge of the destruction of buildings to arrest the progress of the flames, thus saving millions of dollars worth of property. He was a member of La Société de Statique Universelle de Paris; an original member of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and a member, warden, and vestryman of Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., where he removed in 1829. On June 6, 1805, he was married at Wilmington, N. C., to Louisa Margaret, daughter of James Walker. They had twelve children. Gen. Swift died at Geneva, N. Y., July 23, 1865.

J. G. Swift

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WASHBURN, Nathan, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Stafford, Conn., April 22, 1816. His father was a farmer, but at one time had charge of a smelting furnace in South Carolina. Nathan Washburn attended the schools of his native place when not working on his father's farm. When nineteen years of age he began the carpentering trade, which he followed for two years, and then entered W. A. Wheeler's iron foundry, at Worcester, Mass. After working a year here he bought out L. C. Armsby, and associated himself with his cousin, Augustus Washburn, who had previously started an iron foundry at Fitchburg, Mass. He soon displayed mechanical skill by making, without assistance, a set of gears, both straight and beveled, from his own designs, for a grist and saw-mill at Ashburnham. On account of the illness of his partner, Mr. Washburn sold out, and, in 1844, returned to Stafford, Conn., where he became associated with John L. Young in establishing a foundry. He continued this undertaking until 1846, when he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he made castings for cotton and woolen machinery, and did an extensive business with the railroads. The car-wheels then in use were very defective; and, after considerable experimenting, with the idea of relieving the wheels from strain, Mr. Washburn devised what is called "Washburn's chilled car-wheel," which was patented in 1849. He claimed for this invention the combination of the arch with the curved plate and arms, connecting the hub and rim, and a new way of disposing the metal so as to produce strength and avoid many of the defects to which ordinary wheels are liable when cast whole. This patent displaced every other pattern of a car-wheel. Mr. Washburn, after selling out his business at Rochester, N. Y., returned to Worcester, and formed a partnership with E. A. Converse, of Stafford, Conn., under the style of Converse & Washburn. They went into large undertakings besides the manufacture of the Washburn wheel. In 1852 they built the Hope mills at Staffordville, Conn., for the manufacture of satinets, and organized a company, of which they were large owners. In 1865 they built another mill at Stafford Springs, Conn., and organized the Converseville Manufacturing Co., in which they were half owners; this mill was also employed in the manufacture of satinets. They built a foundry at Troy, N. Y., for the casting of wheels, and continued to operate it for two or three years, when they sold out. The partnership was dissolved in 1854, Mr. Washburn becoming the sole proprietor of the business, which greatly increased, so that he was obliged to lease other property. In 1857 he built the Washburn Iron Works at Worcester, his attention having been turned to other wants of railroads, and these produced about 450 tons of iron rails per week. Soon after this business was established Mr. Washburn invented a machine for rolling locomotive tires without "boring" them out, for which a patent was issued in 1858. The following year he built other large iron-works, at Toronto, Canada, designing the machinery for them himself; organized the Toronto Rolling Mills, and received one-quarter of the stock. During the civil war the Washburn Iron Works at Worcester were for some time devoted to the manufacture of gun-barrels. Mr. Washburn discovered a new process of puddling steel, whereby he could produce a gun-iron, which was a semi-steel, equal to anything imported; but being unable to secure from American mines the necessary quality of pig-iron, he was obliged to abandon its manufacture. He sold the Washburn Iron Works at Worcester in 1865, and in the vicinity built a foundry for casting his chilled wheels. He at the same time entered into partnership with William C. Barnum and other capitalists for the mining and preparation of iron suitable for commerce and for the manufacture of chilled steel and locomotive tires; holding one-quarter interest. They established blast furnaces in various places. In the new works at Worcester Mr. Washburn put mills of his own design, and there, in 1867, he began to make steel locomotive tires; being the first to manufacture a satisfactory steel tire. He also brought to a successful result the combination of iron and steel for car-wheels.

A. Washburn

THOMPSON, Robert Ellis, economist and educator, was born near Waringstown, Ulster, Ireland, April 5, 1844, son of Samuel and Catherine (Ellis) Thompson, who in 1854 settled in Philadelphia. He was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania at Dr. Faires' Classical School. On his graduation, in 1865, he delivered the Greek salutatory, and on proceeding master of arts in 1868 delivered the master's oration. He studied theology at the seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, was licensed to preach in 1867, and was ordained to the ministry in 1873. Although he has never held a regular pastorate, he has preached almost continuously in Presbyterian pulpits, chiefly in Philadelphia and vicinity. In 1868 he became an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania; in 1870 was transferred to the department of political economy and history, and in 1871 was made professor of social science. In 1883 he succeeded Prof. Charles J. Stillé as John Welsh professor of history and English literature, but still continued giving all the instruction in political economy in the arts and science department of the university, and delivered some lectures in the Wharton School. He delivered courses of lectures before the Revenue Reform Club of Brooklyn in 1882 and at Chautauqua in 1887, and was lecturer on protective tariff at Harvard University, in January, 1885, and at Yale University, in 1886 and 1887, at Swarthmore College, and by invitation of the students at Amherst, Williams, Cornell, Princeton and Bryn Mawr. He was editor of the "Penn Monthly" in 1870–80, and of the "American," a literary and political weekly in 1880–91. Believing that the free trade policy has been the chief obstacle to the cause of home rule in Ireland, and the fertile cause of its impoverishment, he has made strenuous efforts since 1884, particularly in the columns of "The Irish World," to enlist Irish-American citizens in the cause of protection. In 1888 he prepared a pamphlet, entitled "Ireland and Free Trade: An Object Lesson in Political Economy," of which more than 100,000 copies were distributed in New York and adjacent states. In 1892–94 he held the chair of history in the Wagner Institute, and in 1894 he became president of the Central High School. The attendance at this school has doubled during the last five years; its efficiency has been increased, and a new building, the largest and best of its class in the country, has been erected. In addition to his educational work, Prof. Thompson has been active in several such prominent public movements as the Philadelphia Society for the Organization of Charity, and has been an earnest advocate of university extension. In 1891 he lectured at the Summer School of Ethics, Plymouth, Mass., on ethics and politics, and in the following year on the ethics of business. Since 1891 he has been on the staff of the "Sunday-school Times," and has constantly contributed to a large number of American periodicals. His principal

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works are: "Social Science and National Economy" (1875); "Protection to Home Industry," being the lectures delivered at Harvard University (1885); "De Civitate Dei, the Divine Order of Human Society" (1892); "A History of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States" (1895), and "Political Economy for High Schools and Academies" (1897). He has also edited: "The Latin Hymn Writers and Their Hymns" (1899); "The National Hymn Book of the American Churches" (1893); "The Life of George Hay Stuart" (1890), and the first two volumes of the "Encyclopædia Americans" (1884–85). He was married, in 1874, to Mary, daughter of Robert Neely, who died in 1894, leaving three children.

MILLER, James Russell, author and clergyman, was born near Frankfort Springs, Beaver co., Pa., March 20, 1840, son of James A. and Eleanor (Creswell) Miller. He was educated in the common schools and at Beaver Academy, and was graduated at Westminster College, Pennsylvania, in 1862. For two and a half years after graduation he was engaged in the work of the U. S. Christian Commission with the army of the Potomac, and then entering on the study of theology, completed the course in the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., in 1867. In 1867–69 he was pastor of a church at New Wilmington, Pa., and then accepted a call to the Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, where he served until 1878. He was for two years pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian Church at Rock Island, Ill., and in 1880 became editorial superintendent of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath school Work, Philadelphia, which he still holds. In 1881 he took charge of the Holland Memorial Presbyterian Mission, which he served as pastor and co-pastor seventeen years (1881–98), during which time it grew from a mission into the second largest church of the denomination in the city. He is an indefatigable and methodical worker, and only because of this has he been able to accomplish his double duties of pastor and author. His writings are known around the world. A number of them have been translated into German, French, Japanese and Hungarian. They deal with the spiritual and practical side of life, and the aim of each is helpfulness. His style is so simple, clear and strong that he has been called "the modern Bunyan." Dr. Miller's books are "Week-Day Religion" (1880); "Silent Times" (1884); "Mary of Bethany" (1887); "The Dew of Thy Youth" (1888); "Practical Religion: A Help for the Common Days" 1888); "Home Making" (1889); "Come Ye Apart" (1889); "Summer Gathering for Winter's Need" (1889); "The Transfigured Life" (1889); "Bits of Pasture; or, Handfuls of Grass for the Lord's Hungry Sheep" (1890); "Girls: Faults and Ideals" (1890); "Young Men: Faults and Ideals" (1891); "Don't Worry" (1891); "Glimpses Through Life's Windows" (1892); "Dr. Miller's Year Book" (1894); "Life's Byways and Waysides" (1894); "The Every Day of Life" (1895); "In His Steps" (1895); "The Blessing of Cheerfulness" (1895); "The Hidden Life" (1896); "Making the Most of Life" (1896); "The Building of Character" (1897); "The Story of a Busy Life" (1897); "Secrets of Happy Home Life" (1897); "For a Busy Day" (1897); "Things to Live For" (1898); "The Wedded Life" (1898); "Beside the Still Waters" (1898); "A Gentle Heart" (1898); "Joy of Service" (1898); "Young People's Problems" (1898); "The Secret of Gladness" (1898); "Strength and Beauty" (1899); "Unto the Hills" (1899); "The Master's Blesseds" (1899); "The Marriage Altar" (1899). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Westminster College in 1880. In 1870 Dr. Miller was married to Louise E., daughter of William H. King, of Argyle, N. Y. They have two sons and one daughter.

J. R. Miller.

CHEVES, Langdon, statesman and president of the United States Bank, was born at Rocky River, in what is now Abbeville co., S. C., Sept. 17, 1776, son of Alexander and Mary (Langdon) Cheves. His father, a Scotchman, was a poor Indian trader, who during the revolution removed to Charleston, and entered into business. At ten years of age the son was apprenticed to a shipping merchant as an office boy. By his own efforts he obtained a fair education; at the age of eighteen began to study law, and in 1797 was admitted to the bar of Charleston. In ten years he had risen to the head of his profession in the state, and in 1808 was appointed attorney-general, with a net income of $20,000 a year. He was three times elected to the South Carolina legislature, and was elected to congress by the "Republicans" in 1811. Mr. Cheves was one of the famous "war mess," the other members being William Lowndes, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. During 1812–13 he served as chairman of the ways and means committee and as a member of the naval committee. Upon the appointment of Henry Clay as commissioner to Ghent, Mr. Cheves was elected as speaker of the house, to succeed him, in which capacity he served until the close of the 13th congress. His most important work as speaker was the defeat of Dallas' scheme for the recharter of the United States Bank. He retired from congressional service in 1814, and refusing the position of secretary of the treasury, to succeed Albert Gallatin, returned to Charleston, and resumed practice. In 1816 he was appointed one of the associate judges of the state, and served three years. In January, 1819, Mr. Cheves was elected one of the directors of the United States Bank, and two months later president, to succeed Mr. Jones. The affairs of the bank, established in 1817, with a capital of $28,000,000, were found to be in a lamentable condition. John Quincy Adams wrote in his diary: "The bank is is so drained of its specie that it is hardly conceivable that it can go until June without stopping payments. . . . The state of our currency is perilous in the highest degree, and threatens to terminate in a national convulsion." Three weeks after the above statement was written the bank was solvent, and, instead of requiring, was in a position to afford aid to other institutions. This was due to the remarkable ability and energy of Mr. Cheves, who, for the best interests of the bank, but under protest from the directors, obtained a loan from Europe of $2,000,000, payable June, 1821. $1,000,000 was renewed at 5 per cent., and the remainder was paid off at a profit that defrayed all charges of remittance, even at an adverse rate of exchange. In 1822 he resigned, leaving the bank safe and prosperous. He was succeeded by Nicholas Biddle. He lived for a time in Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pa.; but returned, in 1829, to Charleston, and lived in retirement during the remainder of his life, occasionally writing reviews and essays on the topics of the day. He was strongly

Langdon Cheves

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in favor of secession, and in 1850, as a delegate to the Nashville convention, declared himself favorable to the scheme of establishing a separate southern confederacy; but considered it madness for South Carolina to act alone. Mr. Cheves was married to Mary Dullas, of Charleston, in 1806. He died in Columbia, S. C., June 25, 1857.

STEPHENS, Ann Sophia (Winterbotham), author, was born at Humphreysville, in the town of Derby, New Haven co., Conn., in 1813, and was of English parentage. Her father, John Winterbotham, a manufacturer of woolens near Manchester, came to this country to take charge of a woolen mill established in Derby by Col. David Humphreys; subsequently lived in Berkshire county, Mass., and in Southbury, Conn., and finally removed to Ohio. Ann Winterbotham began to compose poems and sketches in her childhood, and one or more of these found their way into print. In 1831 she was married to Edward Stephens, a native of Plymouth, Mass., who established himself as a publisher in Portland, Me., and in 1835 founded a magazine, which Mrs. Stephens edited. Her first completed story, "The Tradesman's Daughter," and a poem, entitled "The Polish Boy," appeared in early issues of this periodical, and were much admired, especially the poem, which became widely known through the declamations of school boys. Success attended the "Portland Magazine," but in 1837 Mrs. Stephens' health began to fail; residence in a milder climate became necessary, and she accepted the editorship of the "Ladies' Companion," published in New York city, her husband at the same time procuring a situation in the custom-house. The circulation of the "Companion" increased rapidly; proprietors of other periodicals made her tempting offers, and in 1842 George R. Graham, of "Graham's Magazine," persuaded her to join his staff as associate editor. Two years later she increased her labors by accepting a similar position on "Peterson's Magazine," and to this she contributed a serial story, running through the twelve months, for more than twenty years. In 1843 Mrs. Stephens founded the "Ladies' World," and in 1846 the "Illustrated New Monthly," and for a time also edited "Brother Jonathan," a weekly journal published by her husband. A short story, "Mary Derwent," written in competition for a prize of $400, which she won, made her name still more widely known. In 1850–52 Mrs. Stephens made the tour of Europe, in company with friends, and received marked attentions from members of royal and noble families, and from Thackeray, Dickens, Humboldt and others eminent in literature and science. Her first elaborate novel, "Fashion and Famine" (1854), had an enormous circulation, and was translated into French. Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia" describes it as belonging to the intense school and as "containing many scenes of questionable taste and probability, with much that is excellent in description and the delineation of character." Among other novels that obtained great popularity were: the "Heiress of Clare Hall" (London, 1854; republished as the "Heiress of Greenhurst"); "Old Homestead" (1855; 2 vols., 1860); "Sibyl Chase" (1862); "Rejected Wife" (1863); "Married in Haste" (1870); "Reigning Belle" (1872); "Bertha's Engagement" (1875); "Norston's Rest" (1877). She also wrote a "History of the War for the Union" (1865), and was the author of many poems. An edition of her works in twenty-three volumes was published in 1886; but many of her serials were not included. Her stories, whether of high or low life, were marked by great vigor and vividness, and her style was pronounced more masculine and condensed than was usual with female writers, and her diction exceptionally good. She passed many winters in Washington, where her circle of friends included the families of the presidents and nearly every person of note who visited the city. Her husband died in 1862; her own death occurred at Newport, R. I., Aug. 20, 1886. A son and daughter survived her.

Ann Stephens

WHITEHOUSE, William Penn, jurist, was born at Vassalboro, Me., April 9, 1842, son of John Roberts and Hannah (Percival) Whitehouse. His first American ancestor was Thomas Whitehouse, who settled at Dover, N. H., in 1668, and was married to the daughter of William Pomfret, town clerk. His great-grandfather, Daniel Whitehouse, served in the war of the revolution, and participated in the battle of Bunker hill. Mr. Whitehouse spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm in his native town, and obtained his early education there in the common schools. He was fitted for college at Waterville Academy, and in 1859 entered Colby University, where he was graduated in 1863 with the highest honors. Soon after graduation he began teaching, and was chosen principal of Vassalboro Academy; but having decided upon the profession of law, he entered the office of Sewall Lancaster, of Augusta, and afterwards continued his studies with Sen. Eugene Hale, at Ellsworth, Me. He was admitted to the bar of Kennebec county in 1865, and located at Gardiner, Me., with Lorenzo Clay as partner. In 1866 he removed to Augusta, where he has since resided, and where he formed a partnership with Hon. George Gifford, which lasted only a few months, as the latter entered journalism, subsequently becoming editor-in-chief of the Portland "Daily Press." Entering upon a general practice, for which he was well fitted both by aptitude and diligent application, Mr. Whitehouse soon gained the confidence of clients and the community for his integrity and ability. In 1869 he was elected city solicitor, and during his incumbency defended the city successfully in several important cases, establishing his reputation for legal ability by his skill and power as an advocate. In 1869 he was appointed county attorney by Gov. Chamberlin, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Francis E. Webb, and was subsequently twice elected to the same office. In 1873 he was chairman of the commission on the New Insane Hospital, and wrote an able report, which was published by the state. He was also, in 1879, chairman of a committee of citizens interested in the erection of the graceful and artistic soldiers' monument which adorns the public square of Augusta. He was instrumental in securing the abolition of the death penalty in 1875, which had been revived in his native state. By act of the legislature of 1878 the superior court for Kennebec county was established and Mr. Whitehouse appointed to its bench, where he presided twelve years, his rulings being rarely ever reversed by the law court. On April 24, 1890, Judge Whitehouse was appointed to the supreme court of Maine, to succeed Judge Danforth, deceased. Among the many important cases decided by him may be mentioned that of the State *vs.* Burns, which is justly claimed to be the most prominent in the judicial annals of Maine. He has written several noted opinions, and his style indicates a good knowledge of both English and Latin classics, and is natural and finished. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Judge Whitehouse in 1895 by Colby University. He was married, in 1869, to Evelyn, daughter of Col. Robert Treat, sixth in descent from Col. Robert Treat, colonial governor of

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Connecticut. They have one son, Robert Treat Whitehouse, a graduate of Harvard, and now a practising lawyer in Portland, Me.

POSSELT, Emanuel Anthony, author and textile expert, was born in Reichenberg, Austria, Aug. 21, 1858, son of Emanuel A. and Elizabeth (Demuth) Posselt. He was graduated in 1876 at the Imperial Government Weaving School of Reichenberg. He next managed his father's mills in Reichenberg, where he gained his first practical experience in textile manufacturing. After spending some time in visiting the most important cities of Europe carrying on the manufacture of textiles, he came to the United States, Aug. 14, 1878, and from that time until 1884 was employed either as designer or superintendent in leading mills in the New England states and in Pennsylvania. In 1884 he became the first director in the first successful textile school in the United States, started in Philadelphia in connection with the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. In 1891 he resigned this position, and accepted the editorship of the "Textile Record of North America," at present (1900) the foremost journal on textile manufacturing in the United States. At this time Mr. Posselt established a private textile school, as well as a book business in textile literature, which branch of business in the United States he controls. His first published work was "The Jacquard Machine Analyzed and Explained," which is now in its fourth edition. His most important publication, now in its seventh edition, is "Technology of Textile Design." He next published "The Structure of Fibres, Yarns and Fabrics," now in its third edition. Other books are: "Textile Calculations" and "Textile Machinery." He also published in this country such valuable works (written in Europe) as "Wool Dyeing," by Prof. Gardner. Mr. Posselt has edited the textile department in Funk & Wagnalls' "Standard Dictionary," and in numerous other works. His books are the standard authorities in this country on the subjects of which they treat, and have equal standing in England, where they have been republished. Mr. Posselt is married, and has two children.

DAVIS, Mary Evelyn (Moore), author, was born at Talladega, Ala., April 12, 1852, daughter of John and Marian Lucinda (Crutchfield) Moore. Her father, a native of Oxford, Mass., and a physician by profession, removed, in 1835, to Chattanooga, Tenn.; thence, in 1841, to Alabama, where he was interested in iron mining, and finally, in 1855, to southern Texas, where he engaged in planting; his parents, Marvin and Senath (Hartwell) Moore, represented two of the oldest Puritan families. Mrs. Davis' mother was a daughter of Dr. John Robert and Lucy (Lanius) Crutchfield, of Fincastle, Va., who, in 1832, removed to Tennessee, where, in 1841, she was married to Dr. Moore; her parents represented Scotch and French stocks, respectively, which came to Virginia about 1640. Educated at home, the subject of this sketch began writing at the age of twelve, when she composed several poems on civil war themes, subsequently collected and printed in a successful volume, "Minding the Gap" (1867). In October, 1874, she was married to Maj. Thomas E. Davis, of Bedford county, Va., formerly an officer in the Confederate service, and removed to New Orleans, where he engaged in journalism. Maj. Davis is now (1900) editor-in-chief of the New Orleans "Picayune," one of the oldest and most important daily newspapers of the South. Soon after her marriage, failing health caused Mrs. Davis to cease writing for a number of years; but when she resumed her pen it was with renewed zeal. Her published work is signed M. E. M. Davis. Her books are: "In War Times at La Rose Blanche" (1888); "Under the Man-Fig," a novel (1895); "An Elephant Track and Other Stories" (1896); "A Christmas Masque of St. Roch" (1896); "Under Six Flags: The Story of Texas" (1897), and "The Wire Cutters," a novel (1899). She has also contributed verses and tales to the "Century" and "Harper's" magazines and the "Atlantic Monthly." Her "La Rose Blanche," a story of life on her father's plantation in Texas, has been translated into French by Th. Bentzon (Madam Blanc), and published in Paris. Mrs. Davis is a brilliant, charming and amiable woman. Her residence, an old-fashioned house in Royal street, is a meeting place for the American and creole society of New Orleans, and her salon is one of the most popular in the city. She is president of the Geographics, a select literary association, and vice-president of the Quarante, a larger literary circle.

BROOKE RAWLE, William, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1843, son of Charles Wallace and Elizabeth Tilghman (Rawle) Brooke. His father (1813–49), a native of Philadelphia, was a prominent lawyer of his native city; his mother was a daughter of William Rawle, Jr., also distinguished at the Philadelphia bar, and a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Chew, colonial chief-justice of Pennsylvania. Shortly after attaining majority he assumed the name of Brooke Rawle, thus combining two surnames which have borne an honorable distinction since colonial times in Pennsylvania. He was educated in the schools of his native city and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated A.B. in 1863, while engaged in military service. He joined the 3d Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry early in 1863, and served continuously with the army of the Potomac from that time until the close of the war. During the year 1863 he participated in most of the actions of the 2d cavalry division, including the battles of Brandy Station, Aldre, Gettysburg; and the contests at Shepherdstown; Culpeper Court House; New Hope Church, and Mine run. During 1864-65 he was attached to the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, and later to the headquarters of the armies operating against Richmond, and was present at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's run and Fort Steadman. He was attached to the escort of Gens. Grant and Meade in their entry into Petersburg, April 3, 1865, and to the escort of Gen. Meade at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Among the notable events of his service was his narrow escape from capture, when, on Sept. 6, 1863, with seven men, he was surrounded by a detachment of Mosby's battalion, but succeeded in cutting himself out, with the loss of three men. At the time of his discharge, Aug. 7, 1865, he held the rank of captain and the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hatcher's run and in the campaign terminating with Lee's surrender. After his discharge he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, William Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1867. He began practice in association with his uncle, and so continued until the latter's death, in 1889, then succeeding him as the head of the law firm established by his great-grandfather, William Rawle, in 1783. Col. Brooke Rawle was one of the earliest members of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and an organizer of the Pennsylvania Society of the

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Sons of the Revolution. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; member of the American Philosophical Society; was for many years treasurer of the Law Association of Philadelphia, and agent for the Penn estates. He has published two books: "The Right Flank at Gettysburg" (1878) and "With Gregg in the Gettysburg Campaign" (1884), and "An Address Delivered at the Unveiling of the Monument on the Site of the Cavalry Engagement at Gettysburg" (1884). He was married, in 1877, to Elizabeth N., daughter of Henry Pepper, of Philadelphia, Pa.

STERNBERGH, James Hervey, manufacturer, was born at Henrietta, Monroe co., N. Y., May 20, 1834, son of William and Margaret (Schuyler) Sternbergh. The family in America descends from four brothers, David, Adam, Nicholas and Lambert Sternbergh, who came to America from the Rhine district in Germany in 1703, and settled in Schoharie county, N. Y. He was educated at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where his father settled in 1844, and for a time was general passenger agent of the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, running through Saratoga. In 1865 he removed to Reading, Pa., where he engaged in the manufacture of iron nuts with newly invented machinery. Shortly after beginning operations he found that his plant was worthless, and during the next two years he struggled against many discouragements until he had perfected and patented an improved machine for the manufacture of hot-pressed nuts, which is still used to great advantage by nearly every manufacturer in this country. At about the same time he invented a surface grinding machine for grinding hard metals, which enabled him to use chilled iron dies to form the die boxes instead of steel. These two inventions brought him conspicuously before the public as the leading manufacturer of nuts. He was, indeed, a pioneer in the industry, although he entered it without training for the business and without experience in any mechanical trade. After 1867 his business had a steady and rapid development, and the manufacture of machinery bolts, carriage bolts, lag screws, boiler and structural rivets, and other forms of bolts, nuts and washers for machinery building and railroads was added to his original enterprise. In February, 1891, the entire works, with the exception of some of the heavier machinery, were burned; but within ten days operations were resumed, and continued without interruption while a fire-proof structure for the forging and finishing departments was building. It has been the pride of Mr. Sternbergh's business life to furnish steady employment to a large number of men at good wages, and this he considers the best form of philanthropy. He also makes it an object to manufacture articles carrying their own recommendation. In 1887 he established a branch manufactory at Kansas City, Mo., where most of his western trade is supplied. His products have been awarded medals of the first order at the expositions at Philadelphia (1876); at Chicago (1883); at New Orleans (1885); at Paris (1889), and Chicago (1893). At the Columbian exposition he had three exhibits. In 1899 he and several of his competitors sold their plants to the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co., with general offices at Lebanon, Pa., of which company he is a principal stockholder and chairman of the executive committee. He has invented and patented a large number of devices for use in his business. He is an honorary member of the Academy of Inventors and the Manufacturers' Society of Paris, and the European Scientific Society of Brussels. In addition to his vast manufacturing business, he is a director in the Second National Bank at Reading and in the Pennsylvania Investment Co., of Kansas City, Mo., and is president of the Kansas City Bolt and Nut Co. In 1862 Mr. Sternbergh was married to Harriet M. May, of Southbridge, Mass., and after her death he was married to Mary C. Dodge, of North Hero, Vt. By his first wife, he had five children, of whom three now survive; and by his second, three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Philip H. Sternbergh, became a partner in his business in 1886.

JENKS, John Whipple Potter, educator and zoölogist, was born at West Boylston, Worcester co., Mass., May 1, 1819, eldest son of Dr. Nicholas and Betsey (Potter) Jenks. His mother was a daughter of Capt. John Potter, a revolutionary soldier and a paymaster at Valley Forge. Among ancestors on his father's side were Joseph Jenks, who settled in Lynn, Mass. (1643); Joseph Jenks, founder of Pawtucket, R. I., and Roger Williams. His childhood and early youth were spent at Southbridge, Worcester co., Mass., where, under his pastor, Rev. Addison Parker, he began preparation for college. He continued his studies in Charlotte county, Va., under a relative of Mr. Parker, who had a private school there and had become interested in the young man, and at the same time he developed a taste for natural history. In 1833 he returned to Massachusetts to enter Peirce Academy, Middleboro, and while there was publicly baptized and received into the Baptist church. In 1838 he was graduated with honors at Brown University, and then took charge of a school at Americus, Ga., where he preached as well as taught. In 1840 he became assistant pastor of the Baptist church at Washington, Ga., and while there studied medicine, intending to do missionary work in China. Later he had charge of a small private school; but in 1842 returned to Massachusetts to become principal of Peirce Academy. From an almost lifeless condition, with only fifteen pupils, he raised it to such high rank that at one time there were 300 pupils on its roll. Prof. Jenks resigned in 1871, and began what was practically the creation of a museum for Brown University, serving as permanent curator, without salary, the corporation being unprepared to expend money in that direction. In 1872 he was formally appointed director of the museum of natural history and lecturer on special branches of agriculture. Subsequently his title was changed to professor of agricultural zoölogy and curator of the museum of natural history, and this he held until his death. In the interests of the museum, Prof. Jenks visited every state and territory in the Union; also Canada, Mexico, the Sandwich islands and Europe, and extended his travels to Athens and Constantinople. He was professor of zoölogy in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1857–62, an honorary position. Besides contributions on various subjects to scientific periodicals, he published: "Fourteen Weeks in Zoölogy" (1876), revised and republished as "Popular Zoölogy" (1886; 3d ed., 1895.) He was married at Middleboro, Mass., Oct. 30, 1842, to Sarah, daughter of Maj. Elisha and Sarah (Peirce) Tucker, and granddaughter of Deacon Levi Peirce, founder of the renowned academy. She bore him two sons and two daughters. Prof. Jenks died at Providence, R. I., in 1895.

PARKER, Jane (Marsh), author, was born in Milan, Dutchess co., N. Y., June 16, 1836, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Adams) Marsh. Her father was a descendant of royalists, prominent in the war of the revolution. On her mother's side Mrs. Parker is a descendant of Capt. Jonathan

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Adams, of Cayuga county, N. Y., a patriot of the revolution, which explains her zeal in advocating the organization of a patriotic society, to include only those with ancestors on both sides of that war. In furtherance of this cause she has written a good deal for patriotic magazines and leading weeklies. She is known as one of the local historians of western New York, having had much to do with the founding of the Rochester Historical Society. Fair examples of her work are "Rochester: A Story Historical" (1884); "Rochester in Telegraphy" (New York "Evening Post"); "The Story of the Western Union" (New York "Evening Post"); "A Successful Failure" (the story of the Russian overland telegraph, published in the "Overland," 1886); "Garacontie, Saint of the Iroquois" ("Catholic World"); "Joseph Brant" (New York "Evening Post"); "Red Jacket" (New York "Mail and Express"); "The Jesuit Relations" ("New England Magazine," 1894; a study giving Mrs. Parker place among leading authorities upon the subject and doing much for a revival of interest in the Relations); "Stories Historical for York State Boys" (a series published in the "Buffalo Express," 1893–94); "Louis Philippe in the United States" ("Century Magazine," 1900); "Marie Antoinette Houses in the United States" ("New England Magazine," 1900); "Talleyrand in the United States." Mrs. Parker has written much for the publications of the Protestant Episcopal church, many of her books having place among those used for confirmation classes, such as "Barley Wood," "Taking Sides," etc. A special field has been the Millerite delusion, through which she passed as a little child, her parents becoming followers of William Miller in 1843. "The Little Millerite" appeared in the "Century Magazine" in 1886, soon after the publication of her novel, "The Midnight Cry." Her serial published in the "Churchman" in 1896, "The Mission of a Fanatic," an account of the founding of the first agricultural farm in Palestine, attracted much attention. A good deal of her work appears without signature, in special departments of leading publications, like the Spectator of the "Outlook" and the Contributors' Club of the "Atlantic Monthly." She was married, in 1856, to George T. Parker, a lawyer, of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Parker has the honor of having founded the first woman's club in the state of New York after Sorosis: the unique "Fortnightly Ignorance" of Rochester. She is also identified with the association opposed to the extension of the suffrage to women—contributing much to its literature.

VICTOR, Orville James, historian and publicist, was born at Sandusky, O., Oct. 23, 1827, son of Henry and Gertrude (Nash) Victor. His grandfather, David Victor, a native of Alsace, emigrated to America with his five brothers about 1760, and was for some years engaged in attempts to work the then untractable magnetic iron ore of the Ramapo hills, N. J. Through his mother, Mr. Victor descends from the Nash and Horton families of New York, both of which have an honorable revolutionary record. He was educated in his native city and at Norwalk Academy, Norwalk, O., where he completed the four years' course in 1846. Even in his early years he exhibited great literary gifts, and before he was seventeen years of age had contributed to some of the leading periodicals of the day. He began the study of law in the office of Charles B. Squire, of Sandusky; but in 1852 he became assistant editor of the Sandusky "Daily Register," under Henry D. Cooke, which was then one of the leading papers in Ohio. In 1858 he removed to New York city, to take editorial charge of "The Cosmopolitan Art Journal," and soon after was placed in charge also of the "United States Journal." Meantime he contributed extensively to the New York press and various magazines of the period. His elaborate review of Randall's "Life of Thomas Jefferson" led its publishers to contract with him to produce a life of Alexander Hamilton, giving him access to the Hamilton family papers and other sources of original historical information. This work was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, and in the fall of 1861 Mr. Victor began to issue in monthly parts his "History of the Southern Rebellion." Originally projected to cover all phases of the great conflict, civil, political, military, financial and international, it eventually filled four royal octavo volumes, and was not completed until the fall of 1866. In 1863 he visited England, where he greatly influenced the tenor of public opinion by the publication of his pamphlet, "The American Rebellion: Its Causes and Objects—Facts for the English People." In addition to his history of the civil war, he published "Incidents and Anecdotes of the War for the Union" (1863), embodying much curious and interesting matter omitted from the larger work. Another important book was his "History of American Conspiracies" (1864). The years immediately following the war were filled with ceaseless activity in journalism and publication, and during this period he produced his well-known "Great Americans," a series of biographies, including the lives of Winfield Scott, Anthony Wayne, John Paul Jones, Ethan Allen, Israel Putnam, Garibaldi and Abraham Lincoln. The last-named work, written originally for campaign use in 1864, attained a circulation of over 200,000 copies. He also edited the "Fireside Library," "The Waverly Library" and "Sunnyside Library," enterprises for producing standard literature in cheap form. In 1897 he began to rewrite his "History of the Southern Rebellion," the electrotype plates of which had been destroyed in 1873. Mr. Victor was married, in July, 1854, to Metta Victoria Fuller, of Mansfield, O., a well-known author.

LUMPKIN, Joseph Henry, jurist, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., Dec. 23, 1799, seventh son of John and Lucy (Hopson) Lumpkin, both natives of Virginia. He was educated at the University of Georgia and at Princeton, where he was graduated with high honors in 1819. He then read law in the office of Judge Thomas W. Cobb, and was admitted to the bar of Lexington, Ga., in 1820. He soon rose to the front rank of his profession, and in 1824 was elected to the state legislature. In 1833, in connection with Gov. Schley and John H. Cuthbert, he framed the state penal code. Upon the reorganization of the supreme court of Georgia in 1845, and while he was traveling in Europe, he was elected judge for a term of six years, without knowledge or solicitation on his part. He was re-elected three times, and served in that position twenty-three years. He was offered the position of judge of the U. S. court of claims; was elected professor of rhetoric and oratory in the University of Georgia, and later professor of law there, and in 1860 was elected chancellor of that university; but all of these offices were declined by him. He taught law classes in his office, commencing soon after his admission to the bar and continuing until near the close of his life, and many of his students attained eminence as lawyers and judges, while some of them filled cabinet offices

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in Washington. His decisions in the first thirty-five volumes of Georgia supreme court reports are considered monuments of wisdom, learning and equity. The most remarkable trait of his character was his love of justice. Equity was his ruling passion. On one occasion he used this language: "After all, where is the justice of this case? I try always to dig deep for that; and when found nothing but the most imperious necessity can restrain me from administering it." The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Princeton in 1851. Judge Lumpkin was an elder in the Presbyterian church and an ardent exponent of temperance reform. In February, 1821, he was married, at Savannah, Ga., to Callender C. Grieve, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. He died in Athens, Ga., June 4, 1867.

STUART, Robert Leighton, merchant and philanthropist, was born in New York city, July 21, 1806, eldest son of Kimloch Stuart, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a successful candy manufacturer, who came to this country in 1805, settling in New York city. He resumed the manufacture of candy, in which he was actively engaged until his death in 1826. His son, Robert L., succeeded to his business, and in 1828 his second son, Alexander, entered into equal partnership, the firm being known as R. L. & A. Stuart for a period of fifty-one years. In 1832 they began to refine sugar by steam and were the first successful users of that process in this country. After two years' experience their daily capacity was 3,000 pounds, and upon the erection of their new factory was increased to 12,000 pounds daily. From 1856 they devoted their business exclusively to sugar refining until 1872, when they retired. During the civil war the Stuarts gave their unqualified support to the government, and they were among the heaviest subscribers to the war loan—a significant proof of their confidence in the result of the struggle. Mr. Stuart was an "old school" Presbyterian, who took deep interest in the advancement of religion. In 1851, with other zealous members, he erected a church at the corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, subsequently becoming a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stuart began his charitable donations, together with his brother Alexander, with sums aggregating nearly $14,000, and at the close of 1879 had given away $1,391,000. In 1880 he gave $55,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital of New York city; $100,000 to Princeton Theological Seminary; $100,000 to Princeton College, and $50,000 to the San Francisco Theological Seminary. After the death of his brother, who in every respect was identified with his charitable work, he gave to the cause of charity, religion and education the sum of $500,000, which added to the former amounts made a total of nearly $2,000,000. Mr. Stuart was a member of the Union Club; of the Union League Club from its organization in 1861; the Century Club; the New York Historical Society; the American Academy of Sciences; the Museum of Natural History—the presidency of which he resigned in 1880—and of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was married to Mary, daughter of Robert Macrae, a wealthy merchant of New York. They had no children. Mr. Stuart died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1882.

STUART, Alexander, merchant and philanthropist, was born in New York city, Dec. 22, 1810, second son of Kimloch Stuart. At the time of his father's death, in 1826, the business was conducted by the elder son, Robert, and on Jan. 7, 1828, the brothers entered into copartnership under the name of R. L. & A. Stuart, which continued unchanged until dissolved by his death in 1879, a period of fifty-one years. In 1832 the firm commenced refining sugar by steam at 169 Chambers street, a building erected by them in 1831. The five-story building at the corner of Greenwich and Chambers streets, which the firm subsequently occupied, was erected by them in 1835. In 1855–56 the manufacture of candy was discontinued and sugar refining became the sole business of the firm, the product of R. L. & A. Stuart becoming a synonym for purity in the markets of the civilized world. In the management of their vast business Robert generally had charge of the financial and outdoor transactions, such as buying and selling, while Alexander devoted himself to the management of the refinery. Although Mr. Robert L. Stuart built a fine residence uptown in Fifth avenue, he could not induce his brother Alexander to leave the locality in which he was born and where he remained his whole life a resident, on the corner of Greenwich and Chambers streets. Here he entertained his friends with generous hospitality, numbering among his guests scholars, professional men and men of business. He was a notable humorist and story-teller. A certain amount of his income every year was devoted to charity. He was a member of the Union Club for many years and of the Union League Club from its formation in 1861. Mr. Stuart died at his home, Dec. 28, 1879.

WELCH, William Henry, pathologist, was born at Norfolk, Litchfield co., Conn., April 8, 1850, son of Dr. William W. and Emeline (Collin) Welch. His earliest education was received in the schools of his native town. In 1866 he entered Yale College, and was graduated A.B., standing third in his class, in 1870. He was principal of a private school for one year (1870–71) in Norwich, N. Y., and in 1871–72 he studied chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School and began the study of medicine with his father. In September, 1872, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), New York city, and was graduated in 1875. He served as interne on the medical staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York, from the autumn of 1874 to the spring of 1876. In April, 1876, he entered the University of Strasburg, Germany, where he studied under Profs. Waldeyer, von Recklinghausen and Hoppe-Seyler. He continued in Germany, his studies devoted mostly to pathology, in the University of Leipzig, under Profs. Wagner and Ludwig; in Breslau, under Profs. Cohnheim and Weigert; in Vienna, and again in Strasburg. After visiting Paris, Berlin and London, he returned to New York city in 1878. He was at once appointed demonstrator of anatomy and soon afterward professor of pathological anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he organized a histological and pathological laboratory. He was pathologist to Bellevue Hospital, the Woman's Hospital and similar institutions in New York, and from 1878 to 1883 he was actively engaged in pathological instruction and work. In 1884 Dr. Welch was appointed professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Before entering upon his new position he spent one year (1884–85) in Germany, engaged chiefly in the study of the new science, bacteriology, working in Munich, under Dr. Frobenius; in Göttingen, under Prof. Flügge, and in Berlin, under Prof. Koch, in the Hygienic Institute, which had just been opened. He likewise spent a part of one semester in Prof. Ludwig's physiological laboratory in Leipzig. With the opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in 1889, he was appointed pathologist to this institution and a member of the medical board of the hospital, and

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he was made dean of the medical faculty at the opening of the Johns Hopkins Medical College in 1893. Dr. Welch has been actively engaged in the work of instruction and investigation in pathology and bacteriology, as well as in the organization and promotion of higher medical education. He has written articles in Flint's "Practice of Medicine," fifth and sixth editions; organic diseases of the stomach, in Pepper's "System of Medicine"; articles on bacteriology, infection and immunity, in "A Text-Book of Medicine by American Teachers" and in Dennis' "System of Surgery"; on thrombosis and embolism in Allbutt's "System of Medicine"; and papers on fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, a gas-forming bacillus, and many other subjects. In 1891-92 Dr. Welch was president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; in 1897 of the congress of American physicians and surgeons, and in 1898 of the Maryland Public Health Association. He is a member of the state board of health of Maryland. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania (1894), and of LL.D. from the Western Reserve University (1894) and Yale University (1896). He is associate fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; member of the National Academy of Sciences; of the American Philosophical Society; associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; honorary member of the Pathological societies of London and Philadelphia, etc.

PEIRCE, James Mills, mathematician and educator, was born at Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1834, eldest son of Benjamin and Sarah Hunt (Mills) Peirce. His father was Harvard's celebrated professor of astronomy and mathematics; his mother was a daughter of Elijah Hunt Mills, of Northampton, Mass., and U. S. senator (1820-28). He was educated at the Hopkins Classical School, Cambridge, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1853. After graduation he studied one year in the law school (1853-54); served as tutor (1854-58 and 1860-61); as proctor (1858-60); was a student in the divinity school (1856-59); was made assistant professor of mathematics in 1861, and university professor of mathematics in 1867. He has given much attention to the development of the best methods of teaching mathematics so as to call out and strengthen the powers of the individual student and give him a firm hold on mathematical conceptions. From 1872 to 1895 he had charge of the administration of the graduate department of Harvard University, as secretary of the academic council from 1872 to 1890, and as the first dean of the graduate school from 1890 to 1895. He was dean of the faculty of arts and sciences from 1895 to 1898. He was among the first at any university to offer systematic instruction in the calculus of quaternions, and he has for many years devoted much attention to the proper arrangement and presentation of this branch of mathematics and its applications, in which he has given regular instruction since 1876—the whole course occupying two years since 1878. In this movement he followed the lead of his father, who, from twenty years earlier, constantly called the attention of his pupils to the value of quaternion methods and conceptions, and gave extended courses in the subject from 1875 to 1879. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of other scientific societies. He has published "A Text-Book of Analytic Geometry" (1857) and several treatises on logarithms and logarithmic functions.

STILLMAN, William James, author, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., June 1, 1828, son of Joseph and Eliza (Maxson) Stillman. His father's ancestors were early settlers of Westerly, R. I. On his mother's side he was descended from John Maxson, who followed Roger Williams into Rhode Island. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1848, and then took up landscape painting under Frederick E. Church. In 1849 he went to Europe to continue his studies, and there making the acquaintance of Rossetti and other of the pre-Raphaelites, adopted their views. He became especially intimate with Ruskin, and their friendship was a lasting one, though eventually Mr. Stillman declared his friend's art-teachings to be utterly wrong. Returning to the United States he began exhibiting at the Academy of Design, of which, three years later (1854), he was elected an associate. During the visit of Kossuth to this country, Mr. Stillman became a confidential friend of the great patriot and in 1851 was commissioned to make a special journey to Hungary for the purpose of bringing away the crown jewels, which had been hidden by Kossuth during the revolution. This errand accomplished, he settled in Paris and continued his art studies, under Adolph Yvon. On his return to New York city he practised his profession, exhibiting regularly, and in 1855 with John Durand, the art critic, founded the "Crayon," a short-lived periodical devoted to art. His editorial work brought him into communication and intercourse with Lowell, Emerson, Agassiz and other men of letters and science, and with a company of them he spent the summers of 1858 and 1859 in the Adirondacks, founding the "Adirondack Club," of which most of the literary celebrities of Cambridge and Boston were members. In 1859 Mr Stillman returned to Europe, and in 1861 became U. S. consul at Rome. He found the consulate and legation in "a disgraceful state," to use his own words, and his remonstrances led to the abolition of the legation and his transference, in 1865, to the consulate at Crete, where he remained four years. In 1870 he resumed journalism as a profession, and in 1875 became a correspondent of the London "Times," traveling in Herzegovina, Montenegro and Greece to report the political uprisings in those countries. He also studied prehistoric archæology in Greece and the archipelago and in Italy and Sicily. While visiting the island of Melos, where the so-called Venus was found in 1820, he came to the conclusion that the famous statue was a "wingless Victory," and probably had been removed from Athens for safe keeping during time of war or threatened invasion. In 1883-85 he contributed critical papers on art subjects to the New York "Evening Post," and was associate editor of the "Photographic Times." A year or two later he made an extended voyage to the Mediterranean for the "Century" magazine, following the track of Ulysses. His articles on this subject and his discussion of the questions concerning the Venus di Milo are contained in the volume entitled "On the Track of Ulysses" (1888). From 1878 until 1898 he lived in Italy as occasional correspondent of the "Times," and then retired on a pension from that journal, making his home at Deepdene, Surrey. His published works include two manuals on photography; "The Acropolis of Athens" (privately published, 1870); "The Cretan Insurrection of 1866-68" (1874); "Herzegovina and the Late Uprising" (1877); "Billy and Hans," and "Old Rome and the New" (1897); "Union of Italy," "Apollo and Venus in Painting and Sculpture," and "Little

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Bertha," a children's story (all in 1898); "Francesco Crispi," a biographical study (1899). He made for the Hellenic Society of London a very complete series of photographs of the acropolis at Athens and another of the Greek temples in Sicily. He edited in 1875 "Poetic Localities of Cambridge (Mass.)," illustrated by photographs. Mr. Stillman was married at Belmont, Mass., in May, 1860, to Laura, daughter of David and Maria (Brastow) Mack, who died at Athens in 1869, and in 1871 to Marie, daughter of Michael Spartali, Greek consul-general in London. He is now a resident of London.

LEWIS, Isaac Chauncey, manufacturer, was born at Meriden, Conn., Oct. 19, 1812, son of Isaac and Esther (Beaumont) Lewis, and descendant of William Lewis, who came from London in September, 1632, settling at Newtown (Cambridge), Mass. In the summer of 1636 he was one of a company of 100 who went with Rev. Thomas Hooker and Rev. Samuel Stone to found Hartford. His son, William, was married to Mary, daughter of Ezekiel Cheever, the first school teacher of New Haven, and later the head of the Boston Latin School; among their descendants was Jared Lewis, who served in the revolutionary war, and was the father of Isaac Lewis. At the age of fifteen Isaac Chauncey Lewis entered the employ of Charles and Hiram Yale, manufacturers of Britannia ware, to learn the trade. In 1831 he returned to his native town, Meriden, a partnership was formed with Lemuel J. Curtis, and the firm of Lewis & Curtis began the manufacture of Britannia ware with but one employee, the two partners doing most of the work themselves. In 1840 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Lewis continued the business alone, gradually introducing steam power and increasing the number of workmen, so that in 1850 he was obliged to buy a larger building. It was proposed to combine in one organization the several manufacturers of Britannia ware in Meriden in order to avoid competition and to reduce expenses. This consolidation was effected in 1852, and the Meriden Britannia Co., with a capital of $50,000, was organized, Mr. Lewis being elected president. The business of the new company was carried on in his factory until 1864, when the large building now in use was erected, and for fourteen years he supervised the manufacture of the goods as well as performed his duties as head of the company. In 1866 he resigned the presidency, but a new office —that of superintendent—was created, and this he held until 1874, when he resigned. On the death of Horace Wilcox, in 1890, and at the earnest solicitation of the directors, he resumed his old position as president, and remained at the head of affairs until his death. Mr. Lewis represented Meriden in the general assembly in 1848, 1853, 1862 and 1866. He was a councilman in 1867, an alderman in 1868, mayor in 1870 and 1871, and chairman of the commission appointed to build water-works for the city in 1875. He was president of the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Co., and of the Miller Brothers Cutlery Co.; director of the Meriden National Bank, the Meriden Savings Bank, the Wilcox Silver Plate Co., the Manning & Bowman Co., the Wilcox & White Organ Co., the firm of Edward Miller & Co., and many other organizations. He was married, May 11, 1836, to Harriet, daughter of Noah and Mary (Merriman) Pomeroy, of Meriden, who bore him six children. Three survive: Martha Eugenia, wife of Charles H. Fales; Henry James, and Kate Alabama, wife of Rev. James H. Chapin, Ph.D.

HUTCHINSON, Jesse, singer, was born at Milford, N. H., Sept. 29, 1813, ninth child of Jesse and Mary (Leavitt) Hutchinson. His earliest American ancestor, Richard Hutchinson, came to this country from England in 1634, settling in Salem (now Danvers), Mass., and is said to have received a grant of 140 acres of land for introducing the first plow. The senior Jesse Hutchinson, a farmer of Milford, was a natural musician; his wife also possessed a voice of peculiar sweetness. Her grandparents, William Hastings and his wife, were noted singers of their time, and the Leavitt family was also famous for musical gifts. Of the sixteen children of Jesse and Mary Hutchinson, thirteen grew to manhood and womanhood, and became known as the celebrated "Hutchinson Family" of singers. One of the verses of their song, "The Old Granite State," embraced their names, as follows:

> "David, Noah, Andrew, Zepphy,
> Caleb, Joshua, Jesse, Benny,
> Judson, Rhoda, John and Asa,
> And Abby, are our names."

All the children were singers, but those who won the most renown were Judson, John, Asa and Abby, who made up the famous quartet. Their first public appearance was on Thanksgiving Day, 1839, when they all took part in a concert in the Baptist church. Jesse Hutchinson, Jr., attended the district school until the age of sixteen, when he went to Amherst, Mass., and was employed in the office of "The Farmer's Cabinet," where he became very proficient as a typesetter. All the brothers were ingenious mechanics and inventors. One of them, David, while on a visit in Boston, learned the secret of manufacturing "loco-foco" matches, and on his return home began to manufacture them with the help of his brothers. They soon discontinued this, not, however, without having acquired the reputation of being the first match-makers in New Hampshire. Jesse soon afterwards went to Lynn, Mass., and engaged in the hardware and tin business. He also manufactured air-tight stoves, and invented some improvements in them. In 1841 he became a compositor in the office of the Boston "Advertiser." His brother, Andrew, who was engaged in mercantile business in that city, had established a religious society, which was presided over by Rev. Mr. Speer. The meetings were held over Andrew's store, and here Jesse became choir-master and a popular singer. In 1841 the quartet already alluded to was formed, Abby at that time being only eleven years of age. Asa had a bass voice of great volume and register, but did not render solos while in the original quartet. Jesse became the business manager of the quartet; was occasionally a substitute, and was closely connected with its entire history, and shared equally in the profits. For several years, in the autumn and winter, they sang throughout New England and New York state, devoting the summer months to work on the farm. Early in May, 1843, they made their first visit to New York city, appearing in the old Broadway Tabernacle, and took the public by storm. One enthusiastic editor wrote of them: "The harmony of this band was never surpassed by mortal throats. It moved to tears; it reached into the solemn depths of the soul; it was God-given and heaven-inspired." N. P. Willis spoke of them as "a nest of brothers with a sister in it." They accompanied themselves with two violins and a violoncello, and excelled in sacred and descriptive songs and in both humorous and pathetic ballads. The Hutchinson family was noted for its religious sentiment, which is noticeable in the productions and repertory

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of the singers. They were never mercenary. Their aim was to make music serve the cause of humanity, and they often sang in lowly cottages, prisons, almshouses and churches. They early became abolitionists, some of them being excommunicated from the Baptist church on that account, and in singing anti-slavery songs they would sometimes be hissed and threatened with personal injury; but the presence of Abby held the pro-slavery audiences in check. In August, 1845, they went to England, visiting Scotland and Ireland also, meeting everywhere with uninterrupted success and arousing the greatest enthusiasm. They returned in August, 1846, and continued their performances with the same acceptance. Jesse composed the verses to many of their airs, among which were: "The Emancipation Song," "The Old Granite State," "Good Old Days of Yore," "Good Time Coming," "The Slave Mother," "The Slave's Appeal" and "Uncle Sam's Farm." He was married, June 8, 1836, to Susanna W. Hartshorn, of Amherst, N. H. His brother, Joshua, studied music in Boston in 1836, under Lowell Mason, and, returning to New Hampshire, was the originator of some sixty singing schools. He also acted as a substitute when the brothers of the quartet were indisposed, and he gave independent concerts for over thirty years. Jesse Hutchinson died in Cincinnati, O., May 16, 1853.

HUTCHINSON, Adoniram Judson Joseph, singer, was born at Milford, N. H., March 14, 1817, tenth son of Jesse and Mary (Leavitt) Hutchinson. After attending the schools of his native place and assisting in the work on his father's farm, he removed to Lynn in 1841, where he opened a grocery store. At this time the Hutchinson quartet, of which he was the leader, was formed. They toured through New England and New York state, giving their first financially successful concert in Albany, N. Y., under the patronage of Luke F. Newland and Thurlow Weed, then the editor of the "Evening Journal." In 1842 the quartet again started on a concert tour, and were co-workers with Garrison, Greeley and Rogers in mass-meetings in Boston, most of their concerts being devoted to the causes of anti-slavery and temperance reform. In 1843 they sang at the eleventh annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in Faneuil Hall, Boston. After touring through eastern states and as far south as Virginia, they went to Europe in 1845, and met with crowded houses and a flattering reception wherever they appeared. They traveled from coast to coast in the political campaign of 1856, and did good work during the civil war by visiting and singing at all the recruiting stations. Judson was the humorist of the troupe, excelling in comic and political songs, many of which were Italian burlesque. He possessed a wonderfully sweet tenor voice of great volume. Nearly all the music used by the Hutchinsons was composed by him. His most famous satirical song was "Jordan," written in 1860 during the Bell and Everett campaign. His most popular songs were: "Bingen on the Rhine," "The Bridge of Sighs," "The Bachelor's Lament," "Away Down East," "The Modern Belle," "Anti-Calomel," "The Humbugged Husband," "If I Were a Voice" and "Mrs. Lofty and I." In the fall of 1855 he went to Minnesota with his brothers, and helped found the town of Hutchinson, McLeod co. Lake Judson, near by, was named after him. Next to Abby, Judson was the most beloved by the family and the public generally. He was married to Jerusha Hutchinson, and had two daughters. He died by his own hand at Lynn, Mass., Jan. 10, 1859. Subsequently Asa, with his wife and three children, formed a company and for twenty years gave concerts to admiring thousands throughout the United States.

PATTON, Abigail Jemima (Abby Hutchinson), singer, was born at Milford, N. H., Aug. 29, 1829, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Leavitt) Hutchinson. The hereditary tastes of the family early asserted themselves, and as soon as she could talk she began to sing. She was a born musician, and at the early age of four years displayed such musical talent that people would come from afar to hear her childish songs. The first songs she learned were hymns taught her by her mother while singing at her spinning-wheel. She sang alto, and no matter how intricate the melody was, so true and perfect was her ear, that she could follow it in harmonious notes even before she began the study of music. She attended the public school and Hancock Academy, and later Edes Seminary, Plymouth, Mass. When the quartet appeared in New York city, in 1843, Abby's sweet contralto voice and captivating manners made her a popular favorite. There was a charm about her that was irresistible. The anti-slavery conventions, at which they often sang, were frequently disturbed by mobs; but when the Hutchinsons began to sing, and Abby's voice would ring out sweet and clear with "The Slave's Appeal," as she looked straight into the eyes of the mob leaders, they were invariably subdued, the uproar was hushed, and then Garrison and Wendell Phillips would be heard. When in England she was the guest of Charles Dickens, Harriet Martineau, William Howitt, Hon. Mrs. Norton, John Bright, and many other noted people. Her voice was full and clear, her execution faultless, and with a quiet grace and unstudied simplicity she won the hearts of all. She was married, Feb. 28, 1849, to Ludlow Patton, a member of the New York stock exchange and a son of Rev. Dr. William Patton, one of the founders of the Union Theological Seminary, after which she sang only on special occasions. At the outbreak of the civil war Mrs. Patton again appeared in public, believing it to be her duty to do what she could to bring about the abolition of slavery. After her husband's retirement from business, in 1873, they traveled throughout Europe, Asia, Africa and America for ten years, during which she contributed occasionally to American newspapers on subjects concerning the welfare of women. She composed a great deal of music, both vocal and instrumental, some of which was never published. Her best known compositions are: "Kind Words Can Never Die" and Tennyson's "Ring Out Wild Bells." In 1891 she published a volume called "A Handful of Pebbles," containing some of her poems and prose gems of her happy philosophy. Mrs. Patton was one of the original members of Sorosis. In 1863 she founded the first kindergarten in Orange, N. J., which was placed in charge of her niece, Victoria Hutchinson. She died in New York city, Nov. 24, 1892.

HUTCHINSON, John Wallace, singer, was born at Milford, N. H., Jan. 4, 1821, eleventh son of Jesse and Mary (Leavitt) Hutchinson. His youth was spent in the schools of his native town and in work on his father's farm. At the early age of seven he sang in a church choir, carrying his part, the alto, before he had learned to read a note of music. At the age of twenty he joined his brother, Jesse, in Lynn, Mass., and went into the grocery business with his brother, Judson, meanwhile studying music and giving occasional concerts. He was

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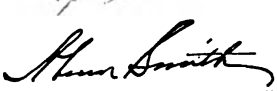
a member of the famous quartet founded in 1841, in which he sang baritone and played the second violin. With this quartet he traveled through the United States and Europe, and he remained with it until it disbanded after the marriage of his sister, Abby. He then determined to start out alone, and after a brief trial trip in New Hampshire, in which he included recitations with his singing, he visited all the large cities of New England, being joined occasionally by some of his brothers. In the fall of 1855, with his brothers, Asa and Judson, he went to Minnesota, and founded the town of Hutchinson, about sixty miles from St. Paul, which is now the county seat of McLeod county; but soon after they returned to the concert field. At the outbreak of the civil war he was joined by his sister, Abby, and they gave many concerts to aid the cause of freedom. In 1863 they brought out the song, "Tenting To-night," composed by a family friend, Walter Kittredge, of New Hampshire, which became very popular, especially with the soldiers. John Hutchinson's permanent home was at High Rock, near Lynn, Mass., where he continues to reside, the last surviving member of the original famous Hutchinson family. In his fifty-three years of public life he gave over 11,000 concerts, and also published many original songs. Among the most celebrated were: "Will the New Year Come To-night, Mother?" and "The People's Advent." In 1842 he was married to Fannie B. Patch, of Lowell, Mass. He wrote a history of the Hutchinson family in two volumes, which was published in 1896.

SMITH, Abner, jurist, was born at Orange, Mass., Aug. 4, 1843, son of Humphrey and Sophronia (Ward) Smith. His original American ancestor was William Ward, an Englishman, who settled at Sudbury in 1639. The family continued to reside in Orange until about 1860, when they removed to Middlebury, Vt. Here Abner attended the public school and Middlebury College, where he was graduated in 1866. After teaching school for a time, he went to Chicago, and entered upon the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and soon after entered into partnership with his former preceptor, James L. Stark, under the firm name of Stark & Smith. This association continued until the death of Mr. Stark, in 1873. In 1877 he formed a professional alliance with John M. H. Burgett, under the style of Smith & Burgett, which lasted for ten years, when Judge Smith conducted an individual practice. For many years he had a large practice in matters of trusts, unsettled estates, guardianship, etc., and was formerly attorney of the National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, and of the Life Indemnity and Investment Co. of Iowa (now the Iowa Life Insurance Co.). He was at one time a director of the last-named company, and also of the North Star Construction Co., which built the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad. In 1893 he was elected to a circuit judgeship for a term of four years, and was re-elected in 1897. Judge Smith is a man of dignified and gracious personality, free from all ostentation and easily approachable, and has exceptional facility in winning the lasting friendship of all with whom he comes in contact. His sympathies are deep and his generosity of that type which avoids parade or publicity, but responds freely to the call of the distressed or unfortunate. He enjoys a wide social popularity, and is a member of the Union League and Hamilton clubs. He was married, Oct. 5, 1869, to Ada C., daughter of Sereno Smith, of Shoreham, Vt. They have had one child, Ferris S., who died in June, 1875.



CHAILLÉ-LONG, Charles, soldier, explorer, diplomat and author, was born at Princess Anne, Somerset co., Md., July 2, 1842, son of Littleton Long (of Chaillé) and Anne Mitchell Costen, and grandson of Levin and Margaret Comfort (Chaillé) Long. The Chaillé family is one of the most ancient in Poitou, France. Dr. Pierre Chaillé became a Huguenot, was forced to flee for his life after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and coming to America, settled at Snow Hill, Worcester co., Md. His son, Pierre (great-grandfather of Charles Chaillé-Long), was a distinguished member of the Maryland convention, 1775; member of the "Association of Freemen of Maryland," whose proclamation of independence, July 26, 1775, precipitated the rebellion of the province; colonel of the 1st battalion, eastern shore Maryland infantry, in the Continental army; and was selected with others to sign and ratify the constitution of the United States at Philadelphia, 1788. Moses Chaillé, son of Col. Pierre, and Solomon Long were officers of the 3d company, Maryland regulars, Continental army; their families intermarried; hence the double name bestowed as a patronymic upon the subject of this sketch. Charles Chaillé-Long was educated at Washington Academy, Maryland, completing his classical studies in 1860; enlisted in company A of the state national guard, 1861; in the 1st regiment, eastern shore Maryland infantry, U. S. volunteers, 1862; was promoted captain company G, 11th Maryland infantry, and mustered out of service with the regiment, June 15, 1865. In 1866–69 he was engaged in literary studies. In the latter year he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Egyptian army, and in 1870 became chief of staff of the general-in-chief. He was professor of French in the Military School, Cairo, 1870; chief of staff, 1st division infantry, Alexandria, 1871–72; chief of first, second and third sections, general staff, Cairo, 1873. In 1874 he was appointed chief of staff to Gen. Gordon, governor-general, equatorial provinces of Egypt, and in April of that year was charged with a secret diplomatic mission to M'Tesa, king of Uganda. He executed the treaty of Uganda July 19, by which the Nile basin was annexed to Egypt; navigated the unknown part of the Nile; discovered Lake Ibraham, and thus finally solved the Nile source problem, to which his name is attached equally with Speke and Baker. During this exploration he was attacked and wounded at M'rooli, Aug. 17th. Cited in general orders to the army for bravery and the success of his mission, he was decorated with the cross of the Medgidieh, and promoted colonel and bey. In January, 1875, he led an expedition for the conquest and annexation of the Niam Niam country west of the Nile, and there found and took to Cairo an adult specimen of the Akka or Ticki-Ticki pygmies. In September he led an expedition to the east coast of Africa; occupied Kismayu and other towns in October; explored the Juba river in November. In January, 1876, in consequence of Great Britain's protestation, the expedition was recalled by the khedive. By reason of infirmities contracted in service, Col. Chaillé-Long was retired from the army in August, 1877. M. Maunoir, secretary-general of La Société de Géographie de Paris, says of Col. Chaillé-Long's expeditions in Africa: "If the geographical results obtained by him have not had such an echo as other contemporary expeditions, they nevertheless occupy a most important place in the discoveries which have finally resulted in the solution of the problem of the discovery of the Nile source."

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Returning to the United States, Col. Chaillé-Long was appointed chief clerk to the police court, New York city, Oct. 11, 1877. He entered Columbia Law School, and was graduated in the class of 1880, and admitted to practice in the supreme and district courts of New York and the supreme court of the United States in 1881. He returned to Egypt in 1881, and was admitted to practice in the international courts of that country Jan. 11, 1882. After the massacre in Alexandria in June, 1882, the U. S. consul-general and consuls fled from their posts, and Col. Chaillé-Long was requested by his government to assume their duties. Before and after the bombardment, the U. S. consulate was a shelter for refugees of all nationalities. He was the last to quit his post, thereby saving hundreds of refugees, who were placed on the American war vessels in port. He was the first to re-enter the bombarded and burning city, the British refusing to debark troops. At his request, the American admiral placed a force at his disposal, which, disembarking, created a panic among the insurgents, who had surrounded the palace of Mustapha, for the purpose of taking the khedive prisoner to Cairo. The energy of Chaillé-Long saved the city from total destruction, and likewise saved the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, in preventing the death or capture of Thewfick, khedive, which event would have been followed indubitably by the recognition of the rebel Arabi as the *de facto* ruler. The khedive decorated Chaillé-Long for this service with the cross of Commander of the Osmanieh, and offered him the rank of brigadier-general if he would re-enter his army; but the offer was declined, because of the urgent interests and the honor and dignity of the United States, already assailed by the scandalous desertions of its titular agents. When order was restored, in August, Chaillé-Long resigned the office he had held provisionally and without emolument, receiving from the state department its approval and thanks. Pres. Cleveland appointed him consul-general and secretary of legation to Corea in 1887, and he held the position until Dec. 6, 1889, meantime (1888) accomplishing a scientific expedition to Quelpaert island. He was occupied with literary work in Egypt and in France until May, 1897, when, being in Washington, he was invited to act as U. S. secretary to the universal postal congress at Washington. In August, 1897, he was appointed secretary to the U. S. special commission to the Universal International exposition at Paris. This post was proffered to him on account of his diplomatic experience, his perfect knowledge of the French language, and because of his French sympathies, which rendered him *persona gratissima* to the French government. Col. Chaillé-Long is an honorary member of the Institut Egyptien; the Société Khediviale de Géographie du Caire; the Société Normande de Géographie de Rouen; member of La Société de Géographie de Paris; corresponding member of the Societa Africana d'Italia; de Géographie Commerciale de Bordeaux, and the Maryland Historical Society, etc. Besides numerous contributions to American and European periodicals, he has published: "Central Africa: Naked Truths of Naked People" (London and New York, 1876); "L'Afrique Centrale" (Paris, 1876); "The Three Prophets: Gordon, Madhi, Arabi" (1886); "Les Sources du Nil" (Rouen, 1891); "L'Egypte et Ses Provinces Perdues" (Paris, 1892); "La Corée ou Chôsen, La Terre du Calme Matinal" (Paris, 1894), etc. He was married, in 1890, to Marie Amélie, daughter of Gen. John Hammond, of Crown Point, New York.

JOHNSTON, Mary, author, was born at Buchanan, Botetourt co., Va., Nov. 21, 1870, eldest child of John William and Elizabeth (Alexander) Johnston. Her mother, a native of Moorefield, W. Va., was of an old Scotch-Irish family, a descendant of one of the thirteen apprentices who closed the gates of Londonderry in the siege of 1689. Her great-great-grandfather, Peter Johnston, emigrated to Virginia from Scotland in 1727, settling at Osborne's landing on James river, whence he removed to Prince Edward county. He was a planter of means, and was the donor of the lands on which stands the college of Hampden-Sidney, and for many years a trustee of said college. He married late in life, and had three sons, Peter, Andrew and Charles. Peter, the eldest son, an officer in Light Horse Harry Lee's legion, and after the revolution a noted lawyer and judge, was married to a niece of Patrick Henry, and was the father of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate army. Charles, the third son, while on an expedition down the Ohio in the year 1790, was captured by the Shawnee Indians, and was for some time a prisoner among them. In 1827 he published an account of his capture, detention and release, with the title "Johnston's Narrative," and it is an interesting fact that the same title was chosen by his nephew, Gen. Johnston, for a volume of reminiscences of the civil war published in 1874. Andrew, the second son, was Miss Johnston's great-grandfather. He was married to Anna, daughter of Col. John Nash, of Templeton manor, Prince Edward co., and niece of Abner Nash, governor of North Carolina and member (1782–86) of the Continental congress, and of Gen. Francis Nash, who fell at Germantown. Their eldest son, John Nash Johnston, a Baptist minister, was married to a Scotch woman, Eliza Ogilvie Bell, daughter of a fellow minister, and by her had several sons, the third of whom was John William, Miss Johnston's father, who is a lawyer by profession, was a major of artillery in the Confederate army, and for a time was president of the Georgia Pacific railroad. Miss Johnston received her education at home. In her sixteenth year the family removed from Virginia to Birmingham, Ala., and, with the exception of a four years' residence in New York city, that place has been her home. Miss Johnston, in 1897, sent a romance of colonial life in Virginia to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, to whom she was entirely unknown. The merits of the work were at once apparent, and "Prisoners of Hope" became one of the marked successes of the year 1898. A serial, "To Have and to Hold," a romance of earlier times in Virginia, with John Rolfe as one of its characters, followed, and this story, published in book form in February, 1900, surpassed her first novel in popularity. Before the day of its publication in book form 45,000 copies were ordered, and by June 1, 1900, 200,000 copies had been issued. Of this the New York "Times Saturday Review" said: "There is nothing possible but unstinted praise for a book of qualities as unique as they are admirable. Original in plot, thrilling in its situations, strong and sweet in its character drawing, vital with noble emotion, perfect in style"; and of this work and its predecessor Joel Chandler Harris wrote: "I think they represent, with respect to their art, their style and their noble ideals, the high-water mark of American fiction that has appeared since Hawthorne died. I have read pretty nearly every American story of the better class, especially the so-called historical novels. None compares with Miss Johnston's books."

Mary Johnston

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EVE, Paul Fitzsimmons, physician, educator and writer, was born near Augusta, Ga., June 27, 1806, son of Oswell and Aphra A. (Pritchard) Eve, of English-Irish descent. His father was captain of the famous ship Robuk, and afterwards captain of one of the first steam vessels that crossed the Atlantic. After his graduation with degree of A.B. at the University of Georgia, in 1826, he became an office student under the celebrated Dr. Charles D. Meigs, and at the same time entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he gained the degree of M.D. in the spring of 1828. After practicing medicine for a year in Georgia, he sailed for Europe, and until May, 1831, prosecuted his professional studies in London under Sir Astley Cooper, Abernethy and Johnson, and in Paris under Dupuytren, Larrey, Roux, Velpeau and others. In May, 1831, political events in Europe reached a crisis. While in Paris Mr. Eve witnessed the dethronement of Charles X., and "participated professionally" in the revolution of July, and when the Russian advance was made upon Poland, he determined to offer his services to the latter country, "remembering," as he himself said, "how the gallant Pulaski had fallen at the siege of Savannah during our own revolutionary war." After a short detention at Berlin, he was permitted, by means of letters from Lafayette, chairman of the Polish committee of Paris, but especially through the intervention of Dr. Carl Fred. von Graffe (himself a Pole), surgeon to the king, to proceed to Warsaw, and upon arriving in that city was at once assigned to hospital duty. For unremitting devotion to duty, he was promoted to the 15th infantry regiment and was made surgeon of the ambulances in Gen. Turno's division. At the instance of the chief of the medical bureau he was decorated with the golden cross of honor.

After the fall of Warsaw, Sept, 8, 1831, he was for thirty days held a prisoner within the Prussian lines, on the plea of cholera. He returned to Paris, and in November sailed from Havre for New York. He organized the Medical College of Georgia, and from 1832 to 1849 was professor of surgery in that institution; in 1850 was called to succeed Prof. Gross in the chair of surgery in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, but after one course resigned, because of the illness (terminating in the death) of his wife. In 1851 he was made professor of surgery in the University of Nashville, Tennessee, then being organized, and during the ensuing ten years discharged the functions of this office. In 1868 he was called to the chair of surgery in the Missouri Medical College, but after two courses of lectures was compelled, by the severity of the climate to resign and, returning to Nashville, was tendered the chair of operative and clinical surgery in the university. This position he held until 1877, when he accepted the chair of surgery in the newly-founded Nashville Medical College (now the medical department of the University of Tennessee). His position as a leading surgeon of the Southwest naturally made him the recipient of requests from various institutions to become a member of their several faculties and, in accepting the professorships already mentioned, he was compelled to decline calls from Philadelphia, New Orleans, Memphis and the University of the City of New York. During his forty-five years of professional life he never missed the delivery of a single lecture. No surgeon in the South held a higher position or did a larger practice of surgery than Dr. Eve. He crossed the Atlantic fourteen times in the interest of his profession. As a surgeon he was successful in a number of operations requiring great skill and knowledge at that time. He was president of the Tennessee State Medical Society in 1871; president of the American Medical Association in 1857-58, and at the international medical congress held in Philadelphia in 1876 was distinguished by receiving the appointment to deliver the address on surgery. His professional publications were numerous, embracing some 600 articles. His most important works are "Remarkable Cases in Surgery" (1857); "One Hundred Cases of Lithotomy," "Transactions" American Medical Association (1870); "What the South and West Have Done for American Surgery" and the report of twenty amputations and thirteen resections at hip-joint (performed by Confederate surgeons), contributed to the "Medical History of the War." He was also for a time editor of the "Southern Medical and Surgical Journal," and one of the editors of the "Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal." In 1846 he was the first volunteer surgeon appointed to serve in the Mexican war. In 1859 he visited the seat of war in Europe; was present at Magenta and Solferino, and contributed the results of his observations to the "Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal" for 1859. In November, 1861, he was made surgeon-general of Tennessee and afterwards served as chairman of the army medical examining board; on the fall of Nashville he was made surgeon to the Gate City Hospital, of Atlanta, Ga.; was ordered to the field at Shiloh during the battle, and subsequently served at Columbus, Miss., at Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., being stationed at the latter city upon the termination of the war. After the war he made his home in Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Eve was married, Dec. 20, 1832, to Sarah L. Twiggs, by whom he had two children. His wife died in 1850, and he was married Jan. 13, 1852, to Sarah A. Duncan, who bore him sons, Duncan and Paul F., both practicing surgeons of Nashville. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1877.

EVE, Paul Fitzsimmons, physician, was born at Nashville, Tenn., July 13, 1857, youngest son of Paul Fitzsimmons and Sarah A. (Duncan) Eve. He was educated at the high school and University of Nashville, and also at Vanderbilt University, and studied medicine at the Nashville Medical College, where he was graduated in 1878. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, and was graduated in 1879. The following year he went abroad, attending the hospitals of London and Paris. Returning to the United States in 1880, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Tennessee. In 1883 he was elected to the chair of general and descriptive anatomy, and in 1890 to the chair of principles of surgery, and of operative and clinical surgery. In 1894 he became dean of the faculty of the medical department of that institution and also professor of surgery and of clinical surgery. Among his many contributions to medical literature may be mentioned "Report of a Successful Hip-joint Amputation" (1884); "Eight Consecutive Successful Amputations at the Shoulder Joint" (1888); "Cholecytectomy With Removal of Thirty-three Stones" (1890); "Operations Upon the Brain and its Membranes" (1895). He is a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society; Watton R. R. Surgery Associatin; American Medical Association; Nashville Academy of Medicine, and other organizations. Dr. Eve has been from an early age identified with the First Presbyterian Church of his native city; was elected a deacon in 1886 and an elder in 1892. He was married, in 1884, to Jennie W., daughter of William L. Brown, of Nashville, Tenn.

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CROSSWELL, Harry, clergyman, was born in West Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1778. After studying in his early years under Dr. Noah Webster and Rev Dr. Perkins, he entered his brother's printing-office in Catskill, N. Y.; rapidly mastered the details of the various departments, becoming a practical journalist, and finally edited a paper there. In 1802 he founded a Federalist newspaper in Hudson, N. Y., which became notorious for the acrimony and biting satire of its editorials, and involved him in various libel suits. In one of these, brought in consequence of a bitter invective against Jefferson, he was brilliantly defended by Alexander Hamilton in the last speech he ever made. Crosswell removed to Albany in 1809, edited a political paper, and being assessed damages in a libel suit, called upon his friends to meet the demand. They did not respond to his call, and he immediately withdrew from journalism, and prepared for the ministry. He was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church, May 8, 1814, and, after a short charge over Christ Church in Hudson, he was called to Trinity Church, New Haven, the only Episcopal church in the city, which he held in charge until his death, a period of more than forty years. He was remarkable for an extraordinary knowledge of human nature, that enabled him to reach every man's heart and hold him in the strong bonds of sympathy. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1831. He published: "Young Churchman's Guide," "Manual of Family Prayers," "Guide to the Holy Sacrament," a "Memoir" of his son, Rev. William Crosswell, D.D., and left in manuscript "The Annals of Trinity Church," and a diary. He died in New Haven, Conn., March 13, 1858.

CROSSWELL, William, clergyman, was born in Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1804, son of Harry Crosswell, an Episcopal clergyman of New Haven. He was graduated at Yale College in 1822; was an assistant in a private school in New Haven for two years, and then became co-editor with his cousin, Edwin, of the Albany "Argus." Twelve years subsequent to his father's ordination he decided also to enter the ministry, and was prepared in the General Theological Seminary in 1826, and under Bishop Brownell in 1827, editing the "Episcopal Watchman" at the same time. In 1828 he was ordained and called to the Church of the Advent in Boston, over which he officiated for twenty-three years. His broad church views and freedom in conducting the service subjected him to an official censure from Bishop Eastburn, but his devotion to his church was unquestioned, and his noble charities elicited universal love and veneration. Trinity College gave him the degree of D.D. in 1846. His "Poems, Sacred and Secular," edited by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D.D., were published in 1859; some of his short lyrical poems will be found in the "Memoir" written by his father. He died in Boston, Nov. 9, 1851.

CROSSWELL, Edwin, journalist, was born at Catskill, N. Y., May 25, 1797. He was the nephew of Harry Crosswell, the well-known clergyman of New Haven. He began his editorial work on his father's paper, the Catskill "Recorder," and first attracted attention by an effort in vindication of the soldiers who were drafted for the defense of New York in 1812. In 1824, upon the inducements of Martin Van Buren and other Democratic leaders, he removed to Albany to edit the "Argus," and to become state printer. During the thirty years of his editorial charge of the "Argus," which he changed from a semi-weekly to a daily paper, it remained one of the chief organs of the Democratic party. Through his editorials, the notorious "Albany regency," of which he was a member, directed the policy of the party and moulded the opinions of the minor papers throughout the state to so great an extent that for many years the Democratic principles of the "Argus" remained unquestioned. In 1840, upon the accession of the Whigs to power, Mr. Crosswell was succeeded as state printer by Thurlow Weed; but he again held office from 1844 until 1847. Later, upon a split in the Democratic ranks, his views led him in opposition to Van Buren and many of his early political associates. In 1854 he withdrew from journalism, to engage in business in New York city. Many of his addresses were published. He died in Princeton, N. J., June 13, 1871.

MONTGOMERY, John Berrien, naval officer, was born at Allentown, N. J., Nov. 17, 1794, second son of Thomas West Montgomery, M.D., of New York, whose grandfather, James, came with his father, "William of Bridgend," from Ayrshire, Scotland, to New Jersey, in 1701. His maternal grandfather was Hon. John Berrien, a justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, at whose house, Rocky Hill, Washington wrote his "Farewell Address to the Army." His brother, Alexander Maxwell, M.D., was assistant surgeon, U. S. navy (1814–38); another brother, Nathaniel Lawrence, was an aid to MacDonough in the action of the President with the Belvidere (1812), where he lost an arm at the age of twelve years. John Berrien Montgomery was educated at the school in Allentown, N. J., and upon the outbreak of war with Great Britain received a warrant as midshipman in the U. S. navy, June 4, 1812. He served with distinction under Perry in several affairs on the lakes, receiving a sword of honor and a share in the thanks of congress at the close of hostilities. Midshipman Montgomery was actively engaged in the operations in the Mediterranean, under Com. Decatur, in 1815. Promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818, he was stationed on the African coast until 1820, and then ordered to the Erie and on the Mediterranean station. In 1835 he became executive officer of the famous frigate Constitution. He was promoted to be commander, Dec. 9, 1839, and the following year was appointed to command the new sloop-of-war Portsmouth, and during the cruise of three years and seven months which ensued took possession of and permanently established the flag of the United States at San Francisco, Cal.; Sonoma, New Helvetia and Santa Clara, upper California; maintained the blockade of Mazatlan, Mexico, and in March and April, 1848, hoisted the first U. S. flags at Cape St. Lucas, San José and La Paz, lower California, which ports were held until the close of the war. His name was given to one of the principal streets and that of his ship to a square in the city of San Francisco. In October, 1847, in company with the frigate Congress, he bombarded and captured the fortified town and port of Guaymas, gulf of California. His admirable conduct of the blockade of Mazatlan won him the thanks of the British government, which were conveyed to him through the state department, in a letter from Lord Palmerston, acknowledging "the kind and considerate manner in which Captain Montgomery has conducted himself toward neutral vessels." In April, 1849, he was ordered to the Washington navy yard as executive officer. Promoted captain Jan. 6, 1853, in 1857 he was assigned to command the new steam frigate Roanoke. In April, 1859, he was ordered to command the Pacific station, hoisting his flag on the U. S. steam corvette Lancaster. Having completed

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half a century of gallant and efficient service, he was retired from sea service Dec. 21, 1861; relieved as flag officer Jan. 2, 1862, and ordered to take charge of the Boston navy yard, then one of the most important supply stations of the navy. He was transferred to the Washington navy yard Dec. 31, 1863, and was there commanding until Oct. 13, 1865. He became rear-admiral July 25, 1866, and, at his own request, was placed on waiting orders Sept. 1, 1869. Adm. Montgomery was married, in 1821, to Mary, daughter of William Henry, of New York city, and had nine children. He died at Carlisle, Pa., March 25, 1873.

KIMBALL, Richard Burleigh, author and lawyer, was born at Plainfield, Sullivan co., N. H., Oct. 11, 1816, second son of Richard and Mary (Marsh) Kimball. His parents were descended from the Puritan fathers. He was seventh in descent from Richard Kimball, of Ipswich, England, who landed at Boston in 1634. His grandfather, Richard Kimball, was married to Abigail Huntington, only sister of Samuel Huntington, president of the first Continental congress, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and first state governor of Connecticut. His maternal great-grandfather, Isaac Marsh, received from the crown a grant of 100 acres of land in White river valley, Vt., and became the first white settler in that region, where descendants still own the lands he opened to cultivation. The Kimballs settled in Lebanon, N. H., in 1802, and here Richard Burleigh passed his early childhood. When only eleven years of age he passed his examination for admission to Dartmouth College, but on account of his extreme youth was obliged to wait two years. He received his degree at the age of seventeen, being graduated among the first six of his class; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Waterford, N. Y., in 1836, when only nineteen years old. He went to Paris to continue his studies, and on his return began the practice of law in Waterford. He was made a master in chancery shortly before he attained his majority. In 1840 he removed to New York city, and continued in the active practice of his profession until fifteen years before his death, when he retired, devoting his time thenceforth chiefly to writing. It was in the field of letters that Dr. Kimball gained his chief reputation. He made his début as an author in 1850 in the then famous "Knickerbocker Magazine." His first book was a metaphysical novel, "St. Leger; or, The Threads of Life" (1850). This book was at once translated into the French and Dutch languages, and gave its writer a commanding rank among American authors. It was followed by "Cuba and the Cubans," in the same year; "Romance of Student Life Abroad" (1857); "Undercurrents of Wall Street" (1861); "Was He Successful?" (1863); "In the Tropics" (1863); "The Prince of Kashna" (1865); "Henry Powers, Banker" (1868); "Lectures before the New York Law Institute"; "To-day in New York" (1870), and "Stories of Exceptional Life" (1887). In 1873 he received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth. Besides the works mentioned, he wrote many short stories, letters of travel and essays on biographical, historical and financial subjects. Dr. Kimball was a great traveler. He crossed the ocean no less than thirty times, and much of his early life was spent in Europe. His memory was wonderfully acute, his style crisp and clear. Some reminiscences of authors and statesman, who were intimate friends, are given in a volume entitled, "Half a Century of Recollections," published in 1893. He was a zealous Christian and a profound student of the Bible and was a member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Kimball was a gentleman of the old school: easy of access, a delightful raconteur and possessed to the last days of his life to a marvelous degree the vigor and freshness of youth. He founded the town of Kimball, Tex., and built part of the first railroad laid in that state. The road ran from Galveston to Houston. He served as its president from 1854 until 1860, when the civil war forced him to withdraw. Dr. Kimball was married in New York city, April 17, 1844, to Julia Caroline, daughter of Dr. David and Cornelia (Adams) Tomlinson. Her father was an eminent physician; her mother a granddaughter of Chief-Justice Andrew Adams, of Connecticut. They had two sons and three daughters. Dr. Kimball died in New York city, Dec. 28, 1892.

Richard B. Kimball

KEDNEY, John Steinfort, clergyman and author, was born at Bloomfield, N. J., Feb. 12, 1819, son of Henry and Maria R. (Algood) Kedney. His first ancestor in this country emigrated from the island of Barbadoes early in the seventeenth century, and settled at Fort Orange (afterwards Albany, N. Y.), then under Dutch dominion. He was prepared for college at the Mount Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., and after studying law for a year and a half in the office of James W. Gerard, New York city, he entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1838. He then entered the General Theological Seminary in New York city, and was graduated in 1841. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk, in St. Paul's Chapel, New York, in September, 1841, and was missionary for two years in North Carolina; was ordained priest in Lincolnton, N. C., by Bishop Levi S. Ives in July, 1843, and for two years was rector of St. David's, Scuppernong, N. C. He was rector of St. John's Church, Salem, N. J., for nearly five years; of Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, for six years; of Trinity Church, Society Hill, S. C., for seven years, and of Trinity Church, Potsdam, N. Y., for nearly five years. In October, 1871, he became professor of divinity in the Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn., which position he still occupies. He received the degrees of A.M. from his alma mater and Trinity College, Connecticut, and D.D. from Racine and Hobart colleges. He has written: "Catawba River and Other Poems" (1847); "The Conflicts of the Age," a poem delivered before the convocation of Trinity College in 1858; "The Beautiful and the Sublime" (1880); "A Critical Exposition of Hegel's Æsthetics" (1885); "Christian Doctrine Harmonized" (1889); a volume of poems, entitled "Meus Christi" (1891), besides numerous sermons.

MAYER, Brantz, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27, 1809, son of Christian Mayer, a native of Ulm, in Würtemberg. He received his education in Baltimore; was graduated at St. Mary's College, and afterwards at the law department of the University of Maryland. Previous to studying law he made a voyage to India, China, Java and Sumatra. After practicing his profession, interrupted, in 1833, by a visit to Europe, and taking an active part in local politics, he went, in 1841, to Mexico as secretary of legation. Two years later he resigned, and returning home, wrote an account of his observations of that country, entitled "Mexico as It Was, and as It Is," which he published in 1844. This work was the subject of considerable controversy at the time. Resuming his legal practice, Mr. Mayer also continued his literary labors, writing frequently for the press and for magazines. He founded, in 1844, the Maryland Historical Society, which grew to be an association of much importance. In 1851 he deliv-

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ered before it the annual discourse, and this he afterward published, with the title "Tah-gah-jute; or, Logan and Captain Michael Cresap." It is described by Duyckinck as "a vindication of a worthy backwoodsman and captain of the revolution from the imputation of cruelty in the alleged 'speech' of Logan, handed down by Jefferson. . . . The history of the speech is somewhat of a curiosity. It was not spoken at all, but was a simple message, communicated in an interview with a single person, an emissary from the British camp, by whom it was reported on his return. This discourse, expanded, was published by Mr. Munsell, in 1867." Mr. Mayer upheld the Union cause during the civil war. He was appointed president of the Maryland Union state general committee in 1861, and from 1863 until the cessation of hostilities he served as a paymaster in the U. S. army. In his sixty second year he was retired from active service with the rank of colonel. His publications, not already mentioned, were: "Mexico, Aztec, Spanish, and Republican" (1851); "Captain Canot; or, Twenty Years of an African Slaver" (1854); "Observations on Mexican History and Archæology," in "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" (1856); "Mexican Antiquities" (1858); "Memoir of Jared Sparks" (1867), and "Baltimore as It Was and as It Is" (1871). He died in Baltimore, Md., March 21, 1879.

DANIEL, John Moncure, editor and soldier, was born in Stafford county, Va., Oct. 24, 1825. His father and grandfather were physicians, and his mother was a daughter of Thomas Stone, of Maryland, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated mainly by his father, and for a time studied law with Judge John Tayloe Lomax, of Fredericksburg, Va., but he was compelled to give up his law studies upon the death of his father. He went to Richmond early in 1846, residing there with his grand-uncle, Justice Peter V. Daniel, of the U. S. supreme court. He attracted some attention by articles in "The Southern Planter," and in 1847 Bennett M. Dewitt and J. J. Wright secured his services as editor of the "Examiner," after a few numbers of the paper had been issued. Under his editorship the "Examiner" became one of the institutions of Virginia and the leading newspaper of the South. It was conducted as an independent Democratic journal, and of its editor, Judge Robert W. Hughes, of the U. S. district court, has said: "Mr. Daniel was even a better editor than writer. He corrected and strengthened everything which went into the columns; often not excepting advertisements. The principal editorial writing up to 1853 was done by Mr. Daniel, P. H. Aylett and myself. Mr. Daniel did the fierce writing, Mr. Aylett the humorous and I the argumentative or didactic." In August, 1853, Pres. Franklin Pierce appointed him minister resident at the court of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. While holding this office he demanded the same immunities for an Italian naturalized in the United States and visiting Sardinia as for any other American citizen, and he was indignant because William L. Marcy, U. S. secretary of state, did not support him in threatening a rupture of diplomatic relations. He caused considerable talk while in Turin on the occasion of the betrothal of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, by escorting to a royal ball the Countess Marie de Solms (afterward Mme. Ratazzi), who had not been invited. This incident was the subject of a curious correspondence between Count Cavour, then prime minister of Sardinia, and that kingdom's minister at Washington. Mr. Daniel's dispatches while he was in Europe were valued highly by the U. S. state department. He resigned his commission and returned to Richmond in February, 1861, and resumed control of the "Examiner." He believed in the right of the southern states to secede, but thought the action of those states which first adopted ordinances of secession was a blunder, for, in his opinion, it compelled all of the slave states to withdraw from the Union. He felt that the South could not afford to be divided, and by his writings in the "Examiner" he was influential in bringing the Old Line Whig convention in Virginia, elected two to one against secession, to the point of passing the ordinance of secession April 17, 1861. After that date the majority of southern men were practical secessionists. Early in the civil war the "Examiner" insisted upon the conscript system, ridiculing Jefferson Davis' belief that the volunteer and militia forces would be sufficient to sustain the Confederacy, and to Mr. Daniel Senator Louis T. Wigfall owed the features of the conscript measure which he carried through the Confederate congress. Throughout the war the "Examiner" was outspoken in its criticisms of the Confederate administration and its generals in the field. Its editorials were read at the head of regiments, and copies of the papers were as eagerly sought by the men in the trenches as their rations. Mr. Daniel went to the front several times, serving as a volunteer aid to Gen. John B. Floyd in Virginia and Kentucky and to Gen. Ambrose P. Hill in Virginia. His right arm was shattered in June, 1862, in one of the battles of the series known as the "seven days' retreat," and he was thereafter unfitted for field service. Never sanguine of the success of the Confederacy, he lost all hope in the summer of 1864, and rarely wrote afterward for the "Examiner." The office of the paper was burned with many other buildings April 3, 1865, the day of the Federal occupation of Richmond. Mr. Daniel was challenged in 1864 by Mr. Elmore, the Confederate treasurer, because of attacks by the "Examiner." He was unable to aim with accuracy, because of his wounded arm, and was shot in the leg. His brother, Frederick S. Daniel, printed privately a memoir of him. Mr. Daniel himself published a "Life of Stonewall Jackson" in London, England. He was never married, and died in Richmond, Va., March 29, 1865.

Jno. M. Daniel

MURPHY, Henry Cruse, lawyer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 1, 1810. He was graduated at Columbia College at the age of twenty, soon afterward was admitted to the bar, and almost immediately entered upon an active political career. He took part in the noted convention which nominated William L. Marcy for governor, and was from his earliest manhood an ardent though liberal Democrat. After holding the office of city attorney and corporation counsel under the first municipal government of Brooklyn, he was elected mayor of that city in 1842, and, while still in office, was chosen a representative in congress, where he served two terms. He was an influential member of the state constitutional convention of 1846, and was heartily in sympathy with the Democratic ideas which were then engrafted upon the state government. In 1852 he came very near being the Democratic candidate for president, the choice being determined by the Virginia delegation, which preferred Franklin Pierce by only one vote. Had that vote gone to Mr. Murphy the history of the nation might have been changed, for he was not the man to have yielded to the slave power. In 1857 he was sent as minister to the Hague, where he resided four years, finding time for curious and extensive studies in early Dutch literature relating to the colony of New Amsterdam. In 1861, on his return from Holland, he

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was elected to the state senate, where he remained for twelve years. During the civil war his general attitude was that of a loyal Democrat, and it was largely due to his influence that the work of furnishing troops for the Union army was actively kept up. While in the New York senate he obtained the passage of a bill for the Brooklyn bridge, and was afterward chosen president of the board of trustees. He was a patient and intelligent student and an indefatigable collector of books, particularly Americana. He left a library of some 4,000 volumes relating to the early history of America, and particularly to the early voyages of discovery and to the annals of the New Netherlands. A list of this valuable collection was published under the title of "A Catalogue of an American Library, Chronologically Arranged" (1853). He translated and edited De Vries' "Voyage from Holland to America, A. D. 1632–1644" (1853), and "Broad Advice to the United Netherland Provinces," which appeared in the "Collections" of the New York Historical Society. His other works are: "The First Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in the United States" (1857); "Henry Hudson in Holland: An Enquiry into the Origin and Objects of the Voyage which led to the Discovery of the Hudson River" (1859); an "Anthology of the New Netherlands; or, Translations from the Early Dutch Poets of New York, with Memoirs of their Lives," which was printed for the Bradford Club, New York, 1865; a translation of "The Voyage to New York" by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter (1867); a monograph on "The Voyage of Verrazano" (1875), and a "Memoir of Hermann Ernst Ludewig." He left unfinished a history of "Early Maritime Discovery in America," on which he had expended a great deal of labor and for which he had gathered very extensive and varied material. Mr. Murphy was one of the founders of the new Long Island Historical Society and of the Brooklyn city library. He was proprietor and at one time editor of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1882.

Henry C. Murphy

BUTLER, Clement Moore, clergyman, educator and author, was born in Troy, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1810. His father, Rev. Dr. Butler, was for forty years rector of St. Paul's Church in that city. He began a mercantile life, but finding it uncongenial, determined on another course, and after three years' study was graduated with honors at Trinity College, Hartford, 1836. After a full course at the General Theological Seminary, New York, he was ordained, and at once took temporary charge of St. Peter's Church, Albany. In 1838 he accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, and raised the parish from an unpromising condition to one of prosperity, but on account of failing health resigned. In 1840 he accepted the rectorship of Zion Church, Palmyra, N. Y., afterward was assistant at Christ Church, Baltimore, and next rector of St. John's Church, Georgetown. In 1846 he accepted a call to Grace Church, Boston, of which Bishop Clark had had charge; and the bishop himself testified to the fidelity with which he filled the place and the eloquence of his preaching. After three years' ministry in Boston he accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Washington, and afterwards was induced to accept a call to Christ Church, Cincinnati, through the solicitation of Bishop McIlvaine, but he soon returned to Washington, where the strongest impression of his ministry was made. A lecture delivered by him, entitled "Washington During the War," received much attention. In 1861–64 he lived in Rome, Italy, acting as rector of Grace Church in that city, and while there delivered a series of lectures entitled "St. Paul in Rome." In 1864 he became professor of ecclesiastical history in the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Philadelphia, resigning in 1884, on account of ill-health. His publications are: "The Year of the Church," hymns for the feasts and festivals of the church, for young people (1840); "The Flock Fed," confirmation lessons (1845); "The Book of Common Prayer Interpreted by its History" (1846; second edition, enlarged, Washington, D. C., 1849); "Old Truths and New Errors" (1848); "Lectures on the Revelation of St. John" (1850); "Addresses in Washington" (1858); "Ritualism of Law" (1859); "St. Paul in Rome" (1865); "Inner Rome" (1866); "Manual of Ecclesiastical History, from the First to the Nineteenth Century" (2 vols., 1868 and 1872); "History of the Book of Common Prayer" (1879), and "History of the Reformation in Sweden" (1883). Dr. Butler also published about forty occasional sermons, among them the funeral sermons of John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, printed by order of the U. S. senate. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1890.

MANN, Matthew Derbyshire, physician and author, was born in Utica, N. Y., July 12, 1845, son of Charles Addison and Emma (Bagg) Mann. His father, a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., was for many years a leader of the Oneida county bar; his mother was a daughter of Moses Bagg, of Utica, N. Y. By both lines he descends from New England colonial stock, his earliest American ancestor being Richard Mann, who settled at Scituate, Mass., about 1640. His son, Richard Mann, was a soldier in King Philip's war, and as a reward for his services received a grant of land at Hebron, Conn., where he settled about 1703. From Hebron, Abijah Mann, grandfather of the present representative, removed, in 1786, to Fairfield, Herkimer co., N. Y. The Bagg family early settled near Westfield, Mass. Matthew D. Mann was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1867. He made his professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1871. Previous to his graduation in medicine he became an interne on the first staff of the Strangers' Hospital, where he served one year. He then continued his studies in Heidelberg, Paris, Vienna and London, entering on the general practice of medicine in New York city in 1873. After six years in that city, in which he was an instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he removed to Hartford, Conn., and thenceforth devoted himself to his specialty, the diseases of women. During 1880–82 he was clinical lecturer on gynecology in the Yale Medical School, and then succeeded Dr. James P. White as professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Buffalo. In addition to the duties of his chair, he has conducted an extensive practice in gynecology, abdominal surgery and consultation in obstetrics, and has been gynecologist and obstetrician to the Buffalo General Hospital. He has performed over 1,200 operations in abdominal surgery. Dr. Mann is author of several valuable medical

Matthew D. Mann

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manuals, notably: "Immediate Treatment of Rupture of the Perineum" (1874); "Manual of Prescription Writing" (1878), and the "American System of Gynecology" (1887). He has also contributed about 100 articles to medical periodical literature. While in New York he was an active member of the New York Obstetrical Society, of which he was secretary and pathologist; is now a member of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was president in 1895; is president of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine; member of the Layman's Missionary League, and its first president in 1891–93; member and director of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, and president of the St. Margaret's School Association. He is member and correspondent of several other learned and professional bodies, and is a member of the University Club of Buffalo. Since 1887 he has been dean of the medical department of the University of Buffalo. In 1869 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Pope, of St. Paul, Minn., and descendant of a colonial family of Salem, Mass. They have seven children.

THWAITES, Reuben Gold, author, was born at Dorchester, Mass., May 15, 1853, son of William George and Sarah (Bibbs) Thwaites. His parents were natives of Yorkshire, England, and settled in Massachusetts in 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, supplementing the course of instruction by private study, and in the fall of 1866 removed with his mother to Oshkosh, Wis., where, during the next six years, he worked on a farm, taught school and privately prepared for college. He became city editor of the Oshkosh "Times" in 1872, and in July of that year did his first important newspaper work in reporting the national Democratic convention at Baltimore. Having completed, by private study, the entire course of subjects required by most American colleges, he, in 1874, began a course of graduate work in English literature, economics, history and international law at Yale University. On his return to Wisconsin, in 1876, he became managing editor of the Wisconsin "State Journal," at Madison, which position he held for ten years. On Jan. 1, 1886, he became secretary and superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and still continues to discharge the duties (1900). The library, of which he has charge, is the largest of its character west of the Alleghanies, including 220,000 volumes, covering a wide range of literature. Mr. Thwaites has earned considerable reputation as a writer on historical subjects. His books are: "Historic Waterways" (1888); "The Story of Wisconsin" (1890); "The Colonies" (Epochs of American History series, 1891); "Our Cycling Tour in England" (1892); "Afloat on the Ohio" (1897); "History of the University of Wisconsin" (1900); and "Stories of the Badger State" (1900). He is also editor of "The Wisconsin Historical Collections" (Vols. XI to XV.); "Chronicles of Border Warfare" (1894), and "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents" (73 vols., 1896-99). His "Historic Waterways," "Cycling Tour in England," and "Afloat on the Ohio" have been pronounced by numerous critics as among the most interesting journals of travel of the present day. Of the "The Jesuit Relations," John Fiske says, "I regard their publication as one of the most important historical enterprises ever undertaken in America. These documents are absolutely indispensable to a right understanding of American history." Mr. Thwaites is a member of the American Antiquarian Society; the American Historical Association; the American Economic Association; the American Folk Lore Society; the Archæological Institute of America, and many state and sectional societies of similar character. He is president of the American Library Association and chairman of the Historical Manuscript Commission of the American Historical Association. He was married, Dec. 25, 1882, to Jessie Inwood, daughter of Henry and Mary (Kent) Turville, of Madison, Wis. They have one son.

FLICK, Liddon, editor, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne co., Pa., Oct. 29, 1858, son of Reuben Jay and Margaret Jane (Arnold) Flick. He is a descendant of Gerlach Paul Flick, who settled in Northampton county, Pa., in 1751, and followed the occupation of milling. His youngest son, Casper, served in the revolutionary war, afterward following his father's occupation, and died at the age of eighty-two. Of his twelve children, eleven lived to be more than eighty. The eldest, John Flick (1783–1869), father of Reuben Jay Flick, was a leading citizen of Northampton county, Pa.—the village of Flicksville being named after him. Reuben Jay Flick (1816–90) settled in Wilkes-Barre, and was closely identified with the growth of that city. He was for twelve years the first president of the People's Bank, which he organized; was a director in many industrial and financial corporations; was a trustee of the Harry Hillman Academy, Female Institute, City Hospital and Home for Friendless Children, and of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa. In 1882 he was nominated for congress. Liddon Flick received his early education in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and was graduated at Princeton University in 1882. He then entered the law school of Columbia College, being graduated there in 1884 with the degree of LL.B. *cum laude*. After spending a year in the office of ex-Judge Lucien Birdseye, New York, he was admitted to the bar in 1885. Later he returned to Wilkes-Barre, and after six months in the office of Alexander Farnham, was admitted to practice in Pennsylvania. His interest in financial and industrial concerns became so large as to absorb his time and energy, and gradually practice of the law was abandoned. He organized a number of important corporations, The Wyoming Valley Trust Co. (in 1893), of which he became vice-president, and the Wilkes-Barre "Times" (in 1894), of which he became president and editor. The "Times," under his direction, has become the leading afternoon newspaper of northeastern Pennsylvania. He was also largely interested in the consolidation or reorganization of a number of gas and electric light companies of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, and is an officer in a number of important industrial enterprises of the Wyoming valley. He is a member of the Westmoreland and Commercial clubs of Wilkes-Barre, of the University Club of New York city, and others.

Liddon Flick

GREENBERRY, Nicholas, colonist, was born in England in 1627, and arrived in Maryland in 1674, accompanied by his wife, Ann, his children, Charles and Catherine, and three servants. He settled on the Severn river. Col. Greenberry was a staunch Protestant. He held many offices, being a justice of Anne Arundel county in 1686–89; member of the council 1692–97; president of council and chancellor of Maryland, 1693–94; acting governor, 1693; commissioned judge of high court of chancery, March 2, 1695. He was one of the commissioners to lay out the city of Annapolis. He died Dec. 17, 1697, aged seventy years.

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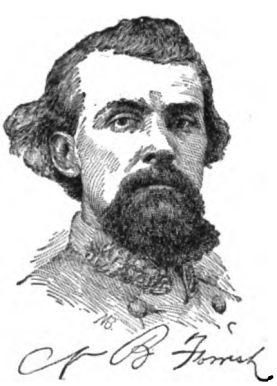
FORREST, Nathan Bedford, soldier, was born in what is now Marshall county, Tenn., July 13, 1821, eldest son of William and Mariam (Beck) Forrest, and great-grandson of Shadrach Forrest, a native of Virginia, who, about the year 1740, emigrated to North Carolina, settling in that section which became Orange county. Nathan, son of Shadrach, married a Miss Baugh, of Irish descent, and in 1806 removed to Tennessee, whence, in 1834, his son, William, removed to the vicinity of Salem, Tippah co., Miss. A blacksmith by trade, William Forrest was tall and muscular; his wife had the same characteristics, and, in addition, had an imperious will and great persistency, united with remarkable courage. Nathan Bedford Forrest inherited the physical appearance and the mental qualities of his parents, but went out into life with no other equipment, there being no opportunity in that backwoods settlement for him to obtain an education. He had a positive genius for mathematics, and would have been noted in that department alone, had circumstances favored; nevertheless, "contact with business men and constant reading of newspapers gave him an excellent idea of the use of words and of the construction of phrases," and he acquired a large fund of general information and a remarkable knowledge of men. William Forrest died in 1837, and until his widow remarried the labor of supporting the family fell on Nathan and the brother next in age, which they accomplished by raising crops and stock. In 1841 Nathan went to Texas as a volunteer, to offer his services to the young republic, but found they were not needed, and soon returned to Mississippi. About two years later he joined an uncle at Hernando, and engaged in business, with profit, until 1857, when he removed to Memphis, Tenn. There he dealt in real estate and slaves until 1859, when he gave up business, and removing to Coahoma county, Miss., devoted himself to the cultivation of cotton plantations he had purchased, his yearly income from that source approximating $30,000. On June 14, 1861, he enlisted at Memphis, in Capt. Josiah White's mounted rifles company, which constituted company D, 6th Tennessee battalion, and later became a part of the famous 7th Tennessee regiment of cavalry. In July he was authorized by Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, to raise a battalion of cavalry for the volunteer service; was made lieutenant-colonel, and with this force, about 650 men, proceeded, in October, to Dover, on the Cumberland, where Fort Donelson was being erected, and later to Hopkinsville; being placed in observation in the country between the Cumberland and Green rivers, Kentucky. At Sacramento, Dec. 26th, in one of the fiercest engagements of the war, he routed a force of Federal cavalry double his own. On Feb. 11, 1862, he arrived with his battalion at Fort Donelson, and being ordered to make a reconnaissance, drove back the advance guard of Grant's army. On the 13th he led the advance of Pillow's attacking column on the extreme left; charged Oglesby's wavering ranks, and took six pieces of artillery. When notified of the capitulation of the fort he declared: "I cannot and will not surrender my command or myself," and, with 1,500 men, escaped by night and reported to Gen. Floyd at Nashville. The battalion was now increased to a regiment, of which he was made colonel, and subsequently joined Gen. Albert S. Johnston's army. At Shiloh (Pittsburgh Landing) he made a charge on his own responsibility, capturing a battery, and on the second day of the battle covered Beauregard's retreat toward Corinth, repulsing Sherman's advance and receiving a severe wound. In June Col. Forrest was assigned to the command of cavalry operations, having Chattanooga as their base; on July 13th surprised the Federal encampment at Murfreesboro under Gens. Crittenden and Duffield, and, though he had no artillery, captured the entire garrison of infantry and cavalry and four cannon. This is considered one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. He was promoted brigadier-general July 21, and at the close of Bragg's Kentucky campaign was ordered to turn over his brigade to Gen. Wharton, and organized a new one, with four companies of his old regiment as a nucleus. In December he crossed the Tennessee, and near Lexington routed Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan's cavalry, capturing two pieces of artillery and many prisoners, among these Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. On Dec. 20th he captured Trenton, with its garrison and an immense amount of stores and ammunition, and soon after Union City, with its garrison. He destroyed the Mobile and Ohio railroad between Moscow and Jackson, Tenn., drawing off troops from Grant, and preventing the reinforcement of Rosecrans at Murfreesboro and the Federal army moving on Vicksburg. At Parker's Cross-roads, Dec. 31st, Gen. Forrest interposed his brigade between two brigades under Gens. Dunham and Fuller, and captured Dunham's artillery, and had this commander beaten when, heavy reinforcements arriving on the field, he was compelled to withdraw. At Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863, by a masterly movement of artillery and infantry, he drove a Federal battery and mounted troops from the field, causing the surrender of Coburn's command: about 1,500 men; on March 25th he captured a fortified camp at Brentwood, taking over 700 prisoners, including thirty-five commissioned officers. In April, 1863, Gen. Rosecrans sent Col. Abel D. Streight to destroy the railroads leading from Chattanooga to Atlanta and Knoxville. Pursued by Forrest's forces, the Federal troops burned every bridge behind them; but on arriving at Black creek, Gen. Forrest was aided in his pursuit by a young girl, Emma Sanson, who, braving the enemy's fire, guided the Confederate troops to a low-water ford. Thereby they gained three hours' time and ended five days of marching and fighting by overtaking and compelling the surrender of Streight, with his artillery and 1,200 men. In September Forrest transferred his operations to northern Georgia, and, in conjunction with Gen. Wheeler, headed off Gen. David S. Stanley's raid on the Western and Atlantic railroad. He opened the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 18, 1863; engaged the enemy on the 19th, and on the 20th his cavalry, fighting in line with the infantry, held the reserve corps of the army of the Cumberland in check for over an hour. On Sept. 28th he was ordered by Gen. Bragg to turn over his troops to Maj.-Gen. Wheeler, a request which he believed to be inspired by jealousy, and which resulted in an interview with the commanding general, whom he denounced and threatened to kill, if he renewed his interference. Bragg took no official notice of this occurrence, while Pres. Davis refused to accept the resignation Gen. Forrest tendered, and in November transferred him to an independent command in northern Mississippi and west Tennessee. After raiding western Tennessee, he, on Dec. 4, 1863, was promoted major-general. In February, 1864, he attacked Gen. Sooy-Smith on the march from Memphis through Mississippi, to coöperate with Sherman at Meridian; at Sakatonchee, compelled him to retreat; at West Point and Okolona, defeated him; and then, in a sixty-mile pursuit, drove him back to



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N. B. Forrest

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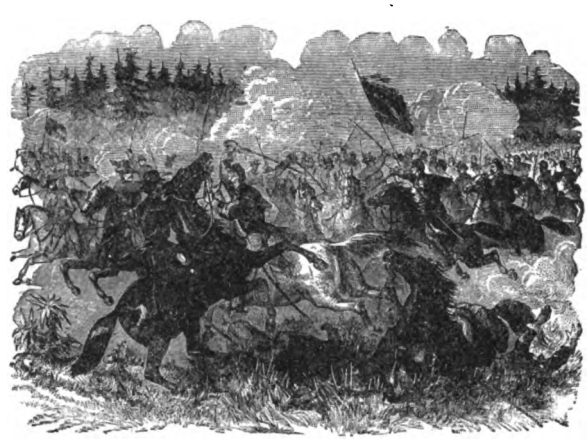
Memphis, capturing five cannon and many prisoners. On March 15th Gen. Forrest left Tupelo, Miss., and reinvading western Tennessee, established new headquarters at Jackson. On March 26th he captured Paducah, and on April 12th took Fort Pillow by storm. Of the garrison, 700 strong, 221 were killed and 130 wounded; the remainder were captured, with six cannon. Protection to all as prisoners of war had been offered; but Maj. Bradford, the Union commander, refused to capitulate, and the fort was carried by assault. For this victory he received, May 23d, the thanks of the Confederate congress. Gen. Forrest was accused by the northern press and people of treachery and a massacre at Fort Pillow, but the official records and the testimony of many survivors agree in showing that he did all in his power to prevent the loss of life which occurred. At Brice's Cross-roads, Miss., June 10th, Forrest, with 4,713 mounted troops and eight pieces of artillery, attacked Gen. Samuel G. Sturges, commanding 3,200 cavalry, 4,500 infantry and twenty-two pieces of artillery, and, after seven hours of desperate fighting, drove the Federals from the field, and pursued them for fifty miles. His own loss was 493 killed and wounded; the enemy's loss, including prisoners, 2,612, eighteen pieces of artillery and more than 250 wagons. Gen. Sherman now set a price on his head, saying: "Forrest must be killed, if it costs 10,000 lives and breaks the treasury," and directed Gens. Andrew J. Smith and Joseph A. Mower to hunt him down. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gov. Brown of Georgia, Gen. Joseph Wheeler and other eminent men urged Pres. Davis to place all the cavalry in the department of the army of Tennessee under Forrest, to conduct operations for the destruction of the railroads supplying Sherman's army and rendering his escape impossible. But Pres. Davis disliked Johnston and Brown too much to adopt any measure they favored, and Forrest was not transferred. In a battle at Harrisburg, near Tupelo, Miss., July 14th, in which, however, Forrest was only second in command to Gen. Stephen D. Lee, his forces were worsted and he was wounded in the right foot; but he caused the retreat of Gen. Smith, and continued to direct operations, from a buggy. Early in August Gens. Washburn, Smith, Mower and Grierson gathered at Memphis a force of 13,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, intending to unite with forces from Vicksburg and northern Alabama in an attack on Forrest. As soon as the army left Memphis, Forrest, with 1,500 picked men, stole around it, and, driving the troops encamped before the city into their intrenchments, dashed into the city at daylight on August 21st, taking artillery and prisoners, and causing widespread panic at the Federal headquarters. As a result, Gen. Smith hurried back, abandoning Mississippi. From Sept. 16th until Oct. 6th Forrest operated in Northern Alabama and middle Tennessee, foiling the strategy of Grant and Sherman, and on Sept. 24th surrounded the Federal military post of Athens, Ga., which surrendered without a fight. In this brief expedition 3,300 troops, including eighty commissioned officers, and many pieces of artillery were captured. He seriously interfered with the transportation of supplies to Sherman's army in Georgia, on one of his raids attacking Johnsonville, Tenn., and destroying there a large fleet of boats and military stores, valued at nearly $8,000,000. Early in November he was placed in command of all the cavalry with the army of Tennessee, and on the 21st began, under Hood, the march toward Nashville, defeating the enemy at Spring hill. Against his advice, Hood attacked the Union forces advantageously posted at Franklin, and there, Nov. 30th, occurred one of the bloodiest battles of the war, with great loss to the Confederates. In the battle of Nashville, Dec. 16th, Gen. Forrest displayed his usual gallantry, and by his strategy, though his own force was small, he covered the retreat across Duck river, saving the remnant of Hood's army. "At no time in his whole career," wrote a Confederate officer, "was the fortitude of Gen. Forrest in adversity and his power of infusing his own cheerfulness into those under his command more strikingly exhibited than at this crisis." At Anthony's hill and at Sugar creek he checked the Federal advance, and continued in the field, although convinced that the struggle must soon end. On Jan. 24, 1865, he was put in command of the cavalry in the district of Alabama, Mississippi and east Louisiana, the task of making the scattered forces coherent being a difficult one, and on Feb. 28th was promoted lieutenant-general. Late in March Gen. James H. Wilson invaded Alabama, with 14,000 troops. Forrest, with his small command, could not hold Wilson in check, and, after a stubborn resistance, was forced back into Selma. This place was carried by assault April 2d, but Forrest cut his way out, and escaped to Gainesville. Soon after the news of Lee's surrender Gen. Forrest informed his men officially of the fact, and urged them to meet the spirit of magnanimity and liberality of the Federal authorities in like spirit and so far as possible to cultivate friendly feelings toward their former foes. They begged him to lead them across the Mississippi and renew the conflict there;



but to prolong the sufferings of these battered veterans seemed inhuman, and he refused. On May 9th he laid down his arms, being included in the body of troops surrendered to Gen. Canby by Gen. Richard Taylor, and returned to his plantation in Mississippi. For several years he engaged in railway construction, and served as president of the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad. He represented Tennessee at the Democratic national convention in New York city, July 4, 1868. In the winter of 1871–72 he was called before a congressional committee to tell what he knew about the Ku Klux organization, and declared it to be a measure of self-protection against the irresponsible militia called out by Gov. Brownlow. At a reunion of the 7th Tennessee cavalry, Sept. 21, 1876, after paying an eloquent tribute to the bravery of their late foes, Gen. Forrest expressed the hope that, should occasion offer and their country demand their services, his veterans would follow him to battle under the stars and stripes as ever they followed him in the civil war. Gen. Forrest was over six feet in height, and was a man of superb physique. A tiger in battle, he could be as tender as a woman at other times, and those who became his prisoners have testified to the kindness with which he treated them. When excited or

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enraged he gave way to profanity, but usually his speech was irreproachable, and he never allowed questionable stories to be told in his presence. He never used tobacco, and abstained from the use of liquor. For some years before his death he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. After the war closed he almost impoverished himself in order to relieve the wants of his veterans and of the widows and orphans about him. As a soldier, he seemed to bear a charmed life. He killed or placed *hors de combat*, in hand-to-hand fight, thirty Federal officers or soldiers, and twenty-nine horses were shot under him. Again and again on his marches he barely escaped capture, and he had an exasperating way of venturing close to or into the enemy's lines and then disappearing with the swiftness and cunning of the revolutionary hero, Marion. Gen. Sherman called him "the most remarkable man the civil war produced on either side. . . . He had a genius for strategy which was original and to me incomprehensible." Gen. Joseph E. Johnston paid a similar tribute, adding "had he had the advantages of a thorough military training, he would have been the great central figure of the war." Gen. Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, wrote of him: "Forrest had no knowledge of military history to teach him how he should act, what objective he should aim at, and what plans he should make to secure it. He was entirely ignorant of what other generals in previous wars had done under very similar circumstances. What he lacked in book-lore was to a large extent compensated for by the soundness of his judgment upon all great occasions, and by his power of thinking and reasoning with great rapidity under fire and under all circumstances of surrounding peril or of great mental or bodily fatigue. Panic found no resting-place in that calm brain of his, and no danger, no risk appalled that dauntless spirit. Inspired with true military instincts, he was verily nature's soldier. It would be difficult in all history to find a more varied career than his: a man who from the greatest poverty, without any learning, and by sheer force of character alone, became the great fighting leader of fighting men; a man in whom an extraordinary military instinct and sound common sense supplied to a very large extent his unfortunate want of military education." It is worthy of note that five of his brothers and two of his half-brothers entered the Confederate army. Gen. Forrest was married, April 25, 1845, to Mary Montgomery, who bore him one son, Capt. William M. Forrest. Gen. Forrest died in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1877. An authoritative "Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest," by John A. Wyeth, M.D., an old Confederate soldier, was published in 1899.

A. Judd Northrup

NORTHRUP, Ansel Judd, jurist and author, was born at Smithfield, Madison co., N. Y., June 30, 1833, son of Rensselaer and Clarissa (Judd) Northrup. His father, a native of Berkshire county, Mass., was a farmer by occupation; his mother was a daughter of Ansel Judd, of Onondaga county, N. Y. He descends on both sides from New England colonists, being in direct line from Joseph Northrup, one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn., in 1639, and from Deacon Thomas Judd, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1633 or 1634. His great-grandfather, Amos Northrup, was a soldier of the Connecticut line in the revolution. Ansel J. Northrup was educated in the schools of his native town, and was graduated at Hamilton College in 1858, which college conferred upon him, in 1895, the degree of LL.D. He next studied law at Columbia Law School, and after his admission to the bar in May, 1859, began practice in Syracuse. His reputation as a well-equipped and capable lawyer was soon established, and in 1882 he was elected county judge of Onondaga county, an office which he held for twelve years. For many years he has been a U. S. commissioner. Since February, 1895, he has been commissioner of statutory revision of the state of New York, and commissioner to revise the code of civil procedure. In addition to holding these public offices, Judge Northrup is a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank, of Oakwood cemetery, and other corporations. He is a member of the Onondaga Historical Society, and of the Fortnightly, Citizens' and University clubs of Syracuse. His leisure is devoted to out-of-door sports, and he has written several entertaining books on summer rambles in various parts of the country, among them: "Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks" and "Grayling Fishing in Michigan" (1880), and "'Sconset Cottage Life: A Summer on Nantucket" (1881). He has also written an elaborate historical sketch of "Slavery in New York" (colonial and state), now being published as a bulletin by the board of regents of New York. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and for many years past has been an elder of the First Church in Syracuse. He was married, Nov. 24, 1863, to Eliza S., daughter of Thomas B. and Ursula A. (Elliott) Fitch, of Syracuse, N. Y.

STANTON, Richard Henry, lawyer and congressman, was born at Alexandria, D. C., Sept. 9, 1812, son of Richard and Harriet (Perry) Stanton. His father, a soldier in the war of 1812, was a descendant of John Stanton, who went to Virginia from England prior to 1636; his mother was of Huguenot descent. Mr. Stanton removed to Maysville, Ky., in 1834, remaining there permanently. The following year he established the first Democratic paper published in that part of the state, and continued as its editor until 1845, when he was appointed postmaster at Maysville, holding that office until 1849. In that year he was elected to congress, and served three terms, but was defeated for a fourth term by Leander Cox, the nominee of the Know-nothing party. After his return from congress he resumed the practice of law, and rose steadily in his profession until the outbreak of the civil war, when he was arrested as a southern sympathizer and taken as a prisoner of war to Camp Chase. Afterward he was removed to Fort Lafayette, remaining until the war was nearly over, when he was released by a personal order from Pres. Lincoln, who did not require him to take the "iron-clad oath," which he had refused as the price of his freedom. After the war he resumed the practice of law, and published many law books, which brought him fame. He compiled "Stanton's Codes of Practice," "Stanton's Digest," "Stanton's Treatise," "Stanton's Statutes," "Stanton's Guide to Justices," and a number of other books which have been much used by the lawyers of the state. The legislature purchased many of his works for the use of state officers. In 1857 he was appointed commonwealth attorney for what was then the 10th judicial district. He resigned that office in 1862. In 1868 he was a candidate for governor of Kentucky, but was defeated by a single vote by Gov. Helm, who died soon after assuming the office. Mr. Stanton declined the nomination of lieutenant-governor. He was elected circuit judge of his district in 1868, and held that office for some years. While in congress he was a very active and prominent worker, and was chairman of the committee on elections, on public grounds and buildings, the spe-

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cial committee of military supervision of civil works, and succeeded in removing the military supervision of mechanics at the armories of Harper's Ferry and Springfield, substituting civil superintendence. As chairman of the committee on public grounds and buildings, he did much to beautify our national capital, and the dome of the capitol is called "Stanton's monument." He introduced the first bill for its erection, and asked for a first appropriation of $50,000. This was frowned at as a most unheard of extravagance, and it was only after the greatest effort that the bill was passed. He afterward asked for and obtained, with some difficulty, other and larger appropriations. The entire cost of the dome exceeded $1,000,000. When the question of establishing the territory of Columbia was brought before congress, he moved to strike out the word Columbia and insert Washington. This motion was adopted, and to him the present state owes its name. Judge Stanton was an able lawyer, with a clear, practical mind; a man of strict integrity, and won for himself a name of which his family may well be proud. In 1833 he was married to Asenath, daughter of Rev. Phares Throop, of Fairfax county, Va. After an active and useful life he died at Maysville, Ky., March 21, 1891, deeply lamented and respected throughout the state. He left a widow, who died in 1894, three sons and four daughters.

POND, George Edward, editor and author, was born in Boston, Mass., March 11, 1837, son of Moses and Nancy (Adams) Pond. His father, who was a merchant and manufacturer, gave him every facility for acquiring an education, and he was graduated at Harvard College in 1858. The study of law was next taken up, and Mr. Pond was admitted to the Suffolk bar, but practiced for a short time only, the civil war interrupting. He enlisted in the Union army in 1862, serving with the 18th corps, and was promoted first lieutenant. In 1864 he became associate editor of the "Army and Navy Journal," of New York city; a few years later joined the editorial staff of the New York "Times," under Henry J. Raymond, and next, for seven years, was editor of the Philadelphia "Record." In 1877 he resumed his connection with the "Army and Navy Journal," at the same time becoming an editorial contributor on special topics to the "Sun" and "Times," of New York city, and then a member of the editorial staff of the "Sun," under Charles A. Dana. For the "Campaigns of the Civil War," published by the Scribners, he wrote the volume entitled "The Shenandoah Valley in 1864." Mr. Pond also contributed "The Monitor and the Merrimac" and several other sketches to Swinton's "Twelve Decisive Battles of the War." For ten years for the "Galaxy" magazine he wrote the "Driftwood" department, over the nom de plume "Philip Quilibet," and he contributed articles to "Harper's Weekly," the "Nation," "McClure's Magazine," and other periodicals. He was married in Brooklyn, in 1866, to Emilie Constance Antoinette Guerber, born of Swiss parentage at Florence, Italy. She died in 1880. Mr. Pond died at Como, N. J., Sept. 22, 1899.

WILLSON, Marcius, historian was born at West Stockbridge, Berkshire co., Mass., Dec. 8, 1813, son of Gilbert and Electa (Hendricks) Willson and grandson of Nathaniel Willson, who removed to West Stockbridge from Rehoboth, R. I. In 1821 his father removed from Massachusetts to Allen's Hill, Ontario co., N. Y., where the son was reared. He was an insatiable reader, and at the age of twelve read all of Shakespe re's plays with the deepest interest. From 1831 until 1833 he was a student at Canandaigua Academy. One of the students was absent for two weeks, and on returning found his seat at table occupied by a new-comer. This led to a dispute and the formation of a court among the students, in which Stephen A. Douglas maintained the right of the new-comer to "squat" in any unoccupied seat, and in this speech lay the germ of his famous doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," which he advanced at the time of the Kansas troubles. Mr. Willson also attended Geneseo High School, and then entered Union College, where he was graduated in 1836. He then taught for six months in Highland Gymnasium at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., and next for four years in Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institution, in the meantime studying law in the office of U. S. Sen. Talmadge, and part of the time in another office, being admitted to the bar in 1840. In 1837 he published "Linear Perspective, Landscape and Architectural Drawing" for the use of the institution, and in 1838 "Civil Polity and Political Economy," which was used as a school-book. A bronchial trouble compelled Mr. Willson to drop all law practice, and he thenceforward devoted himself to literary work. In 1845 he published a "School History of the United States." This work was expanded into an "American History," and was followed by a "Primary United States History," and later by "Outlines of General History," a large octavo, embracing "Philosophy of History." Soon after the publication of the United States history Mr. Willson became principal of Canandaigua Academy, and held the position for four years. In the meantime he had planned a series of readers on the general basis of popularizing science, and before a line had been written Harper & Bros. signed a contract with him, and he immediately undertook the work, on which he spent more than four years. The work, in five numbers, was called the "School and Family Series of Readers." The School and Family series was followed by three additional readers, forming a partially new series; also by a series of twenty-two "Educational Wall Charts" and a "Manual of Instruction in Object Lessons." Subsequent works were six reading books, constituting "Lippincott's Popular Series"; an industrial drawing series on an original plan, in four numbers, called "Cabinet Perspective"; "Drawing Guide of Industrial and Isometrical Drawing"; "Mosaics of Grecian History"; "Mosaics of Bible History" (2 vols.), and a Biblical work in two large octavo volumes, "The Wonderful Story of Old." He was married at Allen's Hill, Oct. 17, 1838, to Frances Anne, daughter of David and Sarah (Palmes) Pierpont, of Richmond.

Marcius Willson.

LANIER, Clifford Anderson, author, was born at Griffin, Ga., April 24, 1844, son of Robert S. and Mary J. (Anderson) Lanier, and brother of Sidney Lanier, the poet. He was a student at Oglethorpe College when the civil war began, and left his studies to enter the Confederate army. The brothers were together in the field until 1863, when they were assigned to naval duty, Clifford serving for some time as signal officer on board the steamer Talisman. In 1885–86 he was superintendent of the city schools of Montgomery, Ala., where he still resides. Mr. Lanier published a novel, "Thorn-Fruit," in 1867, also "Two Hundred Bales." He wrote several pieces of verse in connection with his brother, Sidney, and is a frequent contributor of verse and prose articles to the magazines.

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BLAKE, William Phipps, geologist and mining engineer, was born in New York city, June 1, 1826, son of Elihu and Adeline Nancy (Mix) Blake. The family is descended from William and Agnes Blake, who emigrated from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. His father, a nephew of Eli Whitney, was a prominent dentist in New York city from 1825 to 1875, and the originator of important ameliorations in dental hygiene and prosthesis. His mother was a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Mix, of New Haven, Conn., a soldier of the revolution and the inventor of the carriage spring. Mr. Blake was educated in the schools of New York city and at Yale University, where he received the degree of Ph.B. in 1852. Entering the service of the New Jersey Exploring and Mining Co., he made a thorough mineralogical exploration of the zinc region of northern New Jersey, and of the phosphate of lime deposits of Essex county, N. Y. He was assistant to the professor of chemistry in the New York Medical College, and gave a course of lectures on mineralogy. He initiated the mineral department of the New York exhibition in 1853, and resigned its direction to accept, through the Smithsonian Institution, the position of mineralogist and geologist of the U. S. survey in California for a practicable railroad route to the Pacific; also, in 1854, made explorations in the gold region of California, on which he reported in 1855 at Washington, the results being published by the U. S. government in Vol. V. of the Pacific Railroad series. In 1857 he joined the wagon road survey under Beale, passing through Texas and New Mexico, where he discovered the ancient "chalchihuitl" (turquoise) mine of the Aztecs. After a few years spent in exploring the gold region of the Carolinas and Georgia, he went to Virginia City, Nev., and explored the Comstock lode. In 1861 he was appointed mining engineer to the government of Japan, and, in connection with Prof. Raphael Pumpelly, explored the mineral districts of southern Yesso, and established at Hakodate the first scientific school in the empire. On his return to the United States in 1863, he visited Alaska, ascending the Stickeen river, and later made a special report on that region to Sec. Seward, which was sent as a message to congress by Pres. Grant. He was appointed professor of geology and mining at the University of California, and organized the mining and agricultural college. In 1867 he was a commissioner of the Pacific coast states at the Paris exposition, made a report on the production of the precious metals, and edited in the state department the reports of the U. S. commissioners, published in six volumes. In 1871 he accompanied the U. S. commission to Santo Domingo as scientific commissioner, and led a party of exploration across the island. He was also appointed U. S. commissioner alternate from Connecticut to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, serving as the chairman of the committee on classification, and as the executive commissioner until the appointment of the commissioner-general. He then visited the Vienna exhibition in 1873 as the agent of the centennial commission, and made special reports to Philadelphia on the organization and management, buildings, etc. Under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, he made a large collection, to illustrate the mineral resources of the United States, which became the basis of the present mineral collection at the National Museum, Washington. He was U. S. commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878, and served as juror and secretary of the scientific commissioners. He received at that time from the French government the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. For the Paris exposition of 1889 he made a collection to represent the mineral riches of the United States, which received from the international jury the recognition of a grand prize. He prepared the scheme of classification for the Columbian exposition at Chicago, 1893. In 1895 he was appointed professor of geology at the University of Arizona, and director of the Arizona School of Mines, and later the geologist of Arizona, which positions he still holds. Prof. Blake is also the author of "Geological Reconnaissance in California" (1855); "Silver Ores and Silver Mines" (1863); "Mining Machinery" (1871); "Ceramics and Glass" (1878), and numerous contributions to scientific and technical journals. In 1890 he invented a terraced, revolving calcining furnace, with automatic feed and discharge, using superheated air to promote oxidation of sulphur at a low heat for the charge. He is a fellow of the Geological societies of London and Edinburgh; of the American Philosophical Society, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was married, in 1855, to Charlotte Haven Lord, daughter of Hon. William Allen Hayes, of South Berwick, Me.

PUTNAM, James Osborne, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Attica, Wyoming co., N. Y., July 4, 1818, son of Harvey and Myra (Osborne) Putnam. He is of the seventh generation from John Putnam, who settled in Salem (now Danvers), Mass., in 1634. Col. Benjamin Simonds, of Williamstown, Mass., and an officer of the army of the revolution, was his maternal great-grandfather. His father was a member of the New York senate, 1842–46, and a representative in the 25th, 30th and 31st congresses. The son was educated at Hamilton College, and was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1839. He studied law with his father, and settled in Buffalo as a lawyer in 1842, becoming postmaster in 1851. He was a member of the senate of New York 1854–55, and was the author of the bill, which became a law in 1855, requiring the title of church real property to be vested in trustees under the general law relating to religious corporations. In 1857 Mr. Putnam was the nominee of the American party for the office of secretary of state. He was, in 1860, a state elector-at-large on the Republican ticket, and was appointed U. S. consul at Havre, France, in 1861. In 1880–82 he was U. S. minister to Belgium, and was a U. S. delegate to the industrial property congress, held in Paris in 1881. He has been associated with educational and charitable institutions in Buffalo, and for several years has been chancellor of the University of Buffalo. He has published "Orations, Speeches and Miscellanies" (1880).

WILLEY, Henry, lawyer, botanist and editor, was born at Geneseo, Livingston co., N. Y., July 19, 1824, son of Ogden Moseley and Abigail Belden (Chamberlain) Willey. His earliest American ancestors were Isaac and Joanna Willey, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts about 1630. He was educated in the Geneseo High School and the Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass. In 1845 he was at the head of a farm-school for boys, established by the late William Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y., which was discontinued at the death of its founder, about 1847, and Mr. Willey then studied law in the office of his father. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York in August, 1848, and for a few years he practiced law in

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Geneseo and Spencerport, N. Y. He removed to Massachusetts in 1851, and taught school for several years. In July, 1857, he became an editorial writer on the staff of the "Evening Standard" of New Bedford, Mass., which position he resigned in January, 1900. Mr. Willey became interested early in life in botany, and for many years he gave particular attention to the study of lichens, of which he has made a large collection, both of native and exotic species. He has written articles on lichens for various publications, including "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia" and the "Torrey Bulletin." Among his published books are: "A List of North American Lichens" (1872); "An Introduction to the Study of Lichens" (1887); "Isaac Willey and His Descendants" (1888); "Enumeration of the Lichens of New Bedford and Vicinity" (1892); "Synopsis of the Genus Arthonia" (1894), and "Notes on Parmelia" (1896). Mr. Willey was married at Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 24, 1864, to Maria T., daughter of Balch and Cynthia (Bates) Cowing. They have one son, Theodore Parker Willey.

STRAUS, Isidor, merchant, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Feb. 6, 1845, eldest son of Lazarus and Sara Straus. He was brought to this country in 1854 by his father, who settled in Talbotton, Ga., and established himself in business there. Here Isidor was educated, in the public schools, and subsequently pursued a classical course in the Collinsworth Institute. It was originally decided to send him to West Point Military Academy, but the breaking out of the civil war changed the plans, and he entered his father's establishment. In 1863 he accepted the offer of an importing and exporting company to go to England with their agent as assistant in a ship-building contract, and he remained abroad some time. His father lost heavily during the war, and after a residence of three years in Columbus, Ga., removed to New York city, where the great importing house of Lazarus Straus & Son was established, and immediately became a success. The firm began as dealers in and importers of earthenware, to which afterwards was added fine porcelain, chinaware, etc., and it soon gained a world-wide reputation. Isidor Straus contributed materially to its successful and almost unprecedented commercial achievements. But he wanted more scope for his executive abilities; therefore, in 1887, he, with his brother, Nathan, took a partnership in the great dry-goods house of R. H. Macy & Co., in New York city, of which they are now the sole proprietors. Under the directing hand of the two brothers, the business developed into remarkable proportions, and has become one of the largest and best known department stores in the United States. The traveling American hears of R. H. Macy & Co., wherever he goes – in Regent street, London; the Faubourg St. Germain, Paris, or the Königgratzstrasse of Berlin. Isidor Straus is considered an authority in financial affairs, and as such his advice is eagerly sought, not only in civic but in national matters. In politics he is a Democrat of the Carl Schurz and Oswald Ottendorfer school. He is a commissioner of the proposed Hudson river bridge; director of the Hanover National Bank and of the New York County National Bank; vice president of the Birkbeck Co.; president of the Pottery and Glassware board of trade; member of the chamber of commerce, also of the Manhattan, Nineteenth Century, Reform and Free Trade clubs; treasurer of the Montefiore Home; vice-president of the Manhattan Hospital, and belongs to many other institutions and organizations, social, charitable and political. He made strenuous efforts to have the Columbian exposition held in New York city. He was married, in 1871, and has six children.

STRAUS, Nathan, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Otterberg, Rhenish Bavaria, Jan. 31, 1848, second son of Lazarus and Sara Straus. From 1854 until 1862 he lived at Talbotton, Ga., where he attended the Collinsworth Institute; from 1862 until 1865 resided at Columbus, Ga., and then, with his father and brothers, removed to New York city. He resumed his studies in Packard's Business College, where he won the commendation of his instructors by his power of application and the ease with which he mastered his text-books, and was highly praised for his speech as class orator at the close of his college term in 1866. Soon after completing his edution he joined his father and his brother, Isidor, in the china and crockery business as a traveling salesman, and the firm name was changed from L. Straus & Son to L. Straus & Sons. In 1887 he became a member of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., of which he and his brother, Isidor, are now the sole members. In 1894, in connection with his brother, he bought the interest of Joseph Wechsler in the firm of Wechsler & Abraham, dealers in dry-goods, Brooklyn, and the firm name was changed to Abraham & Straus. In 1892 he was appointed one of the park commissioners of New York city by Mayor Grant, and had previously been offered a seat in the board of education, which he declined. In 1898, a year of great suffering among the poor, Mr. Straus and J. Pierpont Morgan established groceries and bakeries, where the various commodities were sold at the carload price for the smaller quantities. At another time he established a coal yard, where those who could afford to pay obtained a pailful or a bushel of fuel for a trifling sum, while those who had no money obtained the coal without price, more than 52,000 persons being benefited. The fact that pure milk was almost unknown to dwellers in tenement-house districts led Mr. Straus to provide stations in various parts of the city, where sterilized milk is sold at the rate of a cent a bottle. Coupons, each calling for five bottles, are given to physicians practicing among the poor, to the health board, to the Salvation Army, and to charitable organizations, the result being deep indignation among the vendors of adulterated milk and the saving of untold numbers of young lives. Among other beneficent acts was the establishing of free lodging-houses. On Jan. 1, 1898, Mr. Straus was appointed president of the board of health of Greater New York, but stress of business compelled him to resign in a few months' time. Immediately after the capture of Santiago de Cuba, Mr. Straus sent to that city, as a present to the government, a complete plant for manufacturing ice and cooling water. This furnished thirteen tons of ice and 40,000 gallons of pure ice water daily, besides refrigeration for meats and fruits for the soldiers' hospital. In 1894 Mr. Straus was nominated for mayor of New York city by the Democrats, but declined the nomination, because David B. Hill insisted that his name should head the Independent Democratic ticket. This already bore a name resembling that of Mr. Straus, who decided that this "deal" would defeat the Democratic municipal ticket if he remained upon it. Mr Straus is a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Suburban and Accomac clubs. At one time he was deeply interested in racing, and owned several well-known horses, including Majolica; but the profits were invariably given to

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charities. Mr. Straus was married at Mannheim, Germany, April 27, 1875, to Lina, daughter of Dr. Gutherz. They have two sons and one daughter.

STRAUS, Oscar Solomon, diplomat, was born in Otterberg, Rhenish Bavaria, Dec. 23, 1850, third son of Lazarus Straus. He emigrated with his parents and two elder brothers, Isidor and Nathan, to America in 1854, settling in Talbotton, Ga. After residing for three years in Columbus, in the same state, his father removed to New York city, and established the importing house of L. Straus & Son. Oscar Straus attended Columbia Grammar School for two years, and entered Columbia College in 1867, where he was graduated in 1871 among the first honor men of his class. In 1873 he was graduated in the law school of that institution. While at school, Mr. Straus partially supported himself by writing for the daily press. He commenced the practice of law in New York city in 1873, and was at once intrusted with some of the largest and most important commercial and railway cases of that period. His health becoming impaired, he retired from the practice of law, and entered his father's firm in January, 1881. Here his legal training, methodical discipline and thorough attention to details made his services to the firm invaluable. Mr. Straus was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. minister to Turkey in 1887. In this position he did heroic work in behalf of American schools which had been closed, and for the protection of those in existence and for the future. He persuaded the grand vizier to issue a general order reopening all American schools and insuring them protection, which has served in the nature of a charter giving those institutions a legal status. For his action in behalf of American missions in Turkey, the Congregational and Presbyterian boards of foreign missions expressed to Minister Straus their gratitude, and the administration expressed to him, through Sec. of State Bayard, its thanks, which was repeated by the administration of Pres. Harrison in 1891, through Sec. of State Blaine. He obtained permission from Turkey for the American Bible Society to publish Bible tracts in Turkish, and the privilege of freely distributing such tracts. This permission was availed of by the British Bible Society as well, and that society expressed its gratitude to Minister Straus for the services he rendered. The sultan offered to decorate him with the highest order of the empire, which honor, as American minister, he would not accept, and as an American citizen was constrained to decline. The sultan, however, insisted on bestowing on Mrs. Straus the highest order for women, the First Order of Shefekat. In 1898, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Angell, Mr. Straus was again appointed U. S. minister to Turkey, a position which he still holds. He was mainly instrumental in preventing the Mohammedans of the Philippine islands from joining Aguinaldo and in securing their submission to our rule, through the aid of the Sultan of Turkey, who is the khalif, or spiritual head, of the Moslem world. This clever and timely piece of diplomacy has had a far-reaching effect. Mr. Straus has served under three administrations: under Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley. He was last selected in 1898 to return to Turkey because the relations between that country and the United States were, to say the least, critical. He settled quickly and satisfactorily the main questions, and obtained from the Sultan the recognition of the claims of the missionaries for losses sustained during the Armenian massacres of 1895, and the promise of payment. Mr. Straus has written extensively upon international legal questions, upon the historical development of the Eastern question, consular and diplomatic reform, international arbitrations, the Venezuela controversy and kindred subjects. He has been active in all the efforts for municipal and local reform, working through the organization of the Democratic party. Mr. Straus in early life covered a wide range of reading until, with business precision and method, he, in 1880, limited his literary labors to historical works, and set about forming a required library. He gathered a collection especially rich in American history, including valuable manuscripts of founders of the government. His study led him to write for the magazines in this country and for the "Westminster Review" in England. In 1885 he published "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States," which not only commended itself to students of political history in America, but was translated by Émile de Laveleye into French. In 1894 he published "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty," and he has also written a work, entitled "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States" (1896). Mr. Straus is president of the American Jewish Historical Society and National Primary League; vice-president of the New York board of trade and transportation; member of the executive committee of the National Civil Service Association and of the American Social Science Association, and a director of various charitable institutions, notably trustee of the Baron de Hirsch fund and Hebrew Orphan Asylum. For many years he was chairman of the educational committee of the Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes. He is a member of the Reform Club; the International Law Association; the Bar Association; the Lawyers', Authors', Nineteenth Century and Commonwealth clubs. He received the degree of L.H.D. from Brown University in 1898, LL.D, from Washington and Lee University in 1898, and LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1900. He was married, in 1882, to Sarah Lavanburg. They have three children.

WEBB, Charles Henry, journalist, author, poet and inventor, was born at Rouse's Point, Clinton co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1834, son of Nathan Webb, 3d, and Philena King (Paddock) Webb. Early evincing a taste for journalism and literary pursuits, he went to New York city in 1851, where he secured employment as occasional contributor to the "Herald" and "Tribune." An excursion along the wharves in preparation for an article on the shipping interest and a perusal of Herman Melville's "Moby Dick," then just published, awoke in him a longing for the sea, and in the fall of the same year, without consulting his family, he shipped for a whaling voyage in the South seas, sailing from Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in the ship Walter Scott. After some three and a half years of varied adventure, he returned in 1855, to find that his parents had removed to Alton, Ill. Following them, he soon after engaged with an older brother in the grain, lumber and coal business in the then newly laid out town of Fulton City, on the banks of the Mississippi, in that state. A humorous article, published in the Chicago "Evening Journal," and widely copied, narrating his experience in a wheat speculation in Chicago, attracted the attention of Henry J. Raymond, of the New York "Times," who, in 1860, called him to a position on that journal, where, with the exception of a few months passed at the front as war correspondent, he occupied for three years the

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position of literary editor, also contributing to the editorial page and inaugurating for it a long-continued feature, called "Minor Topics." In the spring of 1863 he went to San Francisco as city editor of "The Evening Bulletin." The following year he started "The Californian," through the columns of which paper "Bret Harte" and "Mark Twain" were first fairly introduced to the literary world. While conducting "The Californian," he was a correspondent of the Sacramento "Union" and the New York "Times," besides contributing to the San Francisco "Golden Era" a series of articles, called "Things." While in San Francisco he brought out the plays, "Our Friend from Victoria" (1865) and "Arrah-na-Poke," a burlesque of Boucicault's "Arrah-na-Pogue" (1865). Returning to New York in 1866, he became a contributor to various journals and magazines, and published a burlesque of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt," entitled "Liffith Lank" (1867). This was followed by another successful burlesque, of Augusta Evans' "St. Elmo," entitled "St. Twelmo" (1868). Besides these works of his own, Mr. Webb, at the solicitation of "Mark Twain," edited and published, after it had been refused by several prominent publishers, his first book, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County and Other Sketches" (1868). This was a selection from and compilation of articles and letters contributed by "Mark Twain" to various newspapers, mostly of the Pacific coast. After a year as banker and broker in Wall street, Mr. Webb began contributing to the New York "Tribune," in 1873, a series of "John Paul" letters, subsequently compiled and published under the name of "John Paul's Book" (1874). Through Carleton, he published "Parodies in Prose and Verse" (1876) and "My Vacation: A Summer at Long Branch and Saratoga" (1876). After this he spent three or four years with his family abroad, during the most of which time the "John Paul" letters contributed from Europe were a feature of the New York "Tribune." He resumed literary work on his return, and in 1889 brought out "Vagrom Verse," a compilation of his poems. In 1867 he invented the "adder," a simple device for adding numbers, which at the time attracted much attention. J. R. Osgood and E. P. Dutton, publishers, became associated with him in promoting its sale. His other inventions are: a cartridge-loading machine, which was sold to the Remington Arms Co., and the "ribbon adder," which was put on the market in 1893. This machine is quite different from his former invention and an entirely new conception in calculating-machines, for which the patent office granted him a broad claim as a "fundamental invention." This Mr. Webb spent nearly eight years in perfecting, and regarded as the work of his life; but the panic of that year proved disastrous to the company and the "ribbon adder" is still awaiting a resurrection. Upon this more than on all his other work he rests his claim to be called a benefactor of mankind.

MABIE, Hamilton Wright, author, was born at Cold Spring, Putnam co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1846, son of Levi J. and Sarah (Colwell) Mabie. His father was a wholesale merchant of New York city, in the neighborhood of which his ancestors have resided for 250 years. The first of the Mabie (or Mabille) family to settle in this country was a native of the south of France and a Huguenot, who served on the staff of Adm. Coligny, and after the St. Bartholomew massacre fled to Holland, whence he removed to New Amsterdam (New York). His maternal grandfather was Mercer Hamilton, and through his mother, therefore, the author is of Scotch descent. A large part of his boyhood was spent in Buffalo; when he was about ten years of age his parents settled in Brooklyn, and in that city he was prepared for college under private tutors. He was graduated at Williams College in 1867, and at Columbia Law School in 1869, and for several years practiced law in New York city, indulging from time to time his strong literary tastes. In 1879 he accepted a sub-editorial position on the "Outlook," and has remained with that periodical ever since, having been its associate editor for some years. Besides frequent contributions to magazines and newspapers in the form of essays, criticisms and the like, Mr. Mabie has published: "Norse Stories, Retold from the Eddas" (1882); "Nature in New England" (1890); "My Study Fire" (1890); "Short Studies in Literature" (1891); "Under the Trees and Elsewhere" (1891); "Essays in Literary Interpretation" (1892); "My Study Fire, Second Series" (1894); "Nature and Culture" (1897); "Books and Culture" (1897); "Work and Culture" (1898); "The Life of the Spirit" (1899); "Life of Shakespeare," serial in the "Outlook" (1900). He is often called upon to make addresses at religious conventions, college gatherings and public dinners, especially those where authors are the guests. On the occasion of the unveiling of the Zolnay bust of Poe at the University of Virginia, in 1899, Mr. Mabie delivered an address, entitled "Poe's Place in American Literature," which revealed a rare insight into the genius of the poet. In an appreciation of Mr. Mabie, Dr. Henry Van Dyke has said: "He is one of the most charming of living essayists. His characteristics as a writer are earnestness of moral purpose, breadth of vital sympathy, lucidity of expression, tranquility of style, and a well-balanced literary judgment. He writes about books from the point of view of one who values them most for their direct influence upon life. As a critic he turns by choice to the great classics, and makes sanity and strength, rather than novelty and vivacity, the tests of excellence. In 'My Study Fire' and 'Under the Trees' he touches upon the elements of true happiness in the inward life, familiarly and with delightful grace. In 'The Life of the Spirit,' perhaps his most searching book, he discusses the spiritual problems of the individual soul. In 'Nature and Culture,' 'Books and Culture' and 'Work and Culture' he takes up the three principal factors in the education of manhood. Perhaps his most widely read book is 'The Forest of Arden,' a delicate, imaginative essay on the value of liberty and naturalness in the deepening of love and the refreshment of life. In all that he writes Mr. Mabie is an idealist with an intensely practical purpose. As a public lecturer on literary and social questions he has a wide audience. He is, in fact, one of our most influential American educators, working outside of the curriculum." Elsewhere Dr. Van Dyke has said: "His books reflect the man. But they do not reflect the whole man. For one thing, there is a rich fund of humor in him which does not often come to the surface in the printed page. His speaking style is livelier and more varied than his written style. On the platform and at the dinner table, when the coffee cups have come in, he is full of amiable discourse, brilliant anecdote and genial eloquence. No man presides at a banquet or a board meeting with a readier wit or with finer tact." Mr. Mabie received the degree of L.H.D. from Williams College in 18—, and the degree of LL.D. from Union College in 1899. He is a trustee of Williams and Barnard col-

Hamilton W. Mabie

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leges; president of the New York Kindergarten Association; secretary of the American Institute of Arts and Letters; member of the Century Association, the Barnard Club, and other organizations. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and an Independent in politics. Mr. Mabie was married at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1876, to Jeannette, daughter of Rev. Robert Trivett, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. They have two daughters.

SPALDING, John Lancaster, first Roman Catholic bishop of Peoria, Ill., was born at Lebanon, Marion co., Ky., June 2, 1840, son of Richard and Mary (Lancaster) Spalding. He comes of an old English family—one of the few who preserved their allegiance to the Catholic faith in the troublous days of Henry and Elizabeth, and a family whose "zeal for God" extends from the foundation of Spalding Abbey in Lincolnshire, England, back in the middle ages. The history of the family in America is traced from the advent of Lord Baltimore, and it is worthy of note that the subject of this sketch, whose American ancestry thus extends over a period of 250 years, is allied by ties of consanguinity with many whose lives have been consecrated to the Catholic church. He was born in an atmosphere strongly impregnated with religious thought and in a section of Kentucky largely Roman Catholic. The late Martin John Spalding, archbishop of Baltimore, was his uncle, as was also Benedict J. Spalding, who at the time of his death was vicar-general of Louisville. He studied theology at the American College, which his uncle, the archbishop, had established at Louvain in France, and was ordained a priest at that institution in 1863. After a year of special study in Rome, he returned to the United States, and was stationed at the cathedral in Louisville, Ky., then presided over by Bishop Lavialle. Honors were not slow in coming to the young priest, now in his twenty-sixth year, and in 1866 Archbishop Blanchet, of Oregon, chose him as his theologian at the second plenary council held in Baltimore, Md. Another signal recognition of his priestly talents was his election, from among the many eloquent prelates at the council, as one of the three preachers of that body. In Louisville his fame as a preacher grew apace, and his ministry fast became recognized at large. In 1870 he zealously undertook a work in behalf of the negroes of Louisville, prompted thereto by natural regard for the colored race. Father Spalding, having been born on a Catholic plantation, conceived the project of establishing in Louisville a church for the negroes, and the success of this undertaking in the face of many untoward circumstances furnishes an early example of his practical shrewdness and business tact. Upon the death of his uncle, the archbishop of Baltimore, in 1872, Father Spalding went to New York for material to prepare his biography, which was published in 1874. He remained in New York as assistant to Father Donnelly, of St. Michael's Church. In May, 1877, he became the first bishop of Peoria, Ill. The work of Bishop Spalding in building up the diocese of Peoria is in itself a monument to his untiring devotion, and now in that portion of Illinois committed to his charge there are over 150,000 Catholics, 200 churches, 180 priests, fifty schools and academies, seven hospitals, two orphan asylums and a prosperous college, where before there were only fifty-one churches, twenty-eight priests, few schools and no religious institutions. He was president of the Catholic exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. His connection with Archbishop Ireland in founding the Catholic Colonization Society and the deep interest he takes in the great questions of the day have brought him conspicuously before the public eye. Bishop Spalding is an occasional contributor to the magazines; he has published two volumes of poems, "America" and "The Poet's Praise," under the pen-name of Henry Hamilton. His prose works include: "Essays and Reviews," "Education and the Higher Life" (1877); "Religious Mission of the Irish People" (1880); "Lectures and Discourses" and "Means and Ends of Education" (1882); "Thoughts and Theories of Life and Education" (1890); "Opportunity and Other Essays" (1891), and "Things of the Mind."

J. L. Spalding

ALLAN, John, antiquarian, was born at Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, Feb. 26, 1777. He was educated in a grammar school, and for a time worked on his father's farm. In 1794 he emigrated to New York city, and found employment as a clerk and book-keeper. He was for many years book-keeper for Rich & Distrow, merchant tailors, and at the same time he added to his income by acting as a commission agent and as an agent for renting houses and collecting rents. Throughout his life in New York city he gave much attention to antiquarian research. For a quarter of a century he lived in a house at Pearl and Centre streets, the site of which is now a part of the public street. He removed from this house to 17 Vandewater street in 1837, and from that time until his death he devoted the greater part of his time to the collection of pictures, books, autographs and other articles of interest to antiquarians. He gathered together a large collection of valuable snuff-boxes, and he extra-illustrated many books, including a life of Gen. George Washington and the poems of Robert Burns. The room containing Mr. Allan's antiquarian collection was often shown to visitors, and in it he died. His collection was sold at auction soon after his death, his extra-illustrated books bringing very high prices. The total amount realized at the sale was over $37,000. Mr. Allan was married early in life, but his only child living at the time of his death was Mrs. Stewart. He had appointed her as the sole executrix of his estate. A "Memorial of John Allan" was written by Evert Augustus Duyckinck in 1864 and issued by the Bradford Club. Mr. Allan died Nov. 19, 1863.

BARNUM, Samuel Weed, clergyman and author, was born at North Salem, Westchester co., N. Y., June 4, 1820, only son of Horace and Cynthia (Weed) Barnum and descendant of Thomas Barnum, who probably came over from England about 1645 or 1650, lived for some years each at Fairfield and Norwalk, Conn., and was one of the company of eight who founded Danbury in 1695. His maternal grandfather, Ananias Weed, a native of Stamford, Conn., served through the revolutionary war. Samuel W. Barnum received the degree of B.A. from Yale College in 1841 and of B.D. from Yale Divinity School in 1844. He was successively pastor of Congregational churches at Granby, Conn., and Chesterfield and Phillipston, Mass., and then from 1865 until his death resided at New Haven, Conn. Mr. Barnum began literary work soon after he entered the ministry, being the principal assistant of Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich in the revision of "Webster's Dictionary," edition of 1847. He was the editor of the standard volumes: "Smith's Comprehensive Dictionary of the Bible" (1868); "Romanism As It Is" (1871; new eds., 1876 and 1886), and "Vocabulary of English Rhymes" (1876; 2d ed., 1896),

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and assisted in the preparation of several other works for the press. His "English Rhymes" contains 55,000 rhymes arranged by sounds, and as many more reached by 8,400 references. The Boston "Pilot" declared it to be "by far the greatest and best collection and arrangement of English rhymes ever made." He was special editor of pronunciation in "Webster's International Dictionary." Mr. Barnum was married, at Stamford, Conn., April 16, 1849, to Charlotte, daughter of David and Rhoda (Adams) Betts, of Wilton, Conn., who bore him two sons and two daughters. Mr. Barnum died in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 18, 1891.

BALDWIN, Simeon Eben, jurist and educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 5, 1840, son of Hon. Roger Sherman and Emily (Perkins) Baldwin; grandson of Hon. Simeon and Rebecca (Sherman) Baldwin, and great-grandson of Hon. Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Further, he is descended from John Baldwin, who settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1646, and removed to Norwich in 1660. His grandfather was judge of the supreme court of errors of Connecticut; his father was governor of the state in 1843–45, U. S. senator in 1847–51, one of the organizers of the Republican party, and an honor to the bar of New Haven, with which he was connected for a half century. Simeon E. Baldwin was graduated at Yale in 1861; studied law at the Yale and Harvard law schools, and practiced at the bar of New Haven from 1863 until 1893. In 1869 he was appointed instructor in the Yale law school, and since 1872 has been professor of constitutional law and the law of contracts and wills in the same department. In 1872 he was appointed by the legislature of the state one of the commissioners to revise the education laws, and in 1873 was made a member of the commission to revise the general statutes. He was one of the leaders of the movement to simplify legal procedure in Connecticut by uniting legal and equitable remedies, and was a member of the state commission which was appointed to consider this change (1878), and later to carry it out by proper rules and forms (1879). In 1885 he was appointed on the commission to devise better methods of taxation, and wrote its report. In 1893 he was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of errors. He was elected president of the American Bar Association in 1890, of the American Social Science Association in 1897, and of the International Law Association in 1899, succeeding Sir Richard E. Webster, attorney-general of England. He is the author of "Digest of the Decisions in the Connecticut Law Reports" (2 vols., 1872, 1882), of "Modern Political Institutions" (1898), and of occasional pamphlets, addresses and magazine articles. He was president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society in 1884–96, and is an active contributor to its publications, as well as those of the American Historical Association. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1891. The improvement of the "Elm City" is a subject in which he has taken a practical interest as a projector of East Rock park and as vice-president of the New Haven commission of public parks. Judge Baldwin was married at Boston, Mass., in October, 1865, to Susan, daughter of Edmund and Harriet (Mears) Winchester. They have one son and one daughter.

HAMMOND, John, colonist, emigrated from England to Virginia in 1635, and later went to Maryland, where he held office during the reign of Queen Anne of England. He was commissioned major-general of the western shore of the province; was a member of the council, and judge of the high court of admiralty. He received large grants of land in Anne Arundel county from Lord Baltimore, and his descendants have acted prominent parts in the history of the state. He was obliged by local disturbances to leave the colonies and return to England, where he published "Leah and Rachael; or, The Two Fruitful Sisters, Virginia and Mary-land" (1656). According to the "American Historical Register," Vol. II., pp. 868–869, he was married to Mary Greenberry. He died Nov. 27, 1707.

SANDERSON, George, capitalist, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1810, son of Jacob and Jarusha (Gardner) Sanderson. His paternal ancestors first settled in Lunenberg and Watertown, and his maternal ancestors at Weymouth and Plymouth. His father and grandfather were engaged in the East India trade, the latter losing a ship, captured by the French in the "spoliation" days. He was educated in the Boston Latin School, and started out to support himself early in life. After working for a short time in the city of New York, he went to northern Pennsylvania, where he entered the ministry of the Universalist church, and afterwards was appointed to a pastorate at Geneva, N. Y. He did not remain long in the ministry, but, taking up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and removed to Towanda, Bradford co., Pa., where he became highly successful as a lawyer. He served as district attorney, and was the partner of David Wilmot, of "proviso" fame, and he represented his county in the state senate. While a member of that body he met Col. George W. Scranton, by whom he was persuaded, in 1855, to remove to Scranton, Pa.; and there he purchased a large tract of land, known as the Hitchcock farm, which became as the city grew the centre of its best residential quarter. Mr. Sanderson established, with his brother-in-law, Burton Kingsbury, the banking house of George Sanderson & Co., afterwards merged into the Lackawanna Valley Bank, and finally into the Lackawanna Valley Safe Deposit Co., one of the largest and most flourishing financial institutions of Scranton.

George Sanderson

In 1864 he removed to Philadelphia, intending to remain in retirement from business, but finding the inactivity of his life unsuited to his tastes, he returned a few years later to Scranton, and developed a tract of land on the outskirts of the city, naming it Green ridge, and building a street railway out to it. In this he repeated his former success with the Hitchcock farm, Green ridge becoming a thickly settled residential quarter, and greatly increasing the already large fortune of Mr. Sanderson. He acquired a reputation for unerring business judgment, particularly in real estate values. He was married, while at Geneva, to Marion, daughter of Col. Joseph Kingsbury, and had five children: Emily, James Gardner, Anna K., Marion and George, the latter of whom succeeded him in his financial interests in Scranton. He died at Green ridge, Scranton, Pa., April 1, 1886.

PERKINS, Justin, missionary ("The Apostle of Persia"), was born at West Springfield, Mass., March 12, 1805. He was brought up on his father's farm, and educated in his native village and at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1829. He studied theology at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, and was then a tutor at his alma mater. In 1827 Dr. Joseph Wolf made a flying visit to the Nestorians of Persia, and his notice of that people was the suggestion to Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., then foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of the mission

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which was soon established among them by that society. Justin Perkins and his wife were chosen for this new field of labor, and he was ordained as a minister of the Congregational denomination, Sept. 8, 1833. They left for Persia Sept. 21st of that year, sailing from Boston, Mass. On Dec. 21st Mr. and Mrs. Perkins reached Constantinople, where they remained until the following spring. The city of Tabriz was reached Aug. 23, 1834. There Mrs. Perkins stopped, her husband proceeding to Oroomiah, where the mission was forthwith established. Dr. Asahel Grant and his wife joined Mr. and Mrs. Perkins at Oroomiah in the fall of 1835. Then followed the labor of Mr. Perkins' life. Schools for boys and for girls were established, which afterward grew into noble seminaries of learning. Before he finished his work there seventy primary schools had been set in operation, and 3,000 Scripture readers trained in them. His greatest achievement, however, was his translation of the sacred Scriptures into the Nestorian dialect of the Syrian tongue. He also prepared a commentary upon Genesis, and one upon Daniel. In 1842 he revisited the United States, bringing with him Mar Johanan, the bishop of the Nestorians, and the two awakened the intensest enthusiasm for missions in this country. The well-known David Tappan Stoddard returned to Persia with them, and entered there upon his missionary life, as well as others who gave themselves to the same cause. Dr. Perkins himself prosecuted his labors at Oroomiah until the fall of 1869. Then he returned, enfeebled, to this country, and died at Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 31st of that year. His books in English were: "A Residence of Eight Years in Persia" (1843); and "Mission Life in Persia" (1861).

HAYWARD, John, author, was born at Braintree, Norfolk co., Mass., Jan. 24, 1784, of English descent, and probably was related to Dr. Lemuel Hayward, who was a surgeon in the revolutionary army. The name occurs in the town records of Concord prior to 1680, and it is not unlikely that the American branch of the family first settled there, if not in Braintree. Few facts are to be obtained concerning John Hayward. He was a dealer in flour until 1833, after which he devoted himself to literature, but evidently failed to support himself adequately thereby, as he died in a home for aged men. He was a Congregationalist. His works were: "View of the United States" (1833); "Religious Creeds of the United States and of the British Provinces" (1837); "New England Gazetteer" (1839); "Book of Religions" (1842); "Gazetteer of the United States" (1843; new ed., 1894); "Gazetteer of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont" (1849). He was never married. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1869.

PIRTLE, Henry, jurist, was born in Washington county, Ky., Nov. 5, 1798, son of John and Amelia (Fitzpatrick) Pirtle. His father, a native of Berkeley county, Va., removed to Kentucky in early life, became a distinguished preacher and pioneer of Methodism in that state, and was a successful teacher, particularly in mathematics, and a practical surveyor. The son was educated in the common schools and under the supervision of his father, and read law in the office of Hon. John Rowan for three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1819, and six years later settled in Louisville, Ky., where he immediately attained prominence and success. In 1826 he was appointed to a circuit judgeship by Gov. Desha; but, although this position at the time involved a life tenure, he resigned in 1833, and resumed practice. He soon formed a partnership with the Hon. James Speed, which continued until 1850, when Mr. Pirtle became chancellor of Louisville chancery court. After one term of this office he resumed practice, in partnership with Hon. Bland Ballard, later judge of the U. S. district court of Kentucky. In 1862 he was again elected to the chancellorship, and held the office for six years. On the organization of the law department of the University of Louisville, in 1846, he accepted the professorship of equity and constitutional and commercial law, and continued to discharge its active duties until 1873, and was emeritus professor until his death. As an educator he has had few superiors; he was a profound scholar in the law as well as an original investigator, and as a judge he exhibited great acumen and won great distinction. He was president of the Kentucky Historical Society, and was instrumental in securing, preserving and publishing the autograph letter to George Mason, of Gunston hall, Virginia, of Gen. George Rogers Clark, giving a detailed account of his campaign in Illinois and the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes: an exceedingly valuable contribution to history, to which he wrote an introduction. In 1833 he published a digest of the decisions of the Kentucky court of appeals from its organization to that date. He also served four years in the state senate from 1842, and to his genius is to be attributed much of the admirable jurisprudence of the state. He was married, in 1829, to Jane Anne, daughter of Dr. Coleman Rogers, of Louisville, Ky., and had five sons and five daughters. He died in Louisville, Ky., March 28, 1880.

WEBSTER, Ebenezer, patriot, was born at Kingston, Rockingham co., N. H., in 1739, son of Ebenezer, a grantee of Kingston, and grandson of Thomas, an early settler in Hampton, N. H. His mother, Susannah Bachelder, was descended from Rev. Stephen Bachelder, the first minister of Hampton. Ebenezer Webster served in the old French war under Sir Jeffrey Amherst. In 1761 he became one of the proprietors of Stevenstown, later called Salisbury, at that day the most northern of the New England settlements, taking up lands in that part of the town now known as Franklin, and keeping a tavern, in addition to carrying on a farm. In 1768 he was chosen moderator of the town meeting, and thereafter held the same position forty-three times. At intervals during the period 1769–76 he served as selectman, resigning at last to enter the army as captain of the Salisbury militia, which he led to Cambridge. He was at West Point in 1780, and about that time was promoted colonel. He was town clerk of Salisbury in 1771–73; for several years represented Salisbury and Boscawen in the legislature, and in 1785, 1786, 1788 and 1790 he sat in the state senate. In 1778, with Matthew Pettengill, he was chosen a delegate to a convention at Concord "for forming a permanent plan of government for the future well-being of the good people of the state." He was a delegate to the convention to consider the proposed U. S. constitution, and at first, under instructions from his town, opposed it; afterward, when allowed to act independently, he voted in favor of adoption. Though not a lawyer by profession, Col. Webster was judge of probate for more than thirty-five years, and was judge of the court of common pleas for his county from 1791 until his death. He was twice married: first, Aug. 1, 1761, to Mehitable Smith, who bore him five children; she died March 28, 1774; second, Oct. 12, 1774, to Abigail Eastman, of Salisbury. She was the mother of Daniel Webster, the famous orator, and of Judge Ezekiel Webster. Judge Webster died at Salisbury (Franklin), N. H., in 1806.

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SPARHAWK, Frances Campbell, author, was born at Amesbury, Mass., July 28, 1847, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Campbell) Sparhawk. Her first American ancestor was Nathaniel Sparhawk, who came from England in 1636 or 1638, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., where he owned a large estate; was deputy to the general court, and held town office. His grandson, Rev. John Sparhawk, a graduate of Harvard College, was the second pastor of the First Church in Bristol, R. I., formed in 1687, a man greatly respected and beloved. Rev. John Sparhawk, Jr., was graduated at Harvard College in 1731, and five years later was ordained pastor of the First Church of Salem, Mass. He was married to Jane Porter, the granddaughter of Maj. Sewall, of Boston, a brother of the famous Chief-Justice Samuel Sewall. John Sparhawk, a son of Rev. John Sparhawk, Jr., was for some time speaker of the New Hampshire house of representatives. His wife, Abigail King, was a granddaughter of Gov. Vaughan. Nathaniel Sparhawk was married to the daughter of Sir William Pepperrell, the conqueror of Louisburg; their children continued that line in default of male heirs. Miss Sparhawk received her education in private schools, and was graduated at Ipswich Female Seminary in 1867. She early manifested a deep interest in the Indians, and having obtained a list of schools established for them, appealed to people to establish reading-rooms at these schools and at the reservations. The president of the Women's National Indian Association, on learning of Miss Sparhawk's individual efforts, invited her to unite her work with theirs. She has made it the chief object of her life, and although she branches into other fields of literature, she endeavors to enlighten and arouse public sentiment through her books upon the subject. The "Chronicle of Conquest"; "Little Polly Blatchley"; "Faith Red Heart's Life"; "Capea," and "Old Fetters" are all from real life. Other books of hers are: "Elizabeth, A Romance of Colonial Days"; "The Query Club"; "Miss West's Class in Geography"; "Onoqua"; "Senator Intrigue and Inspector Noseby"; "A Lazy Man's Work," and "A Wedding Tangle," the last a brilliant historical picture of the old colonial days. She has also written serials, short stories and other articles. Miss Sparhawk is a member of the New England Women's Press Association; American Institute of Civics; Women's National Indian Association, in which she is chairman of the Indian library department, and secretary of the Indian Industries League. She has been a member of the Newton Centre Woman's Club.

RAVENEL, Henry William, botanist, was born in the parish of St. John's, Berkeley, S. C., May 19, 1814, son of Dr. Henry and Catharine (Stevens) Ravenel, and great-grandson of René Louis Ravenel, the Huguenot emigrant. He was graduated at South Carolina College in 1832, and until 1853 lived on his plantation in St. John's parish, attending to his planting interests himself; at the same time he had ample leisure to devote to his favorite study, botany. Aiken, S. C., was his place of residence from 1853 until his death. He prepared a complete herbarium of both phenogamous and cryptogamous plants. He made a special study of cryptogams, and was referred to on that branch both in this country and in Europe. Dr. Ravenel was better known and more appreciated in Europe than in the United States, for he was naturally of a retiring disposition, and early in life he became quite deaf, which trouble kept him from appearing much in public. In 1849 he was elected correspondent of the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Zoölogische Botanische Gesellschaft of Vienna, Austria. In 1886 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of North Carolina. For a number of years he edited the agricultural department of one of the leading newspapers in his native state, the "Weekly News and Courier," and was also at the time of his death botanist of the state department of agriculture. Had it not been for his deafness, he would have held the chair of professor in some of the most famous universities of learning. Dr. Ravenel was appointed as botanist by the U. S. government in 1869, to go with Prof. Gangee to investigate the cause of the cattle disease then prevailing in Texas. The learned report of the botanists established the fact that the disease did not originate from the eating of a poisonous fungus growth, as it had been supposed to be up to that time. As a writer, he was not voluminous, but his works included several valuable papers. The best known of his works is the "Fungi Carolini Exsiccati" (5 vols., 1853–60). This attracted great attention both in Europe and in this country. Dr. Cook, of London, and Dr. Ravenel afterwards issued in connection a second series, under the title of "Fungi Americani Exsiccati," which was published in England (8 vols., 1878–82). In the course of his investigations he discovered many new specimens of plants, and more than fifty now bear his name in the botanical works of the day. Probably no other botanist possessed so complete a knowledge of the cryptogamous plants as Dr. Ravenel, and for a long time he and his friend, Dr. Moses A. Curtis, of North Carolina, were practically the only Americans who knew specifically the fungi of the United States. This interest in fungi brought them into correspondence with Berkeley, Montague, Fries and other leading mycologists of Europe, and the name of Prof. Ravenel became known abroad as well as at home. His herbarium was considered one of the most complete on either side of the Atlantic. After his death the London Museum purchased the portion comprising the lichens, mosses and algae. The phenogamous plants were taken by Converse College, South Carolina. Dr. Ravenel was not only a scientific man, but he was a sincere Christian gentleman, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. He has added lustre to a name which since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes has been a synonym in South Carolina for all that is pure and of good report. He was married, in 1835, to Elizabeth Gaillard Snowden. She died in 1855, leaving five children, one a son, now living in Darien, Ga. His second wife was Mary Huger Dawson, who, with five daughters, still survives. Dr. Ravenel died at Aiken, S. C., July 17, 1887.

WALLACE, William A., lawyer and legislator, was born at Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 27, 1828. His father was a lawyer, and he himself, after receiving a common school education, began the study of law at the age of sixteen at Clearfield, Pa., where he lived most of his life. He was admitted to the bar when he was nineteen years old, and his success in the practice of his profession was immediate and pronounced. In 1862, broken down in health by hard study and close attention to business, he turned to politics as a relief, and secured the Democratic nomination for state senator. The district in which he resided was at the time strongly Republican, but he was elected by a handsome majority, and remained in the state senate for twelve years. His services in that body added largely to his reputation. From 1865

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until 1869 he was chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic state committee, and his rare qualities as a political strategist in the presidential campaign of 1868, Pennsylvania being then the pivotal state, attracted to him the attention of the country. In 1871 he was speaker of the state senate. In 1874 the Democrats secured control of the state legislature, and he was by common consent elected U. S. senator. His career in the senate was an influential and honorable one, and he was from the outset recognized as one of the leaders of his party, being made chairman of the Democratic senatorial caucus. Samuel J. Randall and Mr. Wallace were long bitter party rivals, but friendly relations were established between them some years before the former's death, and at Chicago in 1884, Mr. Wallace proposed Mr. Randall for the presidency in one of the most notable speeches delivered before the Democratic national convention. After his retirement from the senate, in 1881, he resumed the practice of his profession, his reputation as a lawyer having in the meantime become national, and also gave much time to the successful development of the rich mineral resources of the section of Pennsylvania in which he lived. In 1882, to avert a factional quarrel, he was induced to accept the Democratic nomination for state senator in his district, and being elected again served six years in the upper branch of the state legislature. His last years were spent in New York, where he died May 22, 1896.

CHICKERING, Charles Francis, piano manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1827, second son of Jonas Chickering, the founder of the great piano manufactory, which is still conducted under the style of Chickering & Sons. Charles F. Chickering was educated in private schools in his native city, and early in life entered his father's factory to master the details of piano-making. After the death of his father, in 1853, he was the practical and inventive head of his business and president of the corporation, his specialty being the designing and drawing of the "scales" or metal frames for stretching piano strings, which is considered the vital point in the construction of the instrument. In this work his was the master hand; possessing also a thorough knowledge of harmonics and acoustics with the other mysteries of his craft, all improvements in this direction invented and brought out by him have been well calculated to the artistic end of bringing out the highest expression of musical genius and skill. He traveled extensively in Europe, India and the Holy Land, and, being a keen observer, brought the best results of his travels and experience to the service of his life work. In 1851 he visited London, and exhibited the Chickering piano at the Crystal palace, where it was awarded the highest honors; and a gold medal and the Cross of the Legion of Honor were bestowed upon him by Emperor Napoleon III. at the International exposition in Paris, France, in 1867, as an expression of appreciation of his inventions. He was not only a brilliant inventor, but a skilled musician and a patron of music. In 1871 he built Chickering hall, at Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, New York city, which was the scene of many memorable public and musical concerts. He organized the first musical festival in America, and was president of the Handel and Haydn Society for many years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity; Union Club of New York; New York Yacht Club; Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, and other important associations. An episode, eminently illustrating his integrity, was in his dealings with J. H. Paine, who had placed a paper package in his keeping, without security or memoranda of any kind, asking that it be placed in his private safe. Mr. Chickering, although quite unaware of its contents, carefully preserved the package until after Mr. Paine's death, many years later, when it was opened and found to contain over $400,000 in bonds and currency. After much trouble and litigation, he saw that every cent of the immense sum went to the rightful heirs, who would never have known of its existence but for him. In the meantime Paine had lived and died in abject poverty, and left no clue as to the accumulation of the money, or its whereabouts. Charles F. Chickering was married to Garafelia, daughter of James Oakes, of Boston. He died in New York city, March 23, 1891.

LONGFELLOW, Stephen, lawyer, was born at Gorham, Me., March 23, 1776, son of Stephen and Patience (Young) Longfellow. William Longfellow, the first of the name to come from England to this country, settled in Byefield parish in the old town of Newbury, and was married to Anne, sister of Chief-Justice Sewall. Stephen Longfellow, the fourth of that name, spent his early days on his father's farm, where he stored up knowledge, which in a practical way was of use to him in after life. He was graduated at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1798, where he took an honorable position. After leaving college he studied law, under Salmon Chase, of Portland, and was admitted to practice in 1801. He established himself in Portland, and soon acquired a lucrative business, his integrity, courteous and polished manners and legal ability raising him to a commanding position As time went on, his responsibilities so increased that his powers were overtaxed, and he was compelled gradually to withdraw from the excitements of professional life. In 1814 he was sent to the Massachusetts legislature, and while there was chosen a member of the famous Hartford convention, Judge Wilde of Maine, George Cabot, Harrison Gray Otis and other prominent Federalists from Massachusetts also being members of that body. In 1816 he was chosen a presidential elector, and cast his vote, as did the other electors of Massachusetts, for Rufus King. In 1822 Mr. Longfellow was elected to the 18th congress, when Henry Clay was speaker of the house, and when some of the most celebrated men of the nation were in that body. In 1826 he represented Portland in the Maine legislature. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1828. During 1817–36 he was one of the trustees of that institution. In 1834 he served as president of the Maine Historical Society, having previously held the office of recording secretary. He compiled sixteen volumes of Massachusetts and twelve volumes of Maine "Reports." At the time of his death the bar paid an honorable tribute to his memory: "His own example sanctioned all his law." He was married, in January, 1804, to Zilpah, daughter of Gen. Peleg Wadsworth. They had four sons and four daughters, one of the sons being the distinguished poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Mr. Longfellow died at Portland, Me., Aug. 3, 1849.

OLSSEN, William Whittingham, clergyman, was born in New York city, May 11, 1827, son of Edward Jones and Abigail A. Olssen. He was prepared for college at the school of Rev. Robert W. Harris, D.D., White Plains, N. Y., and entering Columbia College at the age of fifteen, was graduated first in his class in 1846. He studied theology in the General Protestant Episcopal Seminary in New York city, and in 1849 was admitted to deacon's orders

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by Bishop Whittingham, acting at the request of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese of New York. In 1851 he was made priest by Bishop Delancey. For twenty years Dr. Olssen was rector of the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y. In 1871 he was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and in 1873 he was transferred to the chair of Greek by the action of the trustees of the college. This post he filled for the period of seventeen years, when, at his own request, he was again transferred to the professorship of mathematics. In 1876 he received the degree of S.T.D. from his alma mater. In 1882 he published "Personality, Human and Divine," and in 1885 "Revelation, Universal and Special," both of which were favorably noticed in English quarterlies, as well as in the United States. He also published various articles in American quarterlies and other periodicals. On April 24, 1851, he was married to Louisa, youngest daughter of Richard Whittingham, of New York city.

SELIGMAN, Edwin Robert Anderson, political economist, was born in New York city, April 25, 1861, son of Joseph and Babette (Steinhart) Seligman, and grandson of David Seligman, a native of Bayersdorf, Bavaria, who came to the United States in 1837. His father was the founder of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. Prof. Seligman studied under a private tutor, Horatio Alger, a well-known author of juvenile works, and at Columbia Grammar School. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1879, standing second in his class, and then spent three years in Europe at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Geneva and the École des Sciences Politiques, Paris, making history and political science his principal studies. Returning to the United States, he entered the law school and the school of political science of Columbia University, at both of which he was graduated in 1884, with the degrees of Ph.D. and LL.B. In 1885 he was appointed lecturer on political economy in the school of political sciences; in 1888 became adjunct professor of political economy in Columbia College, and in 1891 full professor of political economy and finance. Prof. Seligman was one of the founders of the American Economic Association in 1885, and for several years was its treasurer and a member of its executive committee. He was secretary of the Tenement House Building Co. from its foundation until 1897, when he became its president, and has published reports in relation to its work: the erection of model workingmen's dwellings. He is a member of the American Statistical Association of the British Economic Association; a councillor of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; honorary member of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences; member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Archæological Association, Phi Beta Kappa Society, Authors', City, Art, Sculpture, and Columbia Alumni clubs, to mention a few of the many, and is connected with the Society for Ethical Culture. As one of the committee of seventy, he gave efficient help in the movement in 1894 to purify the politics of New York city, which resulted in the election of the reform administration, and as chairman of the committee on education of the Educational Alliance he has been not less efficient. He has the largest private library on economics in America, comprising 20,000 volumes, and rich in rare works, especially of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1886 Prof. Seligman originated the "Political Science Quarterly," and is still one of its editors. He is also editor of the "Studies in History, Economics and Public Law," issued under the auspices of the university faculty of political science, of which several volumes have been published, and has contributed to many American and foreign scientific periodicals. His principal published works are: "Owen and the Christian Socialists" (1886); "Two Chapters on the Mediæval Guilds of England" (1887); "Railway Tariffs and the Interstate Commerce Law" (1887); "Finance Statistics of the American Commonwealth" (1889); "Taxation of Corporations" (1890); "The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation" (1892; 2d ed., 1899); "Progressive Taxation in Theory and Practice" (1894); "Essays in Taxation" (1895; 3d ed., 1900). A contributor to the "Annals of the American Academy" for 1893 declared the "Shifting and Incidence of Taxation" to be "one of the most brilliant contributions America has made to finance. Its solidity, logical analysis, clearness of statement and general scientific soundness cannot fail to procure for it a high place in economic literature." The "Finanz Archiv," Stuttgart, praised "Progressive Taxation" as "the best and most comprehensive work on the subject that exists in any language." The "Outlook," New York city, said of it: "The thread of the argument is never lost, and the criticisms of this vast mass of literature are so clearly thought out and so convincingly presented that this writer about authorities clearly establishes his own position as an authority second to no other. It is a magnificent piece of work." The work entitled "Essays in Taxation" met with still higher appreciation. A reviewer in the "Nation" pronounced it "a book which is capable of holding its own with the best writings in the better known languages." The English periodical, "Nature" (March, 1896), in speaking of the same work, called Prof. Seligman "one of the few economists who have influenced the politicians. Every one will feel the reason of this influence; there is a fine grasp of principles; there is a close contact with facts; there is a constant testing of the one by the other." The London "Guardian" said: "He writes out of the fullness of knowledge, with unusual dialectical vigor, and in an admirably transparent style." These commendations were echoed by the "Giornali degli Economisti" of Rome (May, 1896), as follows: "The author is distinguished, not only in America, but in the wider world of international scientific literature, for his admirable grasp of method, as well as for his happy mental equilibrium. His works teem with fine analyses and penetrating investigations; they abound in simple and acute discussions; they are noteworthy for their erudition and the novelty of their views. The book richly deserves all the praise that has been accorded to it in so many quarters." Mr. Seligman was married in New York city, April 4, 1887, to Caroline, daughter of Julius and Sophia (Walter) Beer. They have a son and two daughters.

Edwin R. A. Seligman.

WILLIAMS, Francis Howard, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2, 1844, son of Joseph J. and Martha Paul (Shoemaker) Williams. Through his father he is descended from Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came to America from England in colonial times. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1865. Continuing to reside in his native city, he engaged in the lumber business. For five years he was a member of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, national guard. In later life he engaged in the insurance business. He began to write in early life, his first productions

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taking the form of magazine reviews and articles for the daily press; and these fugitive writings were continued for about ten years before their author ventured upon more ambitious work. In 1880 he published "The Princess Elizabeth: A Lyric Drama," and after it had been successfully circulated his works appeared with rapidity. "The Higher Education: A Comedy in Two Acts," was published in 1881; "A Reformer in Ruffles: A Comedy in Three Acts," in the same year; "Theodora: A Christmas Pastoral" (1882); "Master and Man" (1884); "Boscosel," in the "Septameron" (1888); "Atman: The Documents in a Strange Case" (1891); "Pennsylvania Poets of the Provincial Period," an essay (1893), and "The Flute Player and Other Poems" (1894). Mr. Williams is a member of the University Club; the Germantown Cricket Club; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Pegasus Club, and of the Browning Society of Philadelphia; the Authors' Club of New York, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was married to Mary B., daughter of William C. Houston, of Philadelphia.

PHILIP (Pometacom, Metacom, or Metamoset), chief of the tribe of Pokanokets, or Wampanoags, was born some time near the beginning of the seventeenth century, son of the famous Massasoit. His father, whose domain extended from Narragansett bay to Massachusetts, welcomed the Pilgrims to New England, sheltered in his cabin Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, and formed a treaty of peace with the English, selling them land. Just before his death he took his sons, Mooanum or Wamsutta, and Metacomet, named by the English Alexander and Philip, to Plymouth, and asked that the treaties which had been made by himself and the English might be continued with his children. His eldest son, Alexander, succeeded him. The continual encroachment of the English and their wars of extermination with the neighboring tribes made Alexander uneasy and distrustful, and as a result the English became suspicious of him. In 1661 he was accused by them of hostile intentions, and was seized and carried to Plymouth to answer before the court. The truth of this charge was never fully proven, and he was permitted to return home, upon the condition that he would give up his son as hostage. His tribe believed that his death, which occurred soon after, was due to poison. In 1662 he was succeeded by his brother, King Philip, whose well-known arrogance and ambition caused apprehension among the whites, and excited suspicion of deep-seated animosity. The English attitude was such as to arouse suspicion in turn among the Indians, whom repeated sales of their land had forced back into those tongues of land known to us as Bristol and Tiverton, R. I. Philip himself renewed the old treaties with the whites, and for some years kept the peace, living at Montaup, or Mount Hope, as the English pronounced it (now Bristol, R. I.). As time advanced, mutual suspicion deepened; but there is little evidence that there was a deliberate conspiracy among the tribes to make war on the colonists. Indeed, it is known that some of the Indians were at that time disposed to take part with the English. These were, for the most part, "praying Indians," disciples of John Eliot. In 1670, when Philip began preparations for war, there were 400 of these converts, representing various tribes, who were in sympathy with the whites. But the Pokanokets had clung tenaciously to their old beliefs. Various offensive and defensive acts by both parties, with their mutual suspicion, culminated in the charge against Philip, in 1674, that he was arousing the tribes to attack the English. John Sausamon, or Wanssausmon, a "praying Indian," who had fled from the whites to Philip to escape punishment for some misdemeanor, and was trusted by him, made the accusation against his benefactor. The investigation proved little; but the settlers were now so decided as to action against Philip that the Indians were forced to put themselves upon the defensive. In 1675 Philip sent the women and children of the tribe to the Narragansetts, and formed alliances with neighboring tribes. The first attack was made by the Indians at Swansea, on Sunday, June 30, 1675, when the people were returning from worship. The Indian suddenly appeared in large bodies, making threatening demonstrations, and hostilities were precipitated when one of the colonists fired on them, wounding one of their number. Nine men were killed in this encounter, and several barns and houses were burned. The colonists promptly joined forces, and within a month from the date of the first attack the Pokanokets were scattered and Philip was a fugitive; but he and his warriors were busy arousing the tribes throughout the country, and by their sudden attacks and frightful massacres kept all New England in terror for the space of a year. At Hadley the Indians met with a disastrous defeat at the hands of the colonists, led on, so the story goes, by an aged man, who suddenly appeared in their midst to encourage them to fight and as suddenly disappeared when victory was assured. This was Col. William Goffe, the regicide, known to have been in hiding at Hadley at this time. On the same day, at Deerfield, the Indians made a raid, burning several barns and houses. The colonists in their hurry had left a large quantity of wheat unthrashed, and this Capt. Lothrop, of Ipswich, with a company of eighty men, "the flower of Essex county," engaged to rescue. Returning to Hadley with loaded wagons on the 18th, they stopped to rest in a grove by a brook, and were set upon by the Indians, all but eight, including Lothrop, being killed. This is the episode known in history as the massacre of Bloody brook. Later in the day, while the savages were scalping the dead, Maj. Robert Treat, of Connecticut, arrived, with 100 English and sixty Mohegans, and routed the Indians with great slaughter. Brookfield, Northfield and Springfield, in the Connecticut valley, were burned, and massacres occurred in many places. In December, 1675, the English, under "brave Joshua Winslow," attacked the fort of the Narragansetts, at what is now South Kingston, R. I., which contained 3,000 Indians, many of them women and children. Of this number nearly 1,000 were killed or died of wounds, and their wigwams were burned. The scattering of these homeless and famine-stricken people during the bitter winter made them desperate. As a result, in the spring of 1676, in Massachusetts, Lancaster, Medfield, Weymouth, Groton and Marlboro; and in Rhode Island, Providence and Warwick were

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The Monument at Bloody Brook

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destroyed. But the Indians were now wasted; they had no hope. Internal dissension arose. Some surrendered, many more were killed, and the disgraceful fact remains that large numbers of them were sold as slaves to South America and West Indies. Philip was chased from one retreat to another. He returned to Mount Hope with a few followers, and secreted himself in a swamp, where he was shot by a renegade of his own tribe while attempting an escape from an attacking party. His child and squaw were sold as slaves in Bermuda. Thus the war ended, though troubles continued for two years more in New Hampshire and Maine. Philip's body was quartered, and his head taken to Plymouth, to be exposed on a gibbet for twenty years. Of the Narragansetts, a once mighty nation, scarcely a hundred remained. In the Massachusetts Historical Society's rooms are shown King Philip's samp bowl, the lock of the gun with which he was killed and other relics. The Rhode Island Historical Society fittingly celebrated the 200th anniversary of his death in 1876, and the following year erected a monument to his memory near the spot where he fell. The obloquy that for so many years attached to his name was in many respects unjust, since, as it now appears, he endured the encroachments of the white settlers until literally goaded to exasperation. One writer says, justly: "The story of Philip has been variously told; some looking upon him as a crafty savage, loving the wiles and cruelty of Indian warfare and fighting with no other object than immediate success; others, as a patriot, contending for the independence of his country. In either case, if we judge him by the standards of his own people, he was a great ruler and a valiant leader in war." The date of his death was Aug. 12, 1676.

PAYSON, Edward, clergyman, was born at Rindge, N. H., Jan. 25, 1783, son of Rev. Seth Payson, pastor of the Congregational church. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1803; had charge of a school in Portland, Me., for three years, and then studied divinity under his father; was settled over the second parish church (Congregational) about 1808, and remained until his death, declining calls to large churches in New York and Boston. His beautiful character and the spirituality of his preaching made a profound impression upon the people among whom he lived, and so great was his reputation for saintliness that scores of children were named after him. His sermons, published in 1859, in three volumes, were widely circulated, both in this country and Great Britain. He received the title of D.D. from Bowdoin College in 1821. Dr. Payson died in Portland, Me., Oct. 22, 1827.

PERRY, Horatio Justus, secretary of legation to Spain, was born at Keene, N. H., Jan. 23, 1824, son of Gen. Justus and Mary (Edwards) Perry. He was educated at Keene and at Walpole, N. H., and graduated at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1844. After this he studied at the Harvard Law School for three years. His health failing him, he went South, and later, having recovered, at the breaking out of the Mexican war he became aid-de-camp on Gen. Shields' staff, and was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz. In October, 1849, he was appointed by Pres. Taylor secretary of legation to Spain, Gen. Barringer, of North Carolina, being minister. Mr. Perry continued in Madrid under Mr. Pierre Soulé until 1855, when both minister and secretary were recalled. During these years Mr. Perry was frequently called upon to act as chargé d'affaires in the absence of his superior, and did great service. After this he entered into submarine telegraph projects, being associated with many prominent Englishmen and Americans. He projected the vast system of lines reaching through all the principal West Indian islands and connecting the North and South American continents. He received the rights of way granted him in 1859 by the Spanish government through Isabella; but on account of the revolution later and her banishment from the throne he never received remuneration for his services. At the beginning of our civil war he was again appointed chargé d'affaires, and was entrusted to set our relations right with Spain, and his successful work in this direction gave "greatest satisfaction" to Pres. Lincoln. From the time of his re-appointment, in 1861, until 1865 Mr. Perry was virtually minister more than half of the time. He was instrumental in getting Spain to sign a proclamation of neutrality. His diplomatic career ended in 1869; but he continued to reside in Madrid. He finally removed to Lisbon, Portugal. He was married, in 1852, to Carolina Coronado, of Badajos, the poet-laureate of Spain. Mr. Perry died in Lisbon, Feb. 21, 1891, survived by his wife and one daughter.

WRIGHT, Sophie Bell, educator, was born in New Orleans, La., June 5, 1866, daughter of William H. and Mary (Bell) Wright, of Scotch descent. Her father was a soldier in the Confederate army and, like so many others, sacrificed everything for the cause. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and, being graduated at the high school, in 1882, at once entered on her life work of teaching. She soon realized the necessity for education among the poorer classes, and started a night class, which has no diplomas, no roll of honor, nor graduating exercises, the only requisite being honest poverty. This has been a success from the first. Beginning with twenty men and boys who could neither read nor write, and who worked hard all day for those dependent upon them, the number constantly increased, until the free night school now numbers over one thousand pupils. Miss Wright at times is a great sufferer, having met with an accident in early childhood, and often she has to be taken into the school-room in an invalid's chair, propped up with pillows. She is also president of the Home Institute, a day and boarding-school for young ladies, with about 200 pupils and twenty teachers. She is a prominent member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Upper Bethel Mission Sabbath-school. She has been president of the Woman's Club of New Orleans and the Local Council of Women, and participates constantly and actively in the work of the King's Daughters, as well as in the Charity Organization Society. Her life is an example of what a frail, delicate woman can accomplish for the good of the world.

Sophie B. Wright

HODGE, Frederick Webb, ethnologist, was born in Plymouth, Devon, England, Oct. 28, 1864. He came to the United States when seven years of age, and was educated in the public schools and at Columbian University, at Washington, D. C., but was not graduated. He entered the U. S. geological survey, 1884, and resigned two years later to become secretary of the Hemenway archæological expedition, which excavated ancient ruins of Arizona and Mexico, until July, 1889. Returning to Washington, he entered the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, and has since been engaged in editing its publications, in acting as its librarian and in compiling a "Cyclopedia of Indian Tribes." He conducted further researches among the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, in 1895 and

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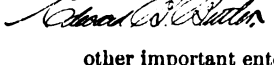
1897, in the latter year successfully scaling the precipitous "Enchanted Mesa," of New Mexico, where he found evidences of former human occupancy. Mr. Hodge has been an associate editor of the "American Anthropologist" for a number of years; is now managing editor of the new series of that journal, and has contributed largely to scientific periodicals.

BUTLER, Edward Burgess, merchant, was born at Lewiston, Androscoggin co., Me., Dec. 16, 1853, son of Manly Orville and Elizabeth (Howe) Butler. His parents were both natives of New Hampshire and representatives of the colonial stock of New England. Educated in the public schools of Boston, he spent his time, between school hours, assisting in his father's store, and at the age of sixteen he was employed in a wholesale dry-goods house in Boston. After six years' experience as a bundle boy, packer, entry clerk and traveling salesman, Mr. Butler founded, with his brother, George H., the now famous house of Butler Brothers, dealers at that time in notions and small wares. Their brother, Charles H. Butler, joined the firm in the following year, and the business rapidly grew to large proportions through their combined energy and attentiveness. The real foundation of their prosperity, however, was the "five cent counter" plan, a commercial innovation introduced in January, 1878. Retail merchants adopted the idea with eagerness, and for several years Butler Brothers did an immense business in furnishing goods for such counters. Out of the "five cent counter" idea has grown the now almost universal "department store," and the business of Butler Brothers to-day is in supplying goods for these stores. Instead of the usual method of employing a large force of commercial travelers, Butler Brothers sent out none. They have built up their trade by the circulation of a complete catalogue, entitled "Our Drummer," in mailing which they have in a single year expended as much as $40,000 for postage alone. Butler Brothers became a corporation in 1887. His brother, George H., died in 1880; Charles H. died nine years later, so that he is now the sole representative of the original firm, the president of the corporation and the active manager of the business, residing in Chicago. Butler Brothers now have houses in New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and do an aggregate annual business of about $10,000,000. They sell exclusively to merchants, dealing in every variety of article, except food, and are extensive exporters to nearly all parts of the world. These gratifying results are largely due to the executive ability of Mr. Butler, who has been a potent factor in numerous other important enterprises, both public and benevolent. He gave up almost his entire time for two years to his official duties as chairman of the ways and means committee and chairman of the department of admissions and collections of the Columbian exposition. For a number of years he has been president of the Illinois Manual Training School Farm, at Glenwood, Ill. He is also a trustee of the Hull House Social Settlement; Chicago Orphan Asylum; Erring Woman's Refuge; Chicago Athenæum; Rockford College; Bureau of Associated Charities, and a director of the Corn Exchange National Bank. He is a member of the Union League, Chicago, Fellowship, Commercial and Merchants' clubs, of Chicago. He is a connoisseur of art and an enthusiastic collector, having one of the finest private galleries of paintings in Chicago, and also a remarkably complete cabinet of civil war and revolutionary autograph letters and documents. Mr. Butler was married, in 1880, to Jane, daughter of Wm. Henry and Esther (Platt) Holly, of Norwalk, Conn., a lady of rare attainments.



LOWE, Martha (Perry), author, was born at Keene, Cheshire co., N. H., Nov. 21, 1829, daughter of Gen. Justus Perry, of Keene, and Hannah Ward, of Concord, Mass., both of whom died in her early youth. Her brother, Horatio Justus Perry, was for many years U. S. secretary of legation in Spain. Miss Perry was first educated at the public schools of Keene, and afterward at the celebrated school of Mrs. Charles Sedgwick, at Lenox, Mass. She also spent two years in Boston in studying music. Subsequently she spent a winter in the West India islands and another in Spain, whither she went with a sister to visit her brother, who was residing in Madrid. On her return she began to make notes of her experience, and found that her reminiscences all took a poetic form, and she soon had a little collection of poems ready for the press. She turned her attention then to simple New England life and wrote poems illustrative of the scenes in her native place. She was married, in 1857, to the Rev. Charles Lowe, of Exeter, N. H., who had been settled in New Bedford and Salem, Mass.; but being out of health, the newly married pair went onto a farm for a year or two, living a delightful rural life. Here, under the encouragement of her husband, Mrs. Lowe published her first volume, "The Olive and the Pine; or, Spain and New England" (1859). Later (1867) she published a volume, entitled "Love in Spain and Other Poems," being verse relating to the civil war in her own country. Her husband, beside doing parish work, was very active in the war, going to the southern states several times as an army chaplain. Afterward he accepted a position as chief secretary of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, and filled a very important part as chairman of the Freedmen's bureau of education during and after the war. Mrs. Lowe's war poems appeared in many journals, and she wrote, by request, poems for the local press and for various occasions. One of these, composed by invitation of the city authorities of Somerville, she read in the great tent at the Grand Army veterans' gathering in Massachusetts. Mrs. Lowe's husband died in 1874. He was then editor of a religious and literary review. She took up a department of his work then, and after continuing it for some years gave it up, and had a current religious and literary department in the Boston "Daily Transcript." She prepared, by request, a memoir of her husband, which met with a warm reception; and next published (1881) a little book, entitled "The Story of Chief Joseph," being a poetic versification of his celebrated speech before the council of white men whose agents had driven him from his lands to the Indian Territory. Her next volume was an illustrated poem, "Bessie Grey" which was followed in 1899 by a collection of poems published especially for Easter time, and entitled "The Immortals." The last was cordially received, more particularly in New England. Mrs. Lowe resides at Somerville, Mass., near two married daughters, contributing from time to time poems to the press and interesting herself in the religious and educational work of the city.

CROSBY, Peirce, rear-admiral, was born in Chester, Pa., Jan. 16, 1824. His first American ancestor, Richard Crosby, purchased a tract of land from William Penn, and went from England to Pennsylvania in 1682, settling in Delaware county.

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Adm. Crosby was educated at a private school until he was appointed a midshipman in the navy, on June 5, 1838. He first went to sea on board the Ohio when she joined the Mediterranean squadron and became the flagship of the old hero, Com. Isaac Hull. He served as a midshipman on the Mississippi, home station; also on the frigate Congress, and sloop-of-war Preble in the Mediterranean squadron; as a passed midshipman on the U. S. coast survey, on coast of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; also on Susquehanna river and tributaries; also in the Mexican war, on board the Decatur; also as acting master and executive officer of the gunboat Petrel. He took part in the capture of Tuxpan and Tobasco, Mexico; when peace was declared he was in command of the gunboat Petrel, and took her to New York; the captain and other officers were too sick for duty. He was ordered to the store-ship Relief, and carried supplies to the Cape de Verde islands and to the Mediterranean squadron at Naples, Italy; was acting master of the U. S. navy yard, Philadelphia; lieutenant and executive officer on board the Germantown, on the south Atlantic station, and lieutenant and executive officer on the Saratoga, in the gulf of Mexico. He took charge of a detachment of men to protect the American consul at Minatitlan, Mexico, in 1860; was stationed at Philadelphia navy yard, Adm. Du Pont commanding. When Fort Sumter was attacked Lieut. Crosby was sent with a detachment of men, under command of Capt. Steedman, to Havre de Grace, to keep open communication between Perryville and Annapolis, and to carry troops and supplies to the army, as the railroads and bridges were destroyed between that place and Baltimore; from there was ordered to the steamship Cumberland, Hampton Roads; was detached from duty with the army to police Chesapeake bay and tributaries, and, by direction of the commanding general, captured and destroyed a large number of small craft, in order to prevent supplies being carried to the enemy; conveyed troops to and fro across the river to the fight at Big Bethel. He took the canal-boat Fanny to Hatteras inlet, on the south coast of Cape Hatteras, in order to navigate shallow waters and to superintend the landing of Gen. Butler's command. When the naval vessels commenced bombarding the forts at that place, he landed about 320 men through the heavy surf, which eventually wrecked all the boats employed in carrying the men from the transports. On the following morning the naval vessels silenced the forts, which hoisted the white flag. Lieut. Crosby went on board the Fanny, and, by Gen. Butler's orders, landed at the forts and brought off Comr. Barron and other officers in command, who surrendered, with 730 men, to Adm. Stringham and Butler on board the flagship Wabash. Lieut. Crosby captured four blockade-runners at this port; was ordered north, to take command of the gunboat Pembina; was detached, on account of sickness caused by exposure, and sent to the New York Hospital. When recovered he was ordered to command the Pinola, fitting out at Baltimore, and took her to Washington for her guns; when ready, sailed down the Potomac, passing the Confederate batteries in the night, and proceeded to Ship island, there reporting to Adm. Farragut for duty. Proceeding thence to the Mississippi river, he assisted the fleet over the bar, and participated in the fight at Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, the capture of the Chalmette batteries and New Orleans city; also in the attack and passage of the Vicksburg batteries and the fight with the Confederate ram Arkansas. He next convoyed vessels on the Mississippi river. In the attack on Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip he participated with the mortar flotilla. The night before the passage of these forts the Pinola, together with the Itasca, went up to destroy the barrier chain, which was supported by hulks across the river, running from Fort Jackson to the bank just below Fort St. Philip. Lieut. Crosby boarded one of the hulks near Fort Jackson and placed torpedoes on the chains; but the electric batteries failed to explode the torpedoes. A second attempt was being made, when news came that the Itasca had slipped the chain cable on the opposite shore, and was aground hard and fast. Crosby went to the assistance of the gunboat, and worked until nearly daylight, when he succeeded in getting her afloat, and in doing this he passed well above the barrier chain, near to Fort St. Philip, which showed that the channel was open. The next night the squadron passed the forts under a terrific fire. After Adm. Farragut and squadron left the Mississippi river, Crosby joined the blockade off Mobile; was then ordered to join as fleet captain the north Atlantic squadron, under Adm. A. P. Lee. At his request, he was ordered to the command of the Florida on the blockade off Wilmington, destroyed two blockade-runners, and assisted in destroying two others. He was detached and ordered to command the Keystone State on the off shore blockade; captured five blockade-runners and a large quantity of cotton which the vessels threw overboard in order to escape; was then ordered to the Metacomet for blockade off Galveston, Tex., and then to blockade Mobile. Adm. Thatcher and Gen. Canby attacked the forts at Mobile. The naval vessels were prevented for a week from getting within range of the fort, on account of torpedoes which destroyed two iron-clads. Crosby volunteered, and with drag nets removed 140 torpedoes from the channel, which enabled the naval vessels to compel the evacuation of the fort and city. Peace was soon declared, and Comr. Crosby was ordered to take the Metacomet to Philadelphia, where she was put out of commission. He was then ordered to the command of the Shamokin, south Atlantic squadron, where he served three years. He took the American minister, C. A. Washburn, to Paraguay, which was at that time at war with Brazil. The Brazilian admiral, Temandera, refused to allow him to take the minister through the blockade, whereupon Crosby said that his orders from his admiral were to take Mr. Washburn to Paraguay, and that he intended to carry out those orders, unless he was overcome by force; whereupon the Brazilian admiral, under much excitement, allowed him to proceed under protest. Comr. Crosby soon after this was promoted to a captaincy, and ordered home; was stationed at Norfolk and Philadelphia navy yards; subsequently was in command of the U. S. ship Powhatan, on the home station, for eighteen months, and then was executive officer of the Washington navy yard over six months. Promoted to commodore, Oct. 3, 1874, he was detached from Washington navy yard and put on waiting orders. Then he was commander of the League island navy yard over three years; detached and placed on waiting orders; was promoted to rear-admiral March 10, 1882, and ordered to command the south Atlantic station. After serving there over one year, he was ordered to command the Asiatic station. On Oct. 29, 1893, he was retired from active service, at his own request. He died in Washington, D. C., June 15, 1899.

MILLARD, Frank Bailey, author, was born at Markesan, Lake co., Wis., Oct. 2, 1859, son of George Sherman and Phœbe (Janet) Millard, who

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were natives of New York. His father, who was a miller, removed, in 1867, to Minnesota, where Bailey Millard was educated at the State Normal School. He worked as a printer in the office of the St. Peter "Tribune," also in that of the "Pioneer Press," of St. Paul; but in 1880 went to San Francisco and found employment as a compositor in the office of the "Alta." He left the compositor's place to become a reporter; in 1883 was made assistant city editor of the "Chronicle"; next was city editor of the "Call"; in 1894 became city editor of the "Examiner," and afterward was night editor and news editor of that newspaper. He has been literary editor of the "Examiner" since 1895. He is now (1899) editor of the "Sunday Examiner," and literary editor as well. He began writing short stories and sketches at the age of eighteen and has published more than 100 original tales. The first to excite particular commendation was "On the Caliente Trail," which appeared in the San Francisco "Argonaut," in 1892, and was widely copied. He has published one book, "She of the West," a collection of short stories, most of which appeared in periodicals, including those published by the Harpers, and the "New England Magazine." "The book," said the "Mail and Express," "contains many picturesque studies of western humanity, the author telling in turn of the girl gold finder, the big-hearted miner, the courageous desert guide, the bad Indian and other types of living frontier folk. . . The stories are written with the ease of a practiced literary hand, but have the deeper value of being from one who is of the land he paints, and who possesses keen appreciation of his subject." Mr. Millard was married, at Napa, Cal., in 1883, to Martha, daughter of Horatio and Mary E. Hawkins. They have two children. His home, at Larkspur, on the hills overlooking San Francisco, is described as a model of architecture.

PAINE, Halbert Eleazer, lawyer and congressman, was born at Chardon, Geauga co., O., Feb. 4, 1826, son of Eleazer and Jane Caroline (Hoyt) Paine. His father (1796–1883), a native of East Windsor, Conn., was for many years a merchant in Ohio; his mother was a daughter of Noah Hoyt (1767–1850), a native of Danbury, Conn., and an iron founder by occupation. His family descends from Stephen Paine, a native of Hingham, England, who emigrated to Hingham, Mass., in 1638, and in 1643 removed to Seekonk (now Rehoboth), Mass., where he died in 1679. His great-grandfather, Stephen Paine, 5th, of East Windsor, Conn., was a captain in the revolution, and his grandfather, Eleazer Paine, 1st, served as drummer boy in his father's company, and died in Ohio. By the maternal line he descends from Simon Hoyt (d. 1657), who landed at Salem, Mass., about 1629.

Halbert E. Paine was educated in the schools of his native town, and was graduated at Western Reserve University in 1845. He read law in the office of Hitchcock, Wilson & Wade, at Cleveland, O., where he practiced until his removal to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as colonel of the 4th Wisconsin regiment, which served with the army of the Gulf. He was placed in command of a brigade in October, 1861, and promoted brigadier-general in January, 1863. In April, 1863, he was made commander of the 3d division, 19th army corps, and as such participated in the assault on Fort Hudson, where he lost a leg, June 14, 1863. He was brevetted major-general on his discharge from the service. In November, 1864, he was elected representative in congress from the Milwaukee district, and served six years. In 1878–80 he was U. S. commissioner of patents. Since the close of his congressional term Mr. Paine has continued in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. He is the author of one work, "Paine on Elections" (1880), which is recognized as a valuable text-book on the subject. While in congress he framed and secured the passage of the bill organizing the U. S. signal service. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Paine was married, Sept. 10, 1850, to Eliza Leeworthy, daughter of Harvey Brigham, of Windham, O. She is a descendant of Thomas Brigham (1603–53), who came to Massachusetts in 1635.

ALLEN, Alexander Viets Griswold, educator and author, was born at Otis, Berkshire co., Mass., May 4, 1841, son of Ethan and Lydia Child (Burr) Allen. The first American ancestor on the maternal side was Jonathan Burr, associate pastor of the First Church of Dorchester, Mass. (1640). His father, Ethan Allen, of Londonderry, Vt., took part in the war of 1812, and was afterward an Episcopal clergyman. Alexander V. G. Allen was educated in the schools of his native place; was graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., 1862, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1865. In this same year he was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church. After two years of post-graduate study at Andover, and of service as rector of St. John's, Lawrence, Mass., he was called to the chair of ecclesiastical history in the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass., where he has since remained. During 1871 he was the editor of the "Christian Witness," and in 1883 delivered the Bohlen lectures in Philadelphia, which were afterward published in a volume, entitled "The Continuity of Christian Thought." He also published a "Life of Jonathan Edwards" (1889); "Religious Progress" (1893); "Christian Institutions" (1898), for the International Theological Library; "Life of Phillips Brooks (2 vols., 1900)." He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University at its 250th anniversary, in 1886, and in the same year was made a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Dr. Allen was married in Cambridge, Mass., in 1872, to Elizabeth Kent, daughter of Rev. Dr. John S. Stone, and granddaughter of Chancellor Kent. They have two sons, Henry Van Dyke and John Stone.

MASON, Charles, astronomer, was born in England about 1730, and was an assistant of James Bradley at Greenwich Observatory in 1756–60. Of the early life of Jeremiah Dixon, who then became his associate, nothing is known, a story to the effect that he was born in a coal mine not having been authenticated. Mason and Dixon were selected by the Royal Astronomical Society in 1760 to observe the transit of Venus (June 6, 1761) at Bencoolen, Sumatra, but owing to various delays they got no further than the Cape of Good Hope. Having made observations there, they returned to England, stopping on the way at St. Helena, where Mason and Nevil Maskelyne collected tidal data. In 1763 Mason and Dixon were sent for by the heirs of William Penn and Lord Baltimore to settle by a survey the long-standing dispute over the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. They arrived at Philadelphia Nov. 15th, and took up their work in December, beginning at the northeast corner of Maryland and proceeding along the parallel of latitude 39° 43′ 26.3″ N. In November, 1767, they had completed all but thirty-six miles of the 280, and

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then were compelled by the hostility of the Indians to return to Philadelphia. At the end of every fifth mile was set a stone, brought from England, bearing the arms of Penn on one side and those of Lord Baltimore on the other; the intermediate miles being designated by smaller stones, with the initials M. and P. on opposite sides. In November, 1782, the survey was completed to the southwest corner of Pennsylvania by Col. Alexander McLean, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Neville, of Virginia, and in 1784 their work was tested and corrected by astronomical observations and permanently marked. The surveys of the line were revised in 1849, and were found to be substantially correct. "Mason and Dixon's line" became the popular name for the boundary between the free and slave states, including those west of Maryland and Pennsylvania; properly it belongs only to the southern boundary of the latter state. While in Pennsylvania Mason and Dixon undertook other work at the expense of the Royal Society. In 1764 they measured an arc of the meridian in mean latitude 39° 12′, and the results, which were not satisfactory, were published in Vol. LVIII. of the society's "Transactions." In 1766 they observed the variations of gravity from Greenwich, part of a lunar eclipse and some immersions of Jupiter's satellites. In 1768 Mason was elected a corresponding member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. Although discharged from service as surveyors, Dec. 26, 1767, they did not return to England until Sept. 9, 1768, at which date they embarked at New York city. In 1769 Mason was employed by the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus, at Cavan, Ireland, and in 1773 to make observations in the Highlands. He made a catalogue of 387 stars, calculated from Bradley's observations, and corrected the lunar tables of Tobias Mayer for the board of longitude in 1772, 1778 and 1780. The final revision of these tables was published in 1787, after his death. Dixon died in Durham, England, in 1777. Mason returned to Pennsylvania, and died in Philadelphia in February, 1787. The journal kept by him in this country was discovered in 1860 in the cellar of the government house at Halifax, N. S.

REXFORD, Eben Eugene, author, was born at Johnsburg, Warren co., N. Y., July 16, 1848, son of Jabez and Rebecca (Wilcox) Rexford, natives of New York. His parents removed to Ellington, Wis., when he was about eight years of age. His literary ability began to show itself when he was but fourteen, a poem written at that age appearing in the New York "Weekly." When he was seventeen he received his first payment for literary work from Frank Leslie, of New York city, to whose periodical he contributed until the editor's death. He earned enough by writing to pay his way through Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., and when his school days were over he settled at Shiocton, Wis., to make literature his profession. He is a contributor of prose and verse to Harpers' publications; to "Lippincott's Magazine"; "New England Magazine"; "Youth's Companion"; "Advance"; "Congregationalist"; "Outlook"; Springfield "Republican"; Boston "Transcript"; "Independent," and many other periodicals. He has been for ten years floricultural editor of the "Ladies' Home Journal," and is considered an authority on all matters pertaining to flowers and their culture. Mr. Rexford has written many poems, which have been set to music. "Silver Threads Among the Gold" had a phenomenal popularity; "Only a Pansy Blossom" was remarkably successful, and "Come, Sit By My Side, Little Darling" has held its own against newcomers in the world of song for more than a score of years. He has published "Home Floriculture" (1886); "A Work About Bulbs" (1890); "Flowers: How to Grow Them" (1898); "Grandmother's Garden," illustrated poem (1887); "Brother and Lover," poem of the civil war (1899), and a collection of miscellaneous poems in 1900. Mr. Rexford was married at Shiocton, Dec. 20, 1892, to Harriet, daughter of Carl and Anna Bauman.

REED, Henry Gooding, manufacturer, was born at Taunton, Mass., July 23, 1810, son of John and Rebecca (Gooding) Reed. He is descended in the seventh generation from William Reade, who was a passenger in the ship L'Assurance de Lo, from Gravesend, England, to the new country in 1635, and settled in Weymouth, Mass. His family, whose name is spelled variously Reade, Rede, Reid, Read and Reed, traces its lineage to the time of William the Conqueror. Henry G. Reed received his education in the public schools and the Bristol Academy in Taunton, assisting his father, who was a dry-goods merchant, during vacations. In the endeavor to choose a congenial employment, his unusual mechanical ability led him to try boat-building, cabinet-making and organ-building, and when eighteen years of age he entered the shop of Babbitt & Crossman, britannia-workers, as apprentice. With that firm and their successors, Crossman, West & Leonard, and the Taunton Britannia Manufacturing Co. (incorporated in 1830) he continued, being soon promoted to the office of superintendent. In 1835, when the company was obliged to suspend operations, the managing agent contracted with Mr. Reed and Charles E. Barton, another apprentice of Babbitt & Crossman, and an expert workman in the employ of the Taunton Britannia Manufacturing Co., to continue the business. In 1837 Messrs. Reed and Barton entered into partnership with Gustavus Leonard, who had been previously engaged in iron manufacturing at East Taunton, and the new firm purchased the factory, stock and good-will of the Taunton Manufacturing Co., continuing the business under the style of Leonard, Reed & Barton; Mr. Leonard attending to financial affairs and his partners to the manufacturing. On Mr. Leonard's death, in 1844, Henry H. Fish, of Fall River, purchased the interest of his heirs, becoming a special partner in the firm, under the style of Reed & Barton, which still continues. In 1865 Mr. Fish assumed active relations with the business, which continued until his death in 1882. Also, in 1859, George Brabrook, a former employee, was admitted to partnership. On Mr. Barton's death, in 1867, the interest of his heirs was purchased by the remaining partners, and the business continued under the same firm name. In 1888 it was incorporated with the same title, having grown from small beginnings to a business of large proportions and world-wide reputation; one of the very few firms in the United States which had survived the financial crises of over fifty years. For some years the staple of Reed & Barton's manufacture was britannia metal, made by the formula used by Isaac Babbitt (of Babbitt & Crossman), who was also the inventor of the so-called Babbitt metal, used for the bearings of machinery to diminish friction. The manufacture of britannia ware, with some modifications of the original formula, has always been an important department of their work; but when a demand arose for silver-plated ware of American make, Reed & Barton determined to enter the field. The Sheffield rolled or fire-plate, made by welding two thin films of silver upon a sheet of copper, the invention of Thomas Bolsover and another

H G Reed

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Sheffield mechanic, had been superseded by electroplate. The new process was adopted by Reed & Barton, who used at first the britannia metal as a base. In 1857 they adopted the metallic alloy known by the various names of albata, argentine, nickel-silver and german-silver, as a more satisfactory base for plating, and it has since been largely employed by them in their standard goods, though not to the exclusion of britannia. In 1889 the manufacture of sterling silver was added to the other branches, and became an important part of the business. Mr. Reed is still (1899) actively engaged as president of the company, which his sterling character and intelligent and conservative business methods have given a foremost rank in the mercantile world. He has been thrice married: first, in 1842, to Clarissa White, of Mansfield; second, in 1851, to Frances L. Williams, of Rehoboth; and third, in 1858, to Delight R. Carpenter, of Rehoboth. Of his four children, two daughters and a son still survive.

MORAN, Benjamin, diplomat and author, was born in West Marlborough township, Chester co., Pa., in 1820, son of William Moran, an Englishman, who was a manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods, and had his mill on Doe run. He learned the printer's trade in Philadelphia, and followed that profession for some years. Having a taste for literature and travel, he went to Europe at the age of thirty, visiting Scotland, Wales and England. His pencillings and sketches were partly communicated to American journals, that the proceeds might aid him on his way. He returned to England when James Buchanan was minister to that country, and obtained employment in the legation as clerk of all work. In 1854 he became private secretary to Mr. Buchanan, and in 1855 secretary of legation to Hon. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. minister to the court of St. James, remaining in this office until 1874, and in the interregnums between ministers or in their absence, chargé d'affaires. In 1874 he was appointed minister to Portugal, which post he held until 1882. He was noted for his familiarity with the archives of the U. S. legation in London and the annals of American diplomacy. He was a brother of William Moran, who edited the Philadelphia "Morning Times" during the Fremont campaign. Benjamin Moran's "Footpath and Highway; or, Wanderings of an American in Great Britain in 1851 and 1852," was published in 1853. He died in Essex, England, June 21, 1886.

PERKINS, Simon, pioneer, was born at Lisbon, New London co., Conn., Sept. 17, 1771, son of a captain in the war of the revolution, who died in camp. In 1798 he emigrated to Ohio to explore the Connecticut Western Reserve and prepare plans for its settlement. On his marriage, in 1804, to Nancy Anna Bishop, he established his household at Warren, O., then the principal settlement on the Reserve, and in 1807, at the government's request, established a mail and express route through the Indian country to Detroit. In 1808, largely through his efforts, the treaty of Brownsville was made, by which the Indians ceded lands for a road from the Reserve to the Maumee river. A few months previous he had been commissioned a brigadier-general of militia under Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth, and after Gen. Hull's surrender of Detroit to the British, in 1812, it devolved upon him to protect a large portion of the northwestern frontier. Pres. Madison offered him a colonel's commission in the regular army after he had retired, in February, 1813, but the proffered honor was declined. The same year he aided in establishing at Warren the first bank on the Western Reserve, acting as its president for twenty-three years, which bank became the parent of the First National, with Henry B. Perkins, his youngest son, for president. From 1826 until 1838 he was at the head of the board of canal-fund commissioners. He died at Warren, O., Nov. 19, 1844.

SPALDING, Volney Morgan, botanist and author, was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1849, son of Frederick Austin and Almina (Shaw) Spalding. He is a descendant of Edward Spalding, who went to Virginia from England about 1619, and afterwards settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1634, later removing to Chelmsford, Mass. His great-grandfather, Simeon Spalding, was colonel of a regiment of provincial militia in 1776, and chairman of a "committee of correspondence, inspection and safety," chosen by the town, as well as a member of the general court. Volney M. Spalding was of frail constitution, which interfered with his schooling; but he early manifested a passion for nature, and his inclinations drew him to the woods, where he made collections of flowers, roots, fossils, etc. When fifteen years of age he removed with his family to Ann Arbor, Mich., where his time was spent on his father's farm and, with more or less interruption, in the Ann Arbor High School. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1873. After some teaching in public schools, he entered upon graduate work, chiefly in botany and zoölogy, in the University of Michigan, which he pursued later at Cornell and Yale, and at the Summer School of Harvard University. In 1876 he was appointed instructor in botany and zoölogy in the University of Michigan, after which he was successively assistant professor and professor of botany in the same institution. While on leave of absence, in 1894, he was engaged in the investigation of certain phenomena of root curvature at the Botanical Institute of Leipzig, and received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution. His work on the "Traumatropic Curvature of Roots" was shortly afterwards published in the "Annals of Botany," the leading botanical periodical of Great Britain. Other publications of his are: an "Introduction to Botany" (1893); a monograph on "The White Pine"; "Commercial Distinction of Narcotic Leaves"; "Ustilago Maydis"; "The Active Properties of Plants a Feature of Relationship"; "Forestry in Michigan"; "The Dunes of Lake Michigan"; "A Natural History Survey of Michigan"; "Science in Modern Life," etc. He has devoted himself mainly to teaching and to the building up of the botanical department in the University of Michigan. In 1897 he was a member of the joint committee of the State University and the State Agricultural College to recommend measures to the legislature for the inauguration of a practical forest administration in Michigan. Prof. Spalding has been twice married: first, in 1876, to Harriet Hubbard, of Battle Creek, Mich., who died in 1892; and second, in 1896, to Effie A. Southworth, of Forestville, N. Y.

POWERS, Horatio Nelson, clergyman, author and poet, was born at Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y., April 30, 1826. He was of Dutch descent. He was graduated at Union College in 1850, and at the General Theological Seminary of New York city in 1855. He was ordained in Trinity Church, New York, by Bishop Horatio Potter, and became assistant to the Rev. Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Samuel Bowman, rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, Pa. Two years later, in 1857, he accepted a call to a parish in Davenport, Ia., where he remained eleven years. In 1868 he became rector of St.

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John's Church, Chicago, continuing there until 1875, when he was called to Christ Church, Bridgeport, Conn. He remained rector of this church for ten years, removing in 1886 to Piermont-on-the-Hudson. Here, in the midst of the natural beauty he so loved, he passed to the fulness of life. Some glimpses of his harmonious surroundings are given in a little poem, entitled "My Walk to Church," originally published in "Harper's Monthly." The spirit of his own life's story is embodied in his poem, "Light at Eventide." Two volumes of his poems have been published: "Early and Late" (1876) and "Ten Years' of Song" (1887). Besides poems, he wrote numerous essays, literary and art criticisms. "Through the Year," a collection of his religious essays, appeared in 1875. Many of his poems have been widely copied, and take their place in the standard anthologies of English poetry. He contributed to most of the leading periodicals of the country, such as "Putnam's Monthly" (first series); "Harper's Monthly" and "Harper's Weekly"; New York "Evening Post"; the "Independent"; the "Round Table"; "Scribner's"; the "Century Magazine"; "Old and New"; and "International Review." He was for many years the American correspondent of "L'Art," the great French art review. His interest in art was indeed only secondary to his interest in literature, and won him the friendship of Philip Gilbert Hamerton, who dedicated to him his charming book, "The Unknown River," and painted as gifts to him two fine landscape pictures. Dr. Powers enjoyed the companionship and friendship of Bryant, Bayard Taylor and other distinguished literary men of his time. He was for a time president of Griswold College, at Davenport, Ia., and regent of the Chicago University. He was president of the Foundlings' Home at Chicago and a member of the sanitary relief board, organized after the Chicago fire in 1871. He was an associate editor of the Chicago "Alliance" and one of the founders of the Chicago Literary Club, as well as president of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Scientific Society. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union College in 1867. Dr. Powers was married, in 1857, to Clemence Emma, daughter of Prof. Francis Fauvel-Gouraud, of the University of France. Of this union five children are living. The eldest son, Edward Fauvel, resides in London, and is successful in extensive British enterprises he has developed in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. Dr. Powers died at Piermont, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1890.

POWERS, Daniel William, banker, was born near Batavia, Genesee co., N. Y., June 14, 1818, son of Asahel and Elizabeth (Powell) Powers, who were natives of Vermont and early settlers of the "Genesee country." They died when their son, Daniel, was a child, and he was taken by an uncle, who was a farmer. When about eighteen years of age he went to Rochester, and was employed in the hardware store of Ebenezer Watts, on an almost nominal salary, a few years later purchasing an interest in the business. He prospered steadily, and by 1850 had amassed enough money to enable him to open a private banking house, and, having the confidence of business men to start with, was not slow to gain that of the public; so that soon the deposits became very large, and his methods were so conservative that this private institution was considered safer than some of the state banks. His foresight and financial skill benefited others as well as himself, and brought his own and other institutions safely through the panic of 1857. In 1866 two private banking houses failed, and a run was made on the Powers banking house; whereupon Mr. Powers sent $1,000,000 in government bonds to New York, and on the following day had the equivalent in new "greenbacks." From the opening of the civil war until the close he had unbounded faith in the honor and stability of the national government, and when government securities were depressed by reverses to the Federal armies and the distrust of capitalists, he invested heavily in them. When the tide of battle turned, and 7–30 bonds rose to a premium, as the patriotic banker had predicted, he reaped an abundant harvest. In 1890 the banking house was incorporated as the Powers Bank, with a capital of $100,000, and for some years it acted as the clearing house for the local banks, Mr. Powers being its president until his death. He took great pride in public affairs, and a large part of his fortune was spent for the benefit of the city. He was one of the original members of the park commission, and served on it five years, declining a reappointment. He was one of the board of managers of the Western House of Refuge; trustee of the Rochester Industrial School and the Home for the Friendless, and for many years was president of the board of trustees of the City Hospital. No commercial organization and no philanthropic institution was considered to be properly started until his coöperation was secured. He was also a director and vice-president of the Genesee Valley railroad, chosen by the city to represent municipal interests therein. In 1868 Mr. Powers erected the commercial building called by his name, which is inseparably connected with the city of Rochester. No expense was spared to make this immense structure an architectural unity and a model of architectural fitness. As is the case with the Palais Royal in Paris, one need not go beyond the limits of Powers' block to obtain any necessity or luxury of life desired. Banks, insurance and railroad companies, business and law offices, rooms for physicians, dentists, clergymen, artists, musicians and architects, club and concert halls, parlors and stores of various kinds are found beneath its roof. The building is nine stories in height, and contains over 300 rooms. Its halls have marble floors and wainscoting, and the first four staircases are of white marble. It is computed that the nine acres of flooring could hold nearly 100,000 people. The upper part of its tower is occupied as a signal office station, which takes indications for 100 square miles. Soon after the building was completed he determined to have as its chief feature an art gallery which should make Rochester an art centre. On the death of Hiram W. Sibley, Mr. Powers purchased the pictures that had been accumulated by him, and, with these as a nucleus, began making additions, frequently visiting Europe for the purpose. Over 1,000 works of art, including many pieces of statuary, comprised this collection, which occupied a large part of two stories of the Powers block, between twenty and thirty rooms making up this great gallery. The old masters were represented chiefly by fine copies, while examples of modern painters, especially of the German, French and Spanish schools, were abundant. It was estimated that 40,000 persons visited this gallery yearly. This fine collection was dispersed by auction sale in 1898. In 1865 he was married at Middleport, N. Y., to Helen M., daughter of John and Rhoda (Fassett) Craig, who survived him, with five children, William C., John C., Walter W., Mrs. John W. Aitken and Mrs. Gilman W. Perkins. Mr. Powers died in Rochester, Dec. 11, 1897.

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BITTLE, David Frederick, first president of Roanoke College (1853–76), was born near Myersville, Frederick co., Md., in January, 1811, eldest of five children of Thomas and Mary (Beale) Bittle. His early years were spent in labor on his father's farm, where he acquired simple tastes and industrious and frugal habits, which largely conditioned his subsequent life. With meagre educational opportunities, interrupted by necessary labor, he learned how to sympathize with students in their self-denying efforts to obtain an education. In his nineteenth year he entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania

College at Gettysburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1835, and from which, in 1854, he received the degree of D.D. After his graduation he spent two years (1835–37) in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. His first pastoral charge was in Augusta county, Va., where he served several Lutheran congregations near Mount Tabor. Here, in 1842, he aided in establishing the Virginia Collegiate Institute, which began its work in two log buildings. Removing to Salem, Roanoke co., Va., in June, 1847, the exercises were held the first year in the old Baptist church and in the Presbyterian Academy. Its own building was first occupied in 1848. In 1853 it was erected into Roanoke College, the charter vesting the government in a self-perpetuating board of trustees; and Rev. David F. Bittle, who was then pastor at Middletown, Md., was elected first president; also becoming professor of moral and intellectual philosophy. During the first session (1853–54) there were three professors and one tutor, with thirty-eight students. The young college was in debt and greatly in need of better accommodations; of a library, apparatus and other things; but, as Dr. Bittle said, he had "laid himself out for work," and its affairs improved from year to year. The number of students in 1860–61 was 118, all except seventeen of whom entered the Confederate army; but the college did not close its doors during the civil war. During that period Dr. Bittle was president and steward, and also pastor of several country congregations. After the war the college grew rapidly, many of the younger soldiers becoming students again. During the twenty-three years of his presidency Dr. Bittle labored with untiring energy and self-sacrificing devotion to provide the best means of Christian education at the lowest cost, to meet the wants of young men of slender means. He collected money for buildings and improvements, and gathered a library of 13,000 volumes and a valuable cabinet of minerals. He was truly a missionary of education; a man of strong faith, of a genial and cheerful spirit; a life-long student and an inspiring teacher, beloved by his students and all who knew him. Broad and catholic in his religious views and sympathies, he was welcomed as an eloquent and effective preacher into the pulpits of various denominations. In the midst of his college duties there was little time left for literary work, but he wrote a good deal for newspapers, secular and religious, and published a number of addresses, mainly on educational topics. He was succeeded in the presidency by Rev. Thomas W. Dosh, D.D., who served only one year (1877–78). Dr. Bittle was married, in 1837, to Louisa C. Krauth, sister of Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D.D., for many years president of Pennsylvania College. After a life full of labor and rich in results, he died suddenly, Sept. 25, 1876.

DREHER, Julius Daniel, third president of Roanoke College (1878–), was born in Lexington county, S. C., Oct. 28, 1846, son of John J. and Martha E. (Counts) Dreher. He is the eldest of a family of eleven children. In his boyhood and youth, while attending country schools and academies, he manifested a love for books and study. Becoming of military age while at school, he entered the Confederate army, in which he served during the last year of the civil war, surrendering, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865. Like many another southern soldier, he returned to his home, which lay in the line of Sherman's invasion, to find that life had to be begun anew under greatly changed circumstances; but, nothing daunted, he set to work to acquire the means of continuing his education, and thus learned self-reliance, which he has ever since regarded as one of the most valuable lessons of his life. The next four years were spent on the farm and in teaching and studying in Newberry county, S. C., at the expiration of which time he matriculated at Roanoke College as a member of the junior class, having in view as his profession the practice of law. He was graduated in June, 1871, with the degree of A.B., and was at once elected to the position of adjunct professor of Greek and principal of the preparatory department. For the next seven years he occupied successively the positions of assistant professor of ancient languages and instructor in English, professor of English language and literature, and financial secretary. During these years and those that followed he became so closely identified with the college and proved so important a force in its working that an account of his life is also an account of the progress and expansion of Roanoke. When Rev. Thomas W. Dosh, D.D., resigned the presidency of the college in 1878, it was felt by the trustees that Prof. Dreher's character and training marked him as the man peculiarly fitted to direct the fortunes of the institution. Accordingly, on Aug. 21, 1878, he was elected president, and a few weeks thereafter entered upon his duties. It was through his efforts that in the next year the handsome Bittle memorial library building was completed and formally opened, thus linking his name with that of the first president of the college. The size of the library building was nearly doubled by the erection of an annex in 1894. His efforts are now directed toward establishing the college on a firmer financial basis, increasing its constituency, and broadening the courses of study and adapting them more and more to the needs of the times. In all these, in spite of many difficulties, he has been successful; and under his administration, and largely through his efforts, the endowment has been well begun; the library has been increased to 22,000 volumes; the faculty has been enlarged, and five of

Julius D. Dreher

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its members have enjoyed the benefits of European training; the standard of scholarship has been raised; the number of students has gradually grown (the enrollment for the year 1898 being the largest in its history); the college has become favorably known throughout the country, and has attracted patronage from some twenty-five states and a number of foreign countries. The success attending the work of Pres. Dreher is due to his native energy, his executive ability, his deep interest in education, his knowledge of men and affairs, his polished address, and the single devotion he brings to the work to which he has given himself. He has written much on educational topics. Besides his inaugural address, he has published addresses on a number of subjects, including "College Endowments"; "The Benevolent Spirit and Higher Education"; "Colleges North and Colleges South," and "Education in the South." In 1881 the honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Williams College, Massachusetts. He has never married.

PAINTER, Franklin Verzelius Newton, educator, was born in Hampshire county, Va., April 12, 1852, son of Israel and Juliana (Wilson) Painter. His father was of German and his mother of Scotch descent. He was brought up in the village of Aurora, W. Va., now a summer resort for its healthful climate and beautiful scenery. After a preparatory training in the best schools of the county, he entered Roanoke College in September, 1870, where he was graduated four years later with the first honor of his class, receiving the gold medal awarded for proficiency in metaphysical studies. In the fall of 1874 he established a popular graded school at his home. In 1875, refusing advantageous business offers, he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Salem, Va. During his senior year he served as pastor of the Lutheran congregations in the adjoining county of Botetourt. After completing his theological course in 1878, he accepted a call to serve his alma mater as instructor in modern languages. He spent two vacations in special studies in New York and Amherst, Mass.; and afterwards, in 1882, went abroad, studying in Paris and Bonn. On his return he was made professor of modern languages and literature; this position he still holds. From childhood he has shown a fondness for literature. He has a natural aptitude for teaching, and has exhibited an independent and progressive spirit in education. In 1883 he published a pamphlet, entitled "The Modern Versus the Ancient Languages," in which he contended that greater prominence should be given to French and German in our schools and colleges. In 1884 he read before the Modern Language Association in New York city a paper advocating a "Modern Classical Course" for our colleges co-ordinate with the ancient classical course. The paper was formally approved by the association. For a number of years he conducted teachers' institutes in Virginia and West Virginia. In 1885 he established the Virginia Teachers' Reading Association, of which he was president for several years. In 1886 his "History of Education" appeared in the International Education series, and has had a large sale. In 1887 a story, entitled "Chastened and Sanctified," appeared in the "Independent." In 1889 he published his "Luther on Education," which, besides an introduction and digest of the reformer's views, contains a translation of his two principal educational treatises. In 1891, in collaboration with Dr. J. W. Richard, of Gettysburg, he prepared a "History of Christian Worship," with special reference to its principles and liturgical forms. In 1894 his "Introduction to English Literature" appeared, and was followed in 1897 by a companion volume, "Introduction to American Literature." His various works have reached an aggregate circulation of 75,000 copies. In 1895 he received the degree of D.D. from Pennsylvania College. He is a popular speaker, and is frequently invited to make addresses on anniversary and commencement occasions. In theology he is liberal and tolerant, attaching more importance to fundamental and practical truths than to speculative or polemical questions, and desiring Christian concord and unity. "I would rather be a martyr for love," he says in the words of Baxter, "than for any other article of the Christian creed." Dr. Painter was married at Salem, Va., Aug. 9, 1875, to Laura, daughter of Rev. Peter and Elizabeth (Trimble) Shickel. They have two sons and five daughters.

WALCOTT, Charles Doolittle, geologist and paleontologist, was born at New York Mills, N. Y., March 31, 1850, son of Charles D. and Mary (Lane) Walcott. His ancestors were English, and settled at Salem, Mass., about 1665. He was educated in the public schools of Utica, N. Y., with a view to pursuing a mercantile life, but he early showed a predilection for the study of nature, and particularly for geologic research, making his first field excursion as an amateur geologist in his thirteenth year. In 1876 he was appointed assistant to Prof. James Hall, state geologist of New York, and while holding that position made researches not only in his native state but also in Ohio and Indiana and in Canada. Appointed in 1879 an assistant geologist in the U. S. geological survey, he was assigned to the study of the great geologic section extending from the high plateaus of southern Utah to the bottom of the Grand canyon of the Colorado. In 1882 he collaborated in the survey of the Eureka mining district of Nevada, and later took up the "Taconic question," an important and difficult problem in New England geology which has long engaged the attention of geologists. His general work upon the Cambrian rocks was continued from year to year, in the intervals of special work, and in 1888 he presented a summary of the results of his Cambrian researches to the international geological congress in London. In 1888 he was advanced to the position of paleontologist in charge of invertebrate paleontology in the U. S. geological survey; in 1891 to chief paleontologist, and in 1893 to geologist in charge of geology and paleontology, and intrusted with the general direction of one of the principal branches of the survey. On July 1, 1894, he succeeded Maj. J. W. Powell in the directorship of the U. S. geological survey, which position he still holds (1900). In 1892 he was appointed honorary curator of paleozoic invertebrate fossils in the U. S. National Museum. In 1893, shortly before assuming the directorship of the geological survey, he was invited by the director of the National Museum to take general charge of all work and collections in that institution pertaining to fossils, which he did, with the title of honorary curator of the department of paleontology. The duties of this position he discharged until January, 1897, when, at the request of the board of regents and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, he accepted temporarily the general direction of the affairs of the National Museum, with the title of acting assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in charge of the National Museum, the duties of that office to be discharged in addition to those of director of the survey. Mr. Walcott is an active

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member of numerous scientific and literary bodies, including the National Academy of Sciences; the Washington Academy of Sciences; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Geological Society of America, and a corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences and various other learned bodies. His writings include many extended treatises on geology and paleontology, published in the annual reports, monographs and bulletins of the U. S. geological survey, the reports of the New York State Museum of Natural History and in the "Proceedings" of the U. S. National Museum, besides numerous minor contributions to scientific journals and the reports of scientific societies. He was married, in 1888, to Helena B., daughter of Sidney A. Stevens, of Rochester, N. Y.

LITTLE TURTLE, or **Meche Cunnaqua,** Miami chief, was born in Ohio. His mother was a Mohegan. In October, 1790, he defeated Gen. Josiah Harmar, who had been sent to punish the Miamis for depredations and massacres. In 1791 Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, marched against him with 2,000 men, proceeding to Fort Washington by way of Kentucky, and thence up the Miami river. On Nov. 4th Little Turtle attacked them, fifteen miles from his villages, with 1,500 Indians. The Americans lost 593 killed, including thirty-eight officers, and 242 wounded, with twenty-one officers, many of whom died. Col. Butler was not only slain, but his heart was cut out. Gen. St. Clair was severely criticized, but was acquitted. Little Turtle had 150 men killed and many wounded. He captured six pieces of artillery, 400 horses and all the ammunition and provisions. When Gen. Wayne's army arrived, in 1793, 500 skulls were found upon the site of his Fort Recovery. Bones and skeletons were scattered along the road for five miles, and some of the artillery was found in the creek. Little Turtle was not in favor of fighting Gen. Wayne. He said: "We have beaten the army twice under separate commanders. We cannot expect good fortune always. This chief (Gen. Wayne) never sleeps—night nor day—we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. Something whispers to me, listen to peace." His chiefs charged him with cowardice; but he was a true prophet, for, on Aug. 20th, at Fallen Timbers, the Indians were defeated with great loss. Soon after St. Clair's defeat he was described as being six feet tall, forty-five years of age, sour and morose, crafty and subtle; was dressed in Indian moccasins, blue petticoat half-way down, European waistcoat and surtout; head bound in an Indian cap, hanging half-way down his back, and two earrings in each ear, with the upper part of three silver medals as large as a dollar. When in Canada to raise more forces for a spring campaign, Little Turtle declared he had killed 1,400 Americans with only nine of his men. He was one of the signers of the first treaty of Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795. In 1797 he visited Washington in Philadelphia, and sat for a portrait, which is reproduced herein. Little Turtle's residence was on Eel river, twenty miles from Fort Wayne, where the government built him a house and gave him the means of subsistence, which excited the envy of his countrymen. He was not a chief by birth, but by superior talents, which also was the cause of jealousy. His grave is shown near Fort Wayne, and is sometimes visited by Indians, who cherish his memory with veneration. His death occurred July 14, 1812. He was buried with military honors.

CROSBY, Ebenezer, physician and educator, was born in that part of Braintree now Quincy, Norfolk co., Mass., Sept. 20, 1753, second son of Joseph and Ann (Belcher) Crosby. His father was a major in the militia, a representative in the legislature and a justice of the peace in Braintree, and held other offices of trust. Maj. Crosby was the eldest son of Joseph Crosby and his wife, Sarah Brackett, daughter of Capt. Richard Brackett, of Braintree. This Joseph Crosby was the third son of Simon and Ann Crosby, who emigrated from England in 1635, and settled in Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass. Simon Crosby (1609–89) was a farmer, and he held the offices of selectman, surveyor of highways and constable at Newtown. Ebenezer Crosby was graduated at Harvard College in 1777. While in college he studied medicine, and in 1775–76 he served as a mate in the hospital department of the American army at Cambridge. In 1776–83 he was surgeon of the corps of guards, which served as the bodyguard to Gen. Washington. This corps had been formed in 1776, to take the place of Col. Thomas Knowlton's Connecticut rangers, against whom the jealousy of other regiments had been aroused. Only men of a certain height and "handsomely and well-made" were enrolled in the corps. It was reorganized at Morristown, N. J., in 1777, when only native Americans were admitted to its ranks. At the close of the war of the revolution Dr. Crosby practiced medicine in New York city, where he soon became a man of prominence. While serving in the army he had kept up his medical studies, and in 1780 he received the degree of B.M. from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1782 he received the degree of M.A. from both Harvard and Yale colleges. He was appointed professor of obstetrics in Columbia College in 1785, and in 1787 he became a trustee of the college. Dr. Crosby's lungs showed great weakness about this time, and in November, 1787, he sailed for St. Vincent, West Indies. The voyage was of little benefit to him, and he returned to his home the following summer to die. Upon his death the New York "Journal" of July 18, 1788, said: "He ever sustained an irreproachable character, was an accomplished surgeon, in which capacity he served in the late army to general satisfaction; he was esteemed by every one who knew him, and has died greatly lamented." Dr. Crosby was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783. He was married, Oct. 11, 1781, to Catherine, eldest daughter of William and Catherine (Rutgers) Bedlow. They had three children, two of whom, John Player and William Bedlow, survived them. Dr. Crosby died July 16, 1788.

CROSBY, William Bedlow, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Feb. 7, 1786, second son of Dr. Ebenezer and Catherine (Bedlow) Crosby. He was educated by private tutors and was not sent to college, his great-uncle and guardian, Col. Henry Rutgers, intending that he should devote himself to the management of the family estates. A large part of the Rutgers estate fell to William B. Crosby, and the care of this and other property of his own was sufficient to form the business of his life, leaving him time, however, for many philanthropic activities. In the war of 1812 he served as an aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, of the New York militia, with the rank of colonel. Throughout his life Col. Crosby devoted much of his time and fortune to the Bible Society, Seamen's Friend Society, the various boards of the Reformed Dutch church, and his many private charities. Writing of Col. Crosby in the "Evangelist" (New York, March 8, 1882), the Rev. Dr. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, who had been pastor of the Market Street Reformed

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Dutch Church in 1858–60, said: "In the middle aisle, every Sabbath (storm or shine), sat William B. Crosby, lord of the manor, and heir of his uncle, Col. Rutgers. He had the stately figure and the air of an English duke; but those of us who knew him best knew well that a more genial, humble, devout and benevolent heart could not be found in a Sabbath day's journey. The atmosphere of social aristocracy no more tainted his sweet, tender spirituality than it did that of his friend, Theodore Frelinghuysen. They kept unspotted from the world." Col. Crosby was married, Feb. 7, 1807, to Harriet Ashton, daughter of the Rev. William and Catherine (Floyd) Clarkson, of Savannah, Ga., and a second cousin of Col. Rutgers. They had twelve children. Mrs. Crosby died Dec. 13, 1859. Col. William B. Crosby died in New York city, March 18, 1865.

CROSBY, Ernest Howard, lawyer and reformer, was born in New York city (Manhattan), Nov. 4, 1856, son of Howard and Margaret Evertson (Givan) Crosby. His father was a noted Presbyterian clergyman and scholar, long pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, and chancellor of the University of New York. (For fuller account of Howard Crosby see Vol. IV., p. 193.) His mother was a daughter of John Givan, of Westchester, N. Y., and Mary Ann Evertson. Among his ancestors were Gen. William Floyd, delegate to the Continental congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Rip Van Dam, president of the council and acting governor of the province of New Netherland, and Matthew Clarkson and Matthias Nicoll, secretaries of the same province. Ernest H. Crosby was educated at Mohegan Lake School, Westchester county, N. Y., and was graduated at the New York University in 1876 with the first honors of his class. Making his law studies at the Columbia Law School he was graduated with honors in 1878, and in the same year admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession until 1889, meantime serving in the state legislature in 1887, 1888 and 1889. He was prominently identified with the introduction and promotion of the high-license temperance bill, which thrice passed both houses and was as often vetoed by Gov. Hill. In 1889 he was nominated by Pres. Harrison, and appointed by the Khedive judge of the international tribunal at Alexandria, Egypt, and held the office until 1894, receiving upon his retirement the decoration of Knight of the Medjediah, of the third class. Before returning to America he made a tour of Europe, and paid a visit to Count Leo Tolstoi, whose writings have much influenced his life and opinions. Referring to his new book of verse, "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable" (1899), Tolstoi wrote: "I like the book very, very much. Some of the pieces—the choice is difficult because all are very good—I will have translated into Russian and published. There is nothing more new and interesting than the most common subjects looked at from a Christian point of view, and that is what you are doing in your book, and doing with talent and sincerity." Like his venerable father before him, Mr. Crosby has taken a prominent part in social and moral reform movements. Of late years he has entirely abandoned politics and professional practice, and increasingly associated himself with various reform movements; also writing and lecturing upon connected topics. He was the founder and first president, in 1894, of the Social Reform Club of New York city. In 1881 Mr. Crosby was married to Fanny Kendall, eldest daughter of Henry Maunsell Schieffelin, New York city. They have two children, Margaret Eleanor and Maunsell Schieffelin Crosby.

BATES, Margret Holmes, author, was born at Fremont, Sandusky co., O., Oct. 6, 1844, daughter of Christopher and Julianna (Ensminger) Ernsperger. Her earliest American ancestor was Christian Ernsperger, who emigrated from Weimar, Germany, about 1760, to Baltimore, Md. Her father, a native of Baltimore, was a farmer, as were his ancestors; in her mother's family the trend among the male members was toward the law, medicine and church. Mrs. Bates was educated in the public schools of Fremont. She taught school for several years in Ohio and Indiana, and while living in Rochester, Ind., she found the scenes for her first novel, "Manitou." There, June 25, 1865, she was married to Charles Austin Bates, of Medina, N. Y., but then in business in Indianapolis, Ind. In 1870 Mrs. Bates began to write local reports and book reviews for the Indianapolis "Sentinel" and other papers. She also wrote stories and poems for the eastern story papers. In 1887 Mrs. Bates edited "The Tatler," published in Indianapolis by her son, Charles Austin Bates, Jr. In 1890–94 she reviewed books for the Indianapolis "Sentinel." She removed to New York city in 1894, and has continued her literary work there. She is a member of the Society of American Authors; the Society for Political Study; the New York County Woman Suffrage League, the Association of Western Writers, and National Legislative League. In 1887–93 Mrs. Bates produced four school speakers and edited six. Her published novels are: "Manitou" (1881); "The Chamber Over the Gate" (1886); "The Price of the Ring" (1892); "Shylock's Daughter" (1894), and "Jasper Fairfax" (1897).

Margret H. Bates

WEISS, John, author and preacher, was born in Boston, Mass., June 28, 1818. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1837. After teaching for a time he entered the Harvard Divinity School, but at the end of his second year there went to Heidelberg, Germany, to study, and then returned to graduate with his class in 1843. In October of the same year he was ordained and appointed pastor of the Unitarian church in Watertown, Mass. On account of his abolitionist views he withdrew from this charge in 1847, and became pastor of the First Congregational Society in New Bedford, remaining there until 1859. In 1862 he returned to his Watertown parish, and continued to officiate there until, in 1873, he retired from the ministry to devote his efforts to literature and to lecturing in Boston. Both Emerson and Lowell considered him one of the most brilliant speakers and writers of his time. His manner was a slightly peculiar one, but his discourse was fervid, impressive and enriched with bright and original illustrations. He accepted the transcendental portion of Emerson's theology without the naturalism. The list of his publications is a long one, and contains works of permanent value. He was the authorized biographer of Theodore Parker (2 vols., 1864), and also published "Wit, Humor and Shakespeare" (1876); "American Religion" (1871); "The Immortal Life" (1880), and translations from Goethe, Schiller, von Hardenberg and other German writers. He was a frequent contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Christian Examiner" and other magazines. Mr. Weiss was married at Worcester, Mass., in 1844, to Sarah Fiske Jennison, of that city. He died in Boston, Mass., March 9, 1879.

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RAMSEY, Alexander, first territorial and second state governor of Minnesota (1849–53; 1860–64), was born near Harrisburg, Dauphin co., Pa., Sept. 8, 1815, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kelker) Ramsey, and grandson of Alexander Ramsey, a native of Ulster, Ireland, who was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war. His father was an officer of Pennsylvania volunteers in the war of 1812. His mother's father, Henry Kelker, of Lebanon, Pa., was register of deeds of Lebanon county; her mother, Elizabeth Greenawald, was the daughter of a major in the Continental army. Alexander Ramsey, the governor, was educated in a school at Harrisburg and at Lafayette College. At an early age he became a clerk in the office of the register of Dauphin county, and about 1839 began law practice. He was secretary of the electoral college of Pennsylvania in 1840; was clerk of the state house of representatives in 1841; was elected to congress as representative of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties in 1842, and served until 1847; was chairman of the Whig state committee of Pennsylvania in 1848, and aided in electing Gen. Taylor to the presidency. On March 3, 1849, the territory of Minnesota was created, and Mr. Ramsey was appointed governor, but he did not begin his duties until June 1st, when the government was organized. During his administration treaties were concluded with the Sioux halfbreeds who gave up their lands at Lake Pepin, the Sioux who ceded that part of Minnesota east of the Missouri, and with the Chippewas, of Red lake and Pembina. When his term expired he remained a citizen of St. Paul, and in 1855 was elected mayor. As a founder of the Republican party in the Northwest Mr. Ramsey became still more prominent, and in 1859 was nominated for the governorship; his Democratic opponent being George L. Becker, who polled 17,532 votes, while Ramsey secured 21,335. In 1861 he was re elected, the rival candidate being E. O. Hamlin, and remained in office until June 30, 1863, when he was elected to the U. S. senate, and Henry A. Swift became governor, *pro tem.*, filling out the unexpired term. He was one of the most energetic of the "war governors," and promptly coöperated with Pres. Lincoln. During his administration an attempt, by the legislature, to reduce the price of the reserved school lands of the state was defeated; thereby was laid the foundation of one of the largest permanent school funds in the United States. Taking his seat in the national senate in 1863 he retained it through re-election for two terms, and was chairman of the committees on revolutionary pensions and claims, on post-roads and on territories. He succeeded George W. McCrary as secretary of war, in 1879, and served until the close of the administration of Pres. Hayes. Pres. Arthur appointed him a member of the Utah commission, created in 1882, under the act of congress known as the Edmund's bill, and he was thus employed, being its chairman, for four years. He was a delegate to the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Constitution, in 1887. He was the first president of the Minnesota Historical Society, and is again (1900) serving. Gov. Ramsey was married at Mount Holly, N. J., Sept. 10, 1845, to Anna Earl, daughter of Hon. Michael H., and Mary (Earl) Jenks, of Newtown, Bucks co., Pa. She bore him two sons, now dead, and a daughter, who is the wife of Charles Eliot Furness, of Philadelphia, Pa.

GORMAN, Willis Arnold, soldier and second territorial governor of Minnesota (1853–57), was born near Flemingsburg, Fleming co., Ky., Jan. 12, 1814, only son of David L. and Elizabeth Gorman. After receiving a collegiate education, he entered the law school of the University of Indiana, was graduated with honor, and began to practice his profession in Bloomington, Ind., in 1835, but soon developed a strong interest in politics. In 1837 and 1838 he served as clerk in the state senate, and later was several times re-elected to membership in that body as a Democrat. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was appointed major of Gen. Lane's regiment of Indiana volunteers, and at Buena Vista was severely wounded while directing the charge of a rifle battalion. This engagement was precipitated by him under Gen. Taylor's orders. In 1847 he became colonel of the 4th Indiana regiment and took part in several battles. During the next year he acted as civil and military governor of Puebla. From 1849–53 he was one of the representatives to congress from Indiana. He advocated the Clay compromise of 1850. In 1852 he strongly advocated Gen. Pierce's election to the presidency. In 1853–57 he was governor of the territory of Minnesota and *ex officio* superintendent of Indians. Against great opposition he inaugurated the system of tax regulation, by which the state of Minnesota receives its income of three per cent. upon all the land grants within her borders. On retiring from office he opened a law office in St. Paul; was a delegate from Ramsey county to the constitutional convention, and in 1860 was a candidate for presidential elector on the Douglas ticket. When the civil war was declared he immediately joined the Union forces and was made colonel of

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the 1st Minnesota regiment and was present at the battle of Bull run. He became brigadier-general of volunteers on Sept. 17, 1861, and participated in the engagements of Fair Oaks, South mountain and Antietam. He commanded the 2d division, 2d corps until the reorganization of the army following McClellan's removal, and was then assigned to the command at Helena, Ark., department of the Southwest. Owing to failing health, he was mustered out of the service in 1864, and resumed his lucrative law practice in St. Paul. Gen. Gorman was elected city attorney in 1869, and served until his death. "His administration was marked by independence, ability and honesty. He was never accused of being the tool or property of any ring or clique. . . Among his acts as a member of the constitutional convention he was accustomed to refer with honorable pride to his efforts in aiding to establish the policy of the state in regard to the common school fund. In his profession he had no superior as an advocate. . . . Gen. Gorman was well proportioned and commanding. His chivalrous bearing and graceful, courtly manners impressed all with whom he came in contact, and yet his will power was very strong and he could be decided and emphatic. He was a man of undoubted courage and of a high sense of honor, and there was not upon all his life record a single stain." He was twice married: first, at Bloomington, Ill., in 1836, to Martha Stone, who bore him three sons and two daughters. The eldest, Capt. Richard L. Gorman, became president of the board of public works in St. Paul; Capt. James W. Gorman, who was assistant adjutant-general on his father's staff, died of disease contracted in the service; Hon. Ellis S. Gorman, a well-known attorney, has been judge of probate of Ramsey county. Mrs. Gorman died in 1864 and he was married, second, to Emily Newington, of St. Paul. Gen. Gorman died in St. Paul, May 20, 1876. The funeral services were conducted at the Roman Catholic cathedral by his friend, Bishop John Ireland, and he was buried with military honors.

MEDARY, Samuel, third territorial governor of Minnesota (1857–58), and sixth territorial governor of Kansas (1858–59). (See Vol. VIII., p. 342.)

SIBLEY, Henry Hastings, first state governor of Minnesota (1858–60), was born in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 20, 1811, son of Solomon Sibley, a native of Massachusetts and a judge of the supreme court of Michigan. His mother was Sarah W. Sproat, a native of Ohio. He was well educated, and began the study of law, but turned from it to business, becoming an employee and soon a partner in the American Fur Co., which established stations at Mackinaw and Fort Snelling. Between the latter and the site of St. Paul he settled, building the first stone house in what is now Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota river, which he came upon during his explorations, in the month of November, 1834. As "Hal, a Dacotah," he wrote on frontier sports for the "Spirit of the Times" and "Turf, Field and Farm." He was elected to congress in November, 1848, from a region of about 23,000 square miles cut off from Wisconsin, and then without government. Obtaining his seat with difficulty, Jan. 15, 1849, he procured the creation of the territory of Minnesota, which he represented until 1853, declining further re-election. He bore a part in framing the constitution of the state in 1857, and on its admission, in May, 1858, became its governor. In this office he took a wise and high-minded position against supporting the new railroads by the unlimited credit of the state, and refused to issue its bonds to the companies without security; the supreme court overruled him on this point, and the results were most disastrous. In 1862 the Sioux, suddenly and without provocation, rose, under their chief, Little Crow, murdered the whites at their two U. S. agencies on Aug. 18th, and spread through the country in small parties, killing nearly 1,000 settlers. Gov. Sibley hastily raised a force of volunteers, took the field in person, inflicted a crushing defeat upon the savages of Wood lake on Sept. 23d, and two days later took their camp, with 2,000 Indians, and released 120 white women whom they had held captive. For this great service he was commissioned brigadier, Sept. 29th; on March 20, 1863, became a brigadier-general of volunteers, and on Nov. 29, 1865, received the brevet rank of major-general of volunteers. He was mustered out, April 30, 1866. Gen. Sibley served on the board of Indian commissioners, under Pres. Grant. In 1871 he became a member of the legislature; served for several years, and, in support of Gov. Pillsbury, made a vigorous speech against the repudiation of the state railroad bonds. He was a delegate to the soldiers' convention at Cleveland in 1866; was president of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, of the chamber of commerce of St. Paul, and of the Minnesota Historical Society, to whose "Collections" he made many contributions. These include "Reminiscences, Historical and Personal." The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Princeton University in 1888. Gov. Sibley was married at Fort Snelling, in 1844, to Sarah J., daughter of James and Mary Steele, of Pennsylvania, who bore him six sons and three daughters. Gov. Sibley died in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18, 1891.

Henry H. Sibley

MILLER, Stephen, third state governor of Minnesota (1864–66), was born at Perry, Cumberland co., Pa., Jan. 17, 1816. He is the son of David and Roxana Miller and grandson of Melchior Müller, a native of Germany, who emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1780. His mother's family was of New England origin. In his school days he was studious and ambitious; but circumstances did not permit him to obtain a liberal education, and in 1834 he went into business as clerk in a store in Harrisburg; in 1837 became a forwarding agent. In 1849–52 he combined with his ordinary work the duties of prothonotary of Dauphin county; in 1853–55 was engaged in another occupation, that of editing; the particular journal being the Harrisburg "Telegraph," an organ of the Whig party and one exerting considerable influence. In 1855 he was appointed by Gov. Pollock flour inspector for Philadelphia, but in 1858, for his health's sake, he went to Minnesota, establishing himself at St. Cloud, where he opened a store. Soon it was perceived that the town had gained more than a merchant; that it had a man of alert mind, positive convictions and wisdom, whose aid in the directing of public affairs would be invaluable, and as one result of this discovery Mr. Miller was sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. Later in the same year he became a presidential elector, his name heading the ticket. He was one of the first in the state to enter the Union army, his regiment being the 1st Minnesota, of which in April, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. Until September, 1862, he was with the army of the Potomac, and then being promoted to a colonelcy was placed in command of the 7th Minnesota regiment, assigned

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for duty to the western frontier of its own state. Here the contest was with the wily Sioux Indians, whose ravages and massacres had caused untold misery. The skill with which he managed his troops and the bravery he showed in combat caused him to be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers Oct. 26, 1863. Nominated for governor by the Republicans in 1863, his name gave great strength to the ticket. He served from Jan. 11, 1864, until Jan. 18, 1866, when his term expired. During his administration he made strenuous efforts to keep the state's quota full and to keep the patriotism of the people at white heat. In 1873–76 he represented the six southwestern counties in the legislature; in the last mentioned year was on the electoral ticket, and was selected to bear the election returns to Washington. In 1871 he became manager of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Land Co., and removed to Windom, thence to Worthington. He was married, about 1834, to Margaret Funk, of Dauphin county, Pa., who bore him four children. His eldest son fell on the field of Gettysburg. Gov. Miller died at Worthington, Minn., Aug. 18, 1881. He was buried with Masonic honors.

MARSHALL, William Rogerson, fourth state governor of Minnesota (1866–70) and soldier, was born in Boone county, Mo., Oct. 17, 1825, son of Joseph M. Marshall. He removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill., and attended the common schools of that city until about sixteen, when he sought fortune in the lead mines near Galena. Not meeting satisfactory success in mining, he contracted, in 1847, to survey government lands in Wisconsin, and in 1848 served a term in the first state legislature. In 1849 he established, with his brother, Joseph, the first shop for the sale of general merchandise at St. Anthony Falls (now East Minneapolis), and was elected a member of the first territorial legislature of Minnesota. The capital of the territory having been definitely located at St. Paul, he removed his store thither, and on his brother's retirement from the business in 1882 he began to deal in iron exclusively. His large operations in real estate naturally led to the banking business, in which he was engaged in St. Paul from 1855 until 1857. The financial calamities which prostrated so many business firms in 1857 compelled the banking-house of Marshall & Co. to close, and he engaged in the improvement of his lands, starting a dairy farm with the best native and imported stock obtainable. In 1861 he established the St. Paul "Daily Press," now conducted under the name of the "Pioneer Press." Upon the outbreak of the Sioux Indians in August, 1862, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Minnesota infantry, organized at Fort Snelling. Having joined a number of citizens who were advancing to meet the savages at New Ulm and Fort Ridgeley, he met and took command of five companies of the 7th on the way to report to Col. Henry H. Sibley. With this battalion he was engaged in the march to the relief of Capt. Grant at Birch Coolie, and routed the savages at the battle of Wood lake. During the campaign against the Sioux in 1863 he was in command of his regiment in the expedition to Devil's lake and to the upper Missouri. In the battle of Big Mound he took the most prominent part in driving and pursuing the enemy. Returning to Fort Snelling, the 7th was ordered south, and arrived at St. Louis on Oct. 11th. Mr. Marshall was promoted colonel, Nov. 6, 1863, and was on duty with his regiment at St. Louis until April, 1864. In June he joined the 16th army corps at Memphis, Tenn.; participated in the battles near Tupelo, Miss., and was in the expedition to Oxford, Miss., in August. In September, October and November, 1864, under Gen. Mower, his regiment was engaged in pursuit of Gen. Price through Arkansas and Missouri, and participated in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864. In the assault on the Confederate redoubt on the Hillsboro pike, the brigade commander being killed, Col. Marshall led the men over the works, captured the guns, and pursued the enemy for half a mile, halting only at dark. On the 16th he led his brigade in the charge on the Confederate works, and, on horseback, was among the first over the breastworks and among the gunners, capturing the Point Coupee battery of four brass pieces. The 16th corps later reported to Gen. Canby, and assisted in the siege of Mobile. Col. Marshall, commanding, led his brigade in the advance on the Spanish fort, and was wounded in the neck by a musket ball, but having the wound dressed on the field continued in command. He was promoted brevet-brigadier-general on recommendation of Gen. Thomas for services at Nashville, and was mustered out with his regiment at Fort Snelling, Aug. 16, 1865. He was soon after elected governor of Minnesota, and served for two terms, ending Dec. 31, 1869. He then resumed his private business, which he continued until appointed railroad commissioner by Gov. Davis. Upon his retirement from this office, he returned to private life, and resided a few miles from the city of St. Paul. Gov. Marshall died at his home, Jan. 8, 1896.

AUSTIN, Horace, fifth state governor of Minnesota (1870–74), was born at Canterbury, Windham co., Conn., Oct. 15, 1831, son of David and Elizabeth Austin. His father's ancestors were English and settled in Massachusetts in early days. His maternal ancestors were English and German. He received a common school and academic education, and in 1851 removed to Augusta, Me., where he began the study of law. In 1854 he journeyed westward, seeking an advantageous place in which to practice, and finally settled at St. Peter, Minn. In 1863 he took an active part, as a captain of cavalry under Gen. Sibley, in the campaign against the Sioux on the Missouri river. The following year he was elected judge of the 6th judicial district, and becoming prominent off the bench as well, was nominated for governor by the Republicans in 1869, and was elected by about 2,000 majority. In 1871 he was re-elected by a majority of over 16,000, having gained a firm position in public favor. In his inaugurals and messages he took a wise and earnest review of questions agitating the people, many of which became of grave import in the next decade. He was one of the very first of the western governors to earnestly urge the enactment of laws subjecting railroad corporations to public control—to the end that unjust discrimination as to persons or places should be forbidden and prohibited by severe penalties, and that their tariffs for the transportation of persons and property should be prescribed by law and limited to what was reasonable. The legislature followed the governor's recommendations in this behalf, as well as in nearly every other question of state policy during his administration. The course pursued by it and by the courts of the state contributed in no small degree toward bringing about the decisions by the supreme court of the United States in the famous so-called "granger cases," by which the legal status of railroad corporations was materially modified and the corporations themselves rendered subject to legislative control—subject, of course, to the final decisions of the courts as to the reasonableness of the fees and regulations prescribed. Among other important public measures advocated by Gov. Austin may be mentioned the revision of the criminal code, whose intricacies often led to injustice; the expending of such residue of swamp lands as should exist (after present grants were satisfied) in founding public school libraries; the improvement of Duluth harbor by the general government, on account of the great future value it would have as a shipping port for the products of

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the state; and that elections of congressional and of state officers should be arranged to come in the same year, in order to prevent the political strife that constantly vexed the people in the midst of their private affairs. During the year 1870 congress granted two additional townships of land for the endowment of the University of Minnesota, thus placing it upon a firm foundation. The internal improvement lands, already a gift to the state by the act of congress in 1841, had not been appropriated to the support of the public schools, as in the case of like grants in other states, and the legislature, in 1871, heedless of good advice and precedent, apportioned them among several railroad corporations that sought to obtain them. Gov. Austin vetoed the bill, which led to an amendment of the constitution in 1873, restraining the legislature from appropriating for any purpose the proceeds arising from a sale of these lands, unless the enactment were first ratified by a majority of the popular electors. During Gov. Austin's administration there was a steady and rapid growth of the commonwealth; railroad construction was pushed with vigor, and the people seemed contented and prosperous. Amendments to the constitution were made in 1872 and 1873, providing for an increase of the public debt to maintain the charitable institutions of the state in a more effective manner; prohibiting any village, city or county from granting a bonus beyond ten per cent. of its property valuation to any railroad asking aid; and prescribing the sale of internal improvement lands at the rate obtained for school lands, and investing the funds so obtained in United States and Minnesota bonds. Soon after his retirement from the executive chair, Gov. Austin was called by Pres. Grant to an important position in the U. S. treasury, where he served under Secs. Bristow, Morrill and Sherman, after which he held a place for seven years in the department of the secretary of the interior. Subsequently he served the state of Minnesota for several years as chairman of the railway commission. He is now (1900) a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., engaged in mining and in the development of mineral oil. He was married at Augusta, Me., in 1859, to Lena, daughter of Asa and Cynthia Morrell, of Manchester, Me. Through both parents, she traces her descent from old New England families, including the Winslows of the Mayflower. Five daughters, four of whom are still living, and a son were born to them.

DAVIS, Cushman Kellogg, senator and sixth governor of Minnesota (1874–76), was born in Henderson, Jefferson co., N. Y., June 16, 1838, son of Horatio N. and Clarissa S. (Cushman) Davis, the latter a descendent of Mary Allerton, the last survivor of the Mayflower company. His parents removed to Wisconsin when he was quite young, and there he was educated in the common schools. He spent three years at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., passing thence to the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1857. He studied law at Waukesha, Wis., with Alexander W. Randall, the war governor of the state, and practiced there until the breaking out of the civil war, when he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 28th Wisconsin regiment, acting for a time as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. W. A. Gorman. On account of ill-health, he was obliged to resign his commission in 1864, and the following year he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he resumed the practice of law. He at once won distinction in his profession. Mr. Davis was a member of the Minnesota legislature in 1867, and from 1868 to 1873 was U. S. attorney for the district of Minnesota. In 1873 he was elected governor of the state of Minnesota on the Republican ticket for one term, declining a renomination. He was an unsuccessful candidate for U. S. senator in 1875 and 1881, but in 1887 and in 1893 and 1899 was re-elected. He was chairman of the committee on pensions for six years, from 1889 until 1895, and the pension bill of 1893 was mainly drafted by him. He was a member of the committee on territories until about 1896; was chairman for the last two years of that service, and was active in legislation which in 1890–1900 brought several territories into the Union as states. He has been a member of the committee on foreign relations since 1895, and its chairman since March 4, 1897. His duties on this committee have been arduous and important; dealing with treaties and other matters connected with our foreign policy, and especially in connection with the events which immediately preceded and led up to the recent war with Spain. Also, he was the author of the resolution by which Hawaii was annexed to the United States, and reported it from this committee. Another important service performed was as one of the commissioners by whom was negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain, concluded at Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. He had charge of that treaty in the senate during the debate prior to its ratification. In the fall of 1897 he delivered a course of lectures on international law before the students of the University of Minnesota. Sen. Davis is well known as a lecturer. He is a close student and an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, and has contributed a widely read volume to the bibliology of that great dramatist, "The Law in Shakespeare" (1884). The University of Michigan recognized his ability by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1886. The principal measure during his term as governor was the passage and enforcement of an act by which freight rates and fares of railways were regulated by a commission appointed under a statute.

PILLSBURY, John Sargent, seventh governor of Minnesota (1876–82), was born at Sutton, Merrimack co., N. H., July 29, 1828, son of John and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury, and descendant of Joshua Pillsbury, who emigrated from England to Newburyport, Mass., in 1640. The father of John Sargent Pillsbury was a manufacturer, and a man for many years prominent in local and state affairs in New Hampshire. Susan Wadleigh was a descendant of Capt. Thomas Wadleigh, of Exeter, N. H., a son of Robert Wadleigh, of the same place, who was a member of the provincial legislature. John S. Pillsbury was educated in the schools of his native town; then, after learning the painter's trade and not finding it congenial, he entered a store in Warner, and at the age of twenty-one formed a partnership with Walter Harriman, afterward governor of New Hampshire. Two years later he removed to Concord, and for two years was a merchant tailor and cloth dealer. In 1853 he made an extended tour of observation through the western and northwestern states, and in June, 1855, located at St. Anthony Falls, Minn., as a hardware merchant. There, after suffering many trials and losses he developed an extensive wholesale trade. In 1858 he was elected a member of the city council of St. Anthony, which position he held by re-election for six years. He was one of the original projectors of the widely known flour-milling firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Co., Minneapolis. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Pillsbury aided in organizing the 1st, 2d and 3d regiments of Minnesota volunteers, and in 1862 a mounted company for service in the Indian outbreak in Minnesota. In 1863 Mr. Pillsbury was appointed a regent of the State University, and the same year

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was elected to the state senate. At that session of the legislature a new board of regents, of which he was a member, was created and authorized to adjust all claims against the university. In behalf of the board but without compensation Mr. Pillsbury settled and adjusted all these claims, saving to the university upwards of 30,000 acres of the land grant which congress had made, and the present site of twenty-five acres with the campus and buildings, which are to-day valued at fully $500,000. He was in the state senate continuously for thirteen years, excepting one and a half terms, and during this entire period made the affairs of the university and its management his study. In later years, after he had been governor, the legislature was asked to appropriate $250,000 for the erection of important buildings for the university, but cut down the amount to $100,000, whereupon Gov. Pillsbury gave the additional $150,000 himself, and to-day the very attractive Pillsbury Hall of Science is the visible result. The constant care and thought bestowed upon the institution and upon every branch of its many departments for over thirty years justly entitle him to the appellation, the "father of the university." The state, recognizing the great value of his services to the university, by a special act of the legislature constituted him a regent for life. In the year 1875 Mr. Pillsbury received the unsolicited nomination of the Republican party for governor of Minnesota, and was elected by 12,000 majority. In 1877 the Democrats and Independents united on Hon. William L. Banning, but Gov. Pillsbury was re-elected by an increased majority, and two years later he was again nominated and re-elected for a third term, this being the only instance of the kind in the history of the state. To the discharge of his duties he brought rare qualifications. His first inaugural address attracted attention by its advocacy of state control of railroads within the boundaries of the state, a doctrine afterward affirmed by the supreme court of the United States. One of his first acts was to veto some ill considered bills, appropriating loans of money and seed wheat to sufferers from the scourges of grasshoppers. During the winter he visited, incognito, the farmers and settlers in the western portions of Minnesota, and, fully satisfied that the reports of destitution there were true, organized measures of relief. In October, 1877, a conference of the governors of the northwestern states was held at Omaha, at his suggestion, to consider ways and means of common relief, the scourge being widespread, and of this conference he was chairman. In his message to the legislature of 1877 he made practical suggestions for the eradication of the grasshopper pest; provisions to that end were at once adopted, and in the course of two years the scourge disappeared. Meanwhile he had performed another important service. In 1875 the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, which had received a grant of land from congress and built a part of its road, forfeited its claim, and the lands were open to pre-emption. In 1876 the legislature made a regrant of the lands upon condition of protection to actual settlers thereon, appointing Gov. Pillsbury sole adjuster of claims so arising, and over 400 of these were satisfactorily settled by him after eighteen months of personal labor. In the same year and by his recommendation the office of examiner of public offices and public accounts of the state was created; also a high school board to aid graded schools in fitting pupils for the State University and to promote unity in the public school system. Other matters with which he was concerned were the construction of a state penitentiary, provision for the care of the insane, especially after the state hospital for the insane was burned, and the constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the legislature. His appointments to the judiciary and other high places were non-partisan, and he was the first governor of Minnesota to make appointments of that character. The most valuable service rendered by him, however, was in 1877. Prior to his election the state had suffered in its credit by failure to pay the principal or interest on $2,500,000 worth of bonds issued for railroad purposes. The repudiationists had even gone so far as to procure an amendment to the constitution in 1862, which virtually prevented any adjustment of the repudiated bonds. In March, 1877, Gov. Pillsbury pressed the passage of an act by the legislature submitting to the people at a special election a proposed amendment to the constitution setting aside the proceeds of certain internal improvement lands for the ultimate payment of the repudiated bonds. The amendment was defeated; but Gov. Pillsbury renewed his recommendation yearly while in office until success came, one of his last official acts being the signing of a bill which by its provisions for the issue and sale of new bonds made a complete adjustment of the repudiated debt. To Gov. Pillsbury is chiefly due the honor of removing the stigma of dishonesty from the fair name of the state. In addition to his connection with the hardware trade, with C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and latterly with the Pillsbury-Washburn flour mills, the largest in the world, Gov. Pillsbury is interested in lumber and other manufacturing, and is a director in a large number of railroad, banking and other business corporations. Many charitable institutions and movements have been assisted generously by him. His affection for his birthplace, Sutton, found expression in a fully equipped town hall, a memorial to his parents, which was dedicated in 1891. Gov. Pillsbury was married, at Warner, N. H., Nov. 3, 1856, to Mahala, daughter of Capt. John and Sarah (Goodhue) Fisk, and descendant of William Fiske, who settled at Wenham, Mass., in 1637. As one of the organizers of the Northwestern Hospital for Women and Children, of which she is president; as trustee of the Washburn Home; as a leader of the Women's Exchange, and as co-worker with her husband in the First Congregational Church, which they aided in founding, Mrs. Pillsbury has a place in the esteem of the citizens of Minneapolis hardly below that occupied by her husband. As a Christmas gift in the year 1899 and in honor of his wife, Gov. Pillsbury presented to the Home for Children and Aged Women the sum of $100,000, to be known as the Mahala F. Pillsbury Fund. Their family circle originally included three daughters, two of whom have died, and a son, Alfred F. Pillsbury, who occupies an important position in the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co.

John S. Pillsbury

HUBBARD, Lucius Frederick, eighth governor of Minnesota (1882–87), was born at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1836, eldest son of Charles F. and Margaret (Van Valkenburg) Hubbard. His father was a lineal descendant of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, who settled in New England in the seventeenth century; his mother came of the Holland Dutch stock that has occupied the valley of the Hudson river since its earliest history. Becoming an orphan when but three years old young Hubbard was educated in the district schools, and for three years attended an academy at Granville, N. Y.

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At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a tinsmith, and devoted his attention to this trade until his twenty-first year, having meanwhile located at Chicago, Ill. In 1857 he removed to Red Wing, Minn., and, although without previous journalistic experience, established a newspaper, the "Republican," which he conducted with success until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1858 he was elected to the office of register of deeds for Goodhue county, which he held for two years; and was then nominated for the state senate on the Republican ticket, but defeated.

In December, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 5th Minnesota infantry, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He was promoted captain Feb. 5, 1862; lieutenant-colonel March 24, 1862; colonel Aug. 31, 1862, and brevetted brigadier-general Dec. 16, 1864, for "conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Nashville, Tenn." He commanded a brigade for nearly two years, and participated during his service in thirty-one engagements and in all the important campaigns of the Southwest. He was wounded at Corinth, Miss., May 28, 1862, and at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864. Returning to Red Wing in the latter part of 1865 with shattered health he rested for a time, and the following year engaged in the grain and milling business, his operations subsequently becoming quite extensive. In 1866 he became interested in railroad building and completed the Midland railway, from Wabasha to Zumbrota. This road was purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, but resulted in the construction and operation of a competing line by the Northwestern railway. Subsequently Mr. Hubbard projected and engaged in the construction of the Minnesota Central from Red Wing to Mankato, and still later he projected the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern, which is now under his management. In 1868 he was nominated for congress on the Republican ticket from the second district of Minnesota, but a question of the regularity having arisen he declined it. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate, and again in 1874, but declined a re-election in 1876. He was nominated for governor of Minnesota in 1881, and was elected by a majority of 27,857, the largest ever received by any candidate for governor up to that date; and in 1883 he was renominated and re-elected, serving five years in that office. Among the important measures during Gov. Hubbard's administration, in response to his recommendation, were: the present railway and warehouse commission; the existing system of state grain inspection; state inspection of dairy products; the present state sanitary organization for protection of the public health; the state board of charities and corrections; the establishment of the state public school at Owatonna; the organization of the state national guard, and the change from annual to biennial elections. The state finances were also administered on business principles of a high order. During the five years Gov. Hubbard was in office the taxes levied for state purposes averaged less than for the ten preceding years or for any period since. The rate of taxation was largely reduced, while the public debt was materially decreased, and at the same time the trust funds were increased from $6,278,911.92 to $9,001,637.14. Gov. Hubbard has also held other important positions of trust. He was on the commission appointed by Gov. Marshall in 1866 to investigate respecting the status of the state railroad bonds, and to ascertain the terms on which holders would surrender them; on the commission appointed by the legislature in 1874 to investigate the accounts of the state auditor and state treasurer; on the commission of arbitration appointed by the legislature in 1879 to adjust differences between the state and the state prison contractors, and on the commission appointed by the legislature in 1889 to compile and publish a history of Minnesota military organization in the civil war and the Indian war of 1861–65. Gov. Hubbard was appointed a brigadier-general by Pres. McKinley, June 6, 1898, and served throughout the Spanish war in command of the 3d division, 7th army corps. Gov. Hubbard is a member of Acker Post, G. A. R., of St. Paul; the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion; the Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Society of the Army of Tennessee; the Military Order of Foreign Wars; the Society of American Wars; the Red Wing Commandery of Royal Arch Masons; the board of trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, and is the member for Minnesota of the Republican national committee. He was married, in 1868, at Red Wing, to Amelia, daughter of Charles Thomas, and a lineal descendant of Sir John Moore. They have three children, Charles F., Lucius V. and Julia M.

McGILL, Andrew Ryan, ninth governor of Minnesota (1887–89), was born at Saegertown, Crawford co., Pa., Feb. 19, 1840, the youngest son of Charles Dillon and Angeline (Martin) McGill. Charles Dillon McGill was the son of Patrick, who in 1774, when but twelve years of age, came to America with an older brother (Arthur), from county Antrim, Ireland. The intention was to send Patrick back within the next year or two, but the revolutionary war intervening both brothers became connected with that event, and after the war both settled in Northumberland county, Pa. Patrick was married to Anna Baird, and in 1795 moved to the western part of the state, locating at that point now known as Saegertown. Here a large tract of land was acquired and on it the "McGill homestead" (still standing) was erected. All of the children of Patrick McGill were born here, as were also those of his son, Charles Dillon, who, being the youngest member of the family, succeeded to ownership of the homestead. Angeline Martin's father, Armand, was the son of Charles Martin. The latter, although born and reared in England, was a soldier of the revolutionary war on the American side from first to last, and was an officer in Col. Armand's Partisan legion. After the war he was commissioned lieutenant by Pres. Washington in the 2d U. S. infantry (regular army). His son Armand, a soldier of the war of 1812, was married to Mary Ryan, whose father was a soldier of the revolutionary war, as was likewise her grandfather on her mother's side, Simon Himrod. The mother of Andrew R. McGill died when he was but eight years of age, and the scholastic education of the boy was entrusted to the public schools and the village academy. He was, however, afforded excellent manual training on his father's farm, where he lived until eighteen years of age. In 1859 he went to Kentucky and engaged in teaching school. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 he removed to Minnesota, and became principal of the public schools in St. Peter; but in August, 1862, resigned and enlisted in the 9th Minnesota volunteers, which assisted in suppressing the Indian outbreak in Minnesota of that year, and then joined the army of the

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Tennessee. In 1863 he was discharged on account of physical disability, and returned to Minnesota. He was superintendent of public schools for two terms, and in 1865 and 1866 was editor and proprietor of the St. Peter "Tribune." In 1865–69 he was clerk of the district court of Nicollet county, during which time he studied law under Judge Horace Austin, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1870, on the election of Judge Austin as governor, Mr. McGill was made his private secretary, and in 1872 the governor appointed him insurance commissioner of the state, which position he held for thirteen years. In 1886 he received the Republican nomination for governor. The party had declared for local option and high license on the temperance question, thus presenting an issue which agitated in an unusual degree the voters of the state. After the most exciting and hotly contested campaign ever known in the state he was triumphantly elected. Upon being inaugurated Gov. McGill introduced business methods in all the departments of the state government over which the law gave him control, and insisted upon the adoption by the legislature of needed reform measures as voiced in the platform of his party. Thus the liquor question was settled so as to take it entirely out of party politics for the future, and many just measures of reform were adopted. His administration was strong and in all respects successful, and he retired at the close of his term possessing the respect and confidence of all the people without regard to party affiliations. Gov. McGill is now practically retired from active business. He was married, in the year 1864, to Eliza B., daughter of Charles S. Bryant, a prominent lawyer, and author of the "Sioux Massacre in Minnesota." She died in 1877, leaving two sons and a daughter. In 1880 he was married to Mary E., daughter of J. C. Wilson, a well-known physician of Edinboro, Pa., who bore him three sons.

MERRIAM, William Rush, tenth governor of Minnesota (1889–93), was born at Wadham's Mills, Essex co., N. Y., July 26, 1849, son of Hon. John L. and Mahala (De Lano) Merriam. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was a Scotchman, who settled at Concord, Mass., in 1636. Philip De Lano, or De la Noye, who emigrated from Leyden, Holland, to Plymouth, Mass., in 1621, was the first American ancestor on the maternal side. His father, at one time treasurer of Essex county, was a merchant and railroad contractor, and at the same time was interested in the iron industry, of which Wadham's Mills was a centre. In 1861 the family removed to Minnesota, settling at St. Paul, and John L. Merriam entered the state legislature, becoming speaker of that body. At the age of fifteen the son was sent to school at Racine, Wis., and from school passed to Racine College, where he led his class in studies and athletics, was graduated in 1870 with the valedictory, and later received the degree of A.M. Returning to St. Paul, he worked as a clerk in the First National Bank for two years. On the formation of the Merchants' National Bank, in 1873, he was elected cashier, and held that position until 1880, when he became vice-president. In 1882 he was elected president, and in that capacity, until 1897 served the institution, which is now one of the largest in the northwest, owing much of its development to his management. Gov. Merriam cast his first vote for Gen. Grant in 1872, and has been identified with the Republican party ever since. His activity in various political clubs and his interest in public matters led to his election, in 1882, to the state legislature, where he represented the 27th district, and in that body he served on the committee on finance and banks, and was chairman of the committee on public expenditures. For the two years succeeding the session of 1883 he was occupied with business and private affairs; but in 1886 he was elected to the lower house, this time from the 26th district, and upon organization was chosen speaker. His decisions were seldom questioned; the care with which he served the interests of the farmers added greatly to his popularity. At the state Republican convention in 1888 he was nominated for the governorship on the fourth regular ballot, and all but ten of the 270 votes polled were cast by country delegates. His Democratic competitor, Hon. E. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, had enthusiastic support, but Merriam's plurality exceeded 24,000, and was the largest any candidate for a state office had ever received. In 1890 he was re-elected. His administration was above criticism; his appointments to office were received with general favor; his exercise of the pardoning power was discriminating, and his determined course in stopping the Hall-Fitzsimmons prize fight, which was to have taken place in St. Paul, was commented on with praise in every part of the United States. In 1898 Pres. McKinley nominated Gov. Merriam as director of the twelfth census, because of his executive and business experience, and the choice was promptly ratified. Gov. Merriam owns several farms in Minnesota, and has served as vice-president and president of the State Agricultural Association. He is fond of field diversions and athletic sports; is an admirer and owner of fine horses, and was one of the early presidents of the Minnesota Boat Club. A member of the chamber of commerce; for three years treasurer of the board of education of St. Paul; a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, a generous giver to St. Luke's Hospital, the Young Men's Christian Association and other institutions, he is practically identified with nearly every department of civic life. He is a member of the Merchants' Club of St. Paul; the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the University Club of New York city. He was married in St. Paul, Oct. 1, 1872, to Laura, daughter of John Hancock, of that city, and niece of Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. They have two sons and two daughters.

NELSON, Knute, eleventh governor of Minnesota (1893–95), was born in the parish of Voss, near the city of Bergen, Norway, Feb. 2, 1843. When three years of age he lost his father. He came to the United States with his mother in July, 1849; lived in Chicago, Ill., until the autumn of 1850; then removed to the state of Wisconsin, where he resided until August, 1871 when he settled at Alexandria, Minn. He entered the academy at Albion, Wis., but left it to serve in the civil war as a private and non-commissioned officer in the 4th Wisconsin regiment, being in the field from May, 1861, until July, 1864. He was wounded and taken prisoner on the 14th day of June, 1863, in the siege of Port Hudson, La., a bullet passing through his thigh; and remained under the enemy's breastwork, disabled and helpless until the evening of the same day when a Confederate picket captured him and took him inside the fort, where he remained a prisoner in the hospital until the place surrendered, July 8, 1863. During the last ten days of the siege, Nelson, in common with the other inmates of the place, subsisted on mule meat, corn-bread of the poorest possible kind and sassafras tea. On his return from the army he again entered Albion Academy and finished his course there in the summer of

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1865. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867; was a member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1868–69; was attorney for Douglas county, Minn., in 1872–74; was state senator in 1875–78, representing the 39th district, at that time embracing the counties of Douglas, Pope, Grant, Stevens and Big Stone; was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1880; member of the board of regents of the State University from February, 1882, to January, 1893. In 1882, after an exciting canvass, he was elected to congress from the 5th district by a plurality of 4,500 votes over Kindred, Independent Republican, and Barnum, Democrat. In 1884 he was re-elected by a plurality of 12,000 over Baxter, regular Democrat, and in 1886 again, by a plurality of 42,698 over Lang, Prohibitionist. Although a Republican, he voted for the Morrison and Mills tariff bills. After leaving congress, Mr. Nelson practiced law and cultivated his farm. A large portion of his law business was before the interior department in land cases on behalf of settlers claiming adversely to the railroad companies. In these cases he was very successful in defeating the claims of the companies. In 1892 he was nominated unanimously by acclamation as candidate for governor by the Republican convention and was elected by a plurality of 14,620 votes. In the fall of 1894 he was re-elected governor of Minnesota by a plurality of 60,000, and in January, 1895, he was elected U. S. senator to succeed Sen. Washburn.

Knute Nelson

CLOUGH, David Marston, twelfth governor of Minnesota (1895–99), was born at Lyme, Grafton co., N. H., Dec. 27, 1846. The family removed to Waupaca, Wis., 1855, and to Spencer Brook, Isanti co., Minn., in 1857. David Clough, after obtaining a common school education, went into the lumber business, and at the age of thirty-five became the head of one of the largest firms in the state. He became a member of the city council of St. Paul in 1885; later served as its president; in 1887–91 was state senator; in 1892 and 1894 was lieutenant-governor, and on the election of Gov. Nelson to the national senate, succeeded him in the executive chair Jan. 31, 1895. In 1896 he was elected by the people, his term expiring January, 1899. He received 165,807 votes, his principal rival, John Lind, Fusionist, receiving 162,311. His plurality was 3,496. Gov. Clough was married, in 1868, to Adelaide Barton.

LIND, John, thirteenth governor of Minnesota (1899——), was born at Kanna, Smaland, Sweden, March 25, 1854, son of Gustav and Catharine (Jonason) Lind. His parents, who were farmers in humble circumstances, emigrated to the United States when he was a child, going with the advance wave of Scandinavian emigration to the Northwest. They settled at Goodhue, Minn., and there John began to assist in the support of the family by working on the farm. The loss of his left hand by an accident compelled him to take up less arduous work and, having studied at intervals, the youth, at the age of sixteen, obtained a certificate enabling him to teach in the public schools. In 1873, after a year's experience as a pedagogue in Sibley county, he settled at New Ulm, Brown co., and in 1875 and 1876 attended the State University. Meanwhile he had begun the study of law in the office of J. Newhart, at New Ulm, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar. In 1877 Lind opened an office of his own and soon was so engrossed by practice that he was obliged to decline a renomination as superintendent of schools in Brown county, an office he had held for two years. In 1881 Lind was made receiver of the land office at Tracy, Lyon co., and held this position, without giving up his practice, during the administrations of Garfield and Arthur. By this time his services were in request in different parts of the state and several suits, notably against railroad companies, brought him into prominence. In 1886 he was nominated by the Republicans to represent the second district in the Federal congress. This district comprised twenty counties: practically the whole of southwestern Minnesota. He was elected by a large plurality and two years later was renominated and again elected, serving in the 50th, 51st and 52nd congresses. During his congressional service Mr. Lind introduced and had passed a number of important bills. It is due to his efforts that all foreign books not published in English are now imported free of duty, and that men of foreign birth in the U. S. navy can be naturalized without having to live five years on shore. Other bills provided for sessions of the U. S. courts at Minneapolis, Mankato, Winona, Fergus Falls and Duluth, as well as at St. Paul, and compelled steamship lines to omit from their bills of lading any clause which exempted them from damages for careless loading of shipments. Indian schools were established in various parts of Minnesota; many claims for depredations by the Indians in 1862 were secured; an appropriation for a Federal building at Mankato was obtained, and he was instrumental in passing the bill obliging all railroads to provide their cars with automatic couplers of a uniform type and to have at least a certain number of cars on each train equipped with air or other brakes. Another bill of commercial value to the Northwest made Minneapolis a port of entry. Although a Republican, he took an independent position on the tariff question and succeeded in having the tariff on lumber and on binding-twine reduced and in having removed the tariff on sugar and on the materials for manufacturing binding-twine. With the exception of Payson, of Illinois, no man in congress was better informed on subjects concerning public lands. In 1890 Mr. Lind was elected for the third time and in 1892 again was spoken of as a possible candidate, but declined to allow his name to be used and returned to his practice at New Ulm. In 1893 he was appointed a regent of the State University and again in January, 1899, resumed his place on the board by virtue of his election as governor. Mr. Lind early became an advocate of free silver and in 1896 was nominated for governor by the allied Democratic and People's parties. The Republican candidate defeated him by a small margin of 3,000 votes, and doubtless he would have been elected if a libelous article in a newspaper, accusing him of hostility to Christianity, had not alienated a large number of voters. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Mr. Lind, at the sacrifice of his law practice, offered his services to Gov. Clough and was appointed regimental quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant, his regiment, the 12th, being the first mustered into the volunteer army. While the

John Lind

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regiment was in camp at Chickamauga, he was unanimously nominated for governor by the chief political parties of the state and, although he had no desire to re-enter political life, he yielded to the entreaties of his friends. The welcome he received on his return from the field was enthusiastic, and at the polls in November, "honest John Lind" polled not less than 132,024 votes, the Republican candidate receiving 111,625 and the Prohibition candidate 5,208. Mr. Lind was a director of the Brown County Bank at New Ulm for many years and still is a stockholder. He was one of five citizens who had charge of the construction of the Minneapolis, New Ulm and Southwestern railway. He was married at Mankato, Minn., Sept. 1, 1879, to Alice A., daughter of Richard and Rowena (Stratton) Shepard, of New England origin. Her father fought in the civil war, her grandfather in the war of 1812, and her great-grandfather in the revolutionary war. They have three children: Norman, a student in the State University, Winifred and Jennie.

BARNARD, Daniel Dewey, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1797. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and at Williams College, where he was graduated in 1818. Mr. Barnard then studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1821, and began his practice in Rochester, N. Y. In 1826 he was elected district attorney for Monroe county, N. Y., and the following year as a representative to congress. Upon the expiration of his term he spent several years in foreign travel, and, returning to the United States, settled in Albany, N. Y. He was elected to the state legislature in 1832, and again to congress in 1839–45, and during the latter year was chairman of the judiciary committee. Mr. Barnard was appointed minister to Prussia under Pres. Fillmore, and served in 1850–53. He was the author of numerous speeches, essays and reviews on topics of the day. Mr. Barnard died in Albany, N. Y., April 24, 1861.

HATFIELD, Edwin Francis, clergyman and author, was born at Elizabethtown, Union co., N. J., Jan. 9, 1807, son of Oliver S. and Jane (Mann) Hatfield, and descendant of Matthias Hatfield, who emigrated to America in 1660. He was graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1829; studied theology at Andover Seminary in 1829–31; was licensed to preach by the Third Presbytery of New York, Oct. 6, 1831, and ordained by the same, May 14, 1832; was assistant pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rockaway, N. J., October, 1831–February, 1832, and of the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., March–September, 1832. In October, 1832, he went to St. Louis, Mo., as a home missionary; organized the Second Presbyterian Church of that city; was installed as its pastor in 1833, and remained until March, 1835. In July of the same year he was settled over the Seventh Presbyterian Church, New York city, where he attracted large audiences by the power and earnestness of his preaching. In 1856–63 he was pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, in the same city, retiring on account of the failure of his health. In December, 1864, he became financial agent of Union Theological Seminary, and during the following year obtained $150,000 for an endowment and scholarships. In 1870–72 he again served in this capacity, and raised $300,000, part of which was for the endowment of a professorship. In October, 1868, he was appointed secretary of the freedmen's department of the Presbyterian committee of home missions. From 1838 until 1846 he was stated clerk of the Third Presbytery of New York, and from 1846 until his death he was stated clerk of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, first of the new-school branch, and then of the united body. He was also a member of the reunion committee of 1866. In 1883 he was elected moderator of the general assembly, convened at Saratoga. For ten years he was recorder of Union Seminary, and for thirty-seven years one of its board of directors. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Marietta College in 1850. His library of more than 6,000 volumes, and of great richness in the department of hymnology, was presented to Union Seminary by his children. He was the author of: "Universalism as It Is" (1841); "Memoir of Rev. Elihu W. Baldwin" (1843); "The Early Annals of the Union Theological Seminary" (1876); "St Helena and the Cape of Good Hope" (1852); "History of Elizabeth, N. J." (1868); "Church Hymn-Book, with Tunes" (1872); "New York Observer Year Book" (3 vols., 1871–73); "Chapel Hymn-Book" (1873). After his death appeared "The Poets of the Church," edited by one of his sons. Dr. Hatfield was married in New York city, in April, 1837, to Mary E., daughter of Jacob B. and Martha M. Taylor, who bore him four sons and four daughters. He died at Summit, N. J., Sept. 22, 1883.

JANAUSCHEK, Francesca Romana Magdalena, actress, was born at Prague, Bohemia, July 20, 1830. She was a precocious child, and before her twelfth year had become a brilliant pianist. Her first appearance on the stage was at Prague, in 1848, as Caroline in "Ich Bleibe Ledig," and then, after playing in a number of smaller cities in Germany, she successfully filled an engagement in Cologne. Her advancement was rapid and unretarded, and at the age of eighteen she became the leading lady at the Stadt Theatre, Frankfort, where she remained for eleven years. She starred for a year and a half with great success, being engaged for a four months' season at Munich by Ludwig, the "mad king" of Bavaria, who honored her by gifts and royal praise. After a lengthy engagement as principal actress of the Royal Theatre in Dresden, she, in 1867, came to America, at the head of a company of her own, and made her first appearance at the Academy of Music, New York city, on Oct. 9th, in a German version of "Medea." Nothing was wanting to make her American début a complete success, and she determined to master English and appear as an English-speaking actress. She was first seen as such in 1873, playing Medea, Lady Macbeth, Mary Stuart and Brunnhilde. She starred with profit for a number of seasons, and then was seen as Lady Deadlock and Hortense in a version of "Bleak House," her personation of both characters being considered singularly powerful and impressive. More recently she has been seen chiefly in "Meg Merrilies" and the "Woman in Red," and during 1895–96 scored a success in "The Great Diamond Robbery," when she made a great impression in the rôle of a professional receiver of stolen goods. Although this was a part some thought unworthy of her talents, she showed a laudable ambition to prove that even such an unclassic character could be truthfully and worthily portrayed by clever and studied acting. Mme. Janauschek's career has been characterized by patient industry, the wise use of great talents and complete and unselfish devotion to her art. She has given numerous readings and lectures on the drama, and the verdict is that no living actress has done more to elevate the standard of her art. She is best suited to tragic parts, and has never exceeded her own brilliant impersonations of Medea and Brunnhilde. Prof. James Mills Peirce, of Harvard College, writes of her: "She is one of the few

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actors I have seen in my time who have thoroughly known how to unite the most intense truth of feeling with nobleness of form and perfect training; to infuse into the simplicity, exactitude and moderation of the realistic school the divine fire of genius."

GOODLOE, Daniel Reaves, anti-slavery leader, was born at Louisburg, N. C., May 28, 1814, son of James K. and Mary Reaves (Jones) Goodloe. His mother came of Welsh stock, and other of his ancestors were of English or Welsh, Danish and Huguenot blood. Daniel R. Goodloe received his rudimentary education in the "old field" schools and in Louisburg Academy. The period of his life which he considered of the greatest formative value was his two and a half years' apprenticeship in a printing establishment at Oxford, N. C. On attaining his majority he started a newspaper venture of his own at Oxford: a publication entitled "The Examiner," which soon ended in disaster. Encumbered with debt and disgusted with newspapers, he read law with Robert B. Gillian, Esq., and returned to Louisburg. After a year's study he was licensed to practice in the county courts, and in 1842 he was licensed to practice in all state courts. For two years after this he waited in Louisburg for cases, but with little success. He then went to Tennessee, and afterwards to Washington, D. C., where he secured a position as assistant editor of a daily paper, the "Whig Standard." This was not a financial success, and soon suspended, and he then edited the "Georgetown Advocate" for a short while, and at length became assistant editor of the "National Era," a prominent anti-slavery weekly published in Washington, and edited by Dr. Gamaliel Bailey. This paper had been established in 1847 to advocate the principles of the Liberal party; it had, however, always remained free from party domination. On the death of Mr. Bailey, Mr. Goodloe became editor-in-chief, and also thoroughly identified at this time with the anti-slavery movement. While an apprentice to the printer at Oxford, N. C., he had become deeply imbued with the arguments of the anti-slavery side in the great debate in the Virginia legislature, in his earnest reading at that time of two leading Richmond newspapers, the "Enquirer" and the "Whig," organs respectively of the Democratic and Whig parties, both for emancipation. Mr. Goodloe's mind had continued to dwell on the moral and economic evils of slavery, and at length he published his views in an article, which appeared in the New York "American" in March, 1844. The "National Era," one of the few papers advocating the anti-slavery cause in its earlier days, drew its patronage from the whole country, wherever there was anti-slavery sentiment. It was sustained by the Liberty party. With Mr. Lincoln's election a large number of papers appeared as supporters of anti-slavery principles, against which the "Era" could not compete. After its collapse Mr. Goodloe became "our own" Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," then strongly Republican. In 1862, after the signing by Pres. Lincoln of Sen. Wilson's bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and after the appropriation of a sum of money not exceeding $1,000,000 to pay for the liberated slaves, Mr. Goodloe was appointed chairman of the commission for carrying out this law. The commission sat for nine months, and awarded such sums as they thought just, liberating in this way 3,000 slaves at a cost to the government of $900,000. For a year or two after this Mr. Goodloe was engaged in editorial work on the Washington "Chronicle." In 1865 he was appointed U. S. marshal for North Carolina, which position he held until the inauguration of Pres. Grant, when for "carpet-bag" party reasons he was removed. He remained in North Carolina for some years, but finally returned to Washington, and was occupied at first with the compilation of a book, which was later published under the title of "The Birth of the Republic." He also compiled "A Synopsis of Debates in Congress for a Century." Besides other literary work, in the winter of 1894–95 he published in the Raleigh (N. C.) "News and Observer" a series of able articles on the reconstruction frauds in North Carolina. He now (1900) resides in North Carolina.

SUNDERLAND, Byron, clergyman, was born at Shoreham, Addison co., Vt., Nov. 22, 1819, son of Asa and Olive (Wolcott) Sunderland, of English descent. His mother belonged to the well-known Connecticut family of Wolcott, and both his grandfathers were in the revolutionary army. He was graduated at Middlebury College, in 1838, and received the degree of D.D. from the institution in 1855. After teaching for some time, he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and studied theology until 1843. In the autumn of that year he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Batavia, N. Y., where he remained until 1851, when he was called to the pastorate of Park Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, N. Y. He was not installed, but served that church as pastor-elect until called to the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., where he began his pastoral labors in February, 1853, and where, in the spring of 1898, he retired, and was then made pastor emeritus for life. In 1861 Dr. Sunderland was elected chaplain of the U. S. senate, but in 1864 resigned the office, on account of impaired health, and accepted the charge of the American chapel in Paris, France, to which he had been appointed for a term of four years by the board of directors of the American and Foreign Christian Union of New York city. In December, 1865, however, upon the restoration of his health, he resigned the charge and resumed his pastoral labors in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., his pastoral relation never having been severed. In 1873 Dr. Sunderland again became chaplain of the U. S. senate, and served six years. He was moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania (1867); president of the board of directors of Howard University; a director of the Washington Lying-in Asylum; was a director of the Foundling Hospital, and a charter trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home. Dr. Sunderland is the only living member of the first board of directors of the Gallaudet Deaf Mute College at the national capital. He is chairman of the executive committee of the American Colonization Society, and president of the board of visitors to the government asylums for the insane; a member of the Psi Upsilon and of the Columbia Historical Society (local). He has held a Presbyterian pastorate for nearly three score years, and is among the foremost preachers of his church. He is an eloquent speaker, a ready analyzer, rigid in his adherence to sound doctrine, self-sacrificing in his work and possesses a sweetness of character and purity of life that win him the love and esteem of all who know him. Among the many publications from his pen are his correspondence with Rev. Dr. James A. Bolles on Puseyism and the Episcopate; his plea for Liberia; his famous discussion with Father White, of St. Matthew's Church, on the Romish question, and his learned argument on the validity of the Christian Sabbath.

B. Sunderland

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RANDALL, David Austin, clergyman and author, was born at Colchester, Conn., Jan. 14, 1813, son of James and Joanna (Pemberton) Randall. His grandfather, John Randall, served throughout the American revolution. His mother was a direct descendant of Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, the distinguished pastor of Old South Church, Boston, Mass., and her father, Patrick Grant Pemberton, was also a soldier in the Continental army. In 1821 his family removed from Connecticut to Auburn, N. Y., and after a year or two there settled on a farm on the western shore of Canandaigua lake, about four miles from the village of the same name. In this beautiful region, devoting his time between school in winter and work upon the farm in the summer, he passed the days of his boyhood, struggling amid meagre opportunities to obtain an education. Dr. Randall was a remarkable example of a self-made man. At the age of fourteen he became a communicant of the Baptist church, and prompted by a desire to acquire an education his nights were given to study. In his eighteenth year he took charge of a country school, continuing his studies until June 31, 1838, when he was licensed to preach in the Gorham (N. Y.) Baptist church. Shortly after he removed to Ohio, and was ordained in the village of Richfield, Summit co., Dec. 18, 1839. In the spring of 1840 he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Medina, O., where he remained five or six years. During this time the great Washingtonian temperance reform swept over the land. He became the editor of the first Ohio Washingtonian paper, and in editing and writing for that organ and in giving public lectures he spent a large part of his time and worked with tireless zeal. In 1845 he removed from Medina to Columbus, and was there engaged as editor and proprietor of the "Christian Journal," still published as the "Journal and Messenger," the organ of the Baptist denomination in Ohio. In March, 1858, he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Columbus, which position he held for some eight years, and in which he won a wide reputation as a simple, earnest and effective preacher. From 1852 to 1866 he was chaplain of the State Hospital for the Insane. In 1861 Dr. Randall journeyed through Egypt, the desert of Sinai, the Holy Land and Greece, and published an account of his travels entitled "The Handwriting of God in Egypt, Sinai and the Holy Land" (1862). In 1867 he spent nearly a year in Europe gathering material for lectures and writings. As early as 1850 he became a critical student of the Tabernacle, and presented its history, symbolism and significance in the Hebrew theology in a work completed just before his death, entitled "The Wonderful Tent," which was published with a complete biographical sketch of the author by his son, E. O. Randall. Dr. Randall was a successful business man; a member of the firm of Burr, Randall & Long, later Randall & Aston, proprietors of the leading book-store in central Ohio, and was one of the organizers and for many years vice-president of the First National Bank of Columbus. He was remarkable for his industry, sterling common sense and unswerving integrity. He was an easy and graceful writer and a clear and fluent speaker. In 1870 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Denison University. He was twice married: first, on March 3, 1837, to Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. William Witter; and on June 6, 1843, to Mrs. Harriet (Oviatt) Bronson, widow of Sherman Bronson. He died in Columbus, O., June 27, 1884.

D. A. Randall

RANDALL, Emilius Oviatt, lawyer, professor, editor, was born at Richfield, O., Oct 28, 1850, only son of David Austin and Harriet Newton (Oviatt) Randall. His mother was the daughter of Capt. Heman Oviatt, who emigrated from Connecticut to Hudson, O., in 1800. Her grandfather, Benjamin Oviatt, served in the Connecticut Continental troops. Being an invalid during his early youth, he was instructed exclusively by his father until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the public schools of Columbus. After traveling with his father in Europe one year he fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entering Cornell University was graduated in 1874, taking the degree of Ph.B. He subsequently spent two years in post-graduate studies at Cornell and in Europe. He was engaged in mercantile business in Columbus from 1876 to 1890, being the head of the firm of E. O. Randall & Co., the most extensive book and stationery house in central Ohio. For some time he was editor of the Columbus "Gazette," and wrote frequently for the daily and weekly papers of the state. He was president of the Columbus board of trade during the years 1887–88; member of the board of education from 1888 to 1890; member of the board of trustees of the Columbus public library and reading room, and chairman of the book committee from 1884 to 1900. In June, 1890, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, and the following year he retired from mercantile life in order to devote himself to a professional and literary career. In 1892 he was graduated at the College of Law of the Ohio State University, receiving the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M., and became an instructor there; in 1894 was elected to the professorship of law, which position he still holds. In February, 1898, he was appointed trustee of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, and in 1894 its secretary, which position he still holds. He has edited and published five volumes of historical documents pertaining to Ohio, and is editor of the quarterly published by the society. Since May, 1895, he has been official reporter of the supreme court of Ohio. He has annotated and published twelve volumes (52 to 63, Ohio State Reports, inclusive) of the opinions of the court. He was associate editor of "The Bench and Bar of Ohio" (1897), and in 1900 published a "History of the Zoar Society, a Sociological Study." He is a member of the American Historical Association; American Bar Association; American Library Association; Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, is widely known as a lecturer, a ready and entertaining speaker, and is especially successful as an after-dinner orator. He is the author of several pamphlets and monographs on literary and historical subjects. He was married, Oct. 28, 1874, to Mary, daughter of John H. and Catherine A. (Granger) Coy, of Ithaca, N. Y., both descendants of early New England colonists and of soldiers of the revolutionary war. They have a daughter, Rita, and two sons, David Austin and Sherman Bronson Randall.

E. O. Randall

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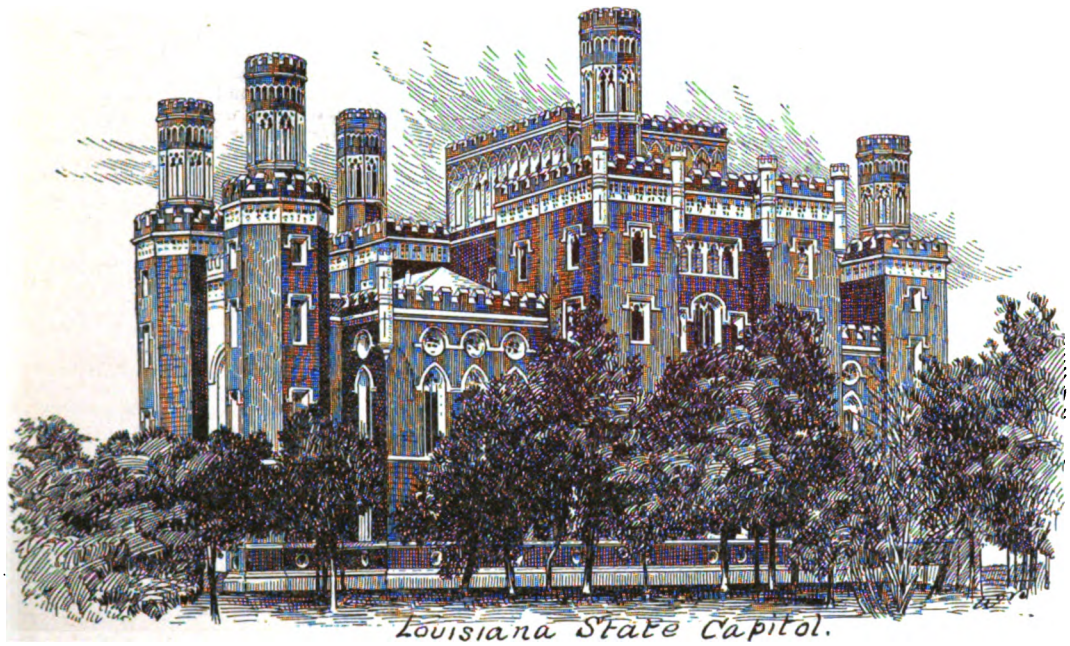

Louisiana State Capitol.

O'REILLY, Alexander, soldier and governor of Louisiana under Spanish domination (1769–70), was born in Ireland in 1725. He embraced a military life, and at an early age enlisted in the army of Spain, serving in Italy during the war of the Austrian succession. His next military service was with the armies of France and Austria. Later he rejoined the Spanish army, and received the appointment of commander of a brigade of troops in that service. After serving in Havana, whither he was sent to place the city's fortifications in a better condition, and for which he was rewarded by being made inspector-general, he returned to Spain. He was in Madrid in 1765, at the time of the emeute of that year, which threatened the life of King Charles III., and circumstances enabled him to save the life of that monarch. About this time Spain's troubles in her newly-acquired province of Louisiana were reaching their climax. By the treaty of Paris of 1762–63, to which France, England and Spain were parties, France was compelled to surrender to England not only Canada, already conquered by England, but also all that part of old Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the "island of Orleans," in which was included the town of New Orleans, the capital of the colony. In this surrender of territory to the English were also included Mobile and the country contiguous to it, and west Florida, with its chief town, Pensacola. By the terms of the same treaty, Spain had become possessed, ostensibly as a free gift from Louis XV., but really out of fear of England, of the island of Orleans and of all of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, from the gulf of Mexico to the highest known regions of the northwest that had been claimed by France. Although Charles III. had signed the treaty of Paris that made him owner of Louisiana, Aubrey, the last of the French governors, remained in office until March 5, 1766, when Don Antonio de Ulloa superseded him as representative of Spain. The transfer of the province without the consent of its inhabitants was followed by a revolution, and the superior council in session at New Orleans Oct. 29, 1768, decreed the expulsion of Ulloa, who accordingly sailed for Havana, November 1st. The reduction of Louisiana to submission was at once determined upon. Gen. O'Reilly was appointed governor of that province, and placed in command of an army of 2,600 picked men and a fleet of twenty-four ships. The former subjects of Louis XV., in great alarm, appealed to that monarch, to take back Louisiana; but he refused, and the leaders of the revolt were left to the consequences of their own acts. O'Reilly reached New Orleans Aug. 18, 1769, and at once issued a proclamation in which he declared that only those who had headed the movement against Spanish authority would be punished. These leaders, twelve in number, belonged to noble families. One, already in confinement, died on a Spanish warship; the rest were courtmartialed, and found guilty, and six, including Lafreniere, former king's attorney general in Louisiana, and Milhet, the wealthiest merchant in New Orleans, were shot. O'Reilly dissolved the old superior council of Louisiana, and established in its place the Spanish supreme council, or *cabildo*. He also put into practice the arbitrary colonial regulations of Spain, and decreed a new black code. A year later he returned to Spain, and in 1775 commanded the expedition against Algiers, which was unsuccessful. Subsequently he was made commandant-general of Andalusia and governor of Cadiz. In 1794, while on his way to assume command of the army of the eastern Pyrenees, he died.

GALVEZ, Bernardo de, governor of Louisiana under Spanish domination (1777–85) and viceroy of Mexico, was born at Malaga, Spain, in 1756. He belonged to a distinguished and powerful family, which possessed great influence at court. His uncle, Don Jorede Galvez, was general minister of the Indies, and the favorite minister of Charles III. Bernardo was ambitious for military glory, and in 1775 accompanied the unsuccessful Spanish expedition led by Gen. O'Reilly against Algiers. He was appointed colonel of the regiment of Louisiana, and, through family influence, received the appointment of governor of Louisiana, to succeed Unzaga, who had asked to be recalled, entering on the performance of his new duties Feb. 1, 1777. He was the youngest governor the province ever had. He restored to the people the right to trade with any of

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the French ports, a privilege which had been taken from them by Ulloa, the first Spanish governor, who had limited them to six specified ports of Spain. When Galvez became governor England was engaged in the war with her revolted American colonies. France, Spain's ally, having recognized the independence of the thirteen colonies, Spain, upon England's rejection of her proposal for peace, declared war against England, not from any sympathy with the American patriots, but in espousal of the cause of France. This condition of affairs gave Galvez an opportunity for the display of his military genius and predilections. Pursuing the policy that had been begun by his predecessor, Unzaga, he permitted the U. S. agent and certain American merchants in New Orleans to send arms and ammunition to the northwest and to the western frontiers of Pennsylvania for the use of the patriots; but he would not allow the Americans to make any demonstrations against the English ports on the Mississippi and at Mobile and Pensacola, reserving for himself the glory of conquering for Spain all that region which Louis XV. had surrendered to England by the treaty of Paris of 1762–63. He first planned a campaign against the English ports on the east bank of the Mississippi, and with a small flotilla, amply supplied with artillery, and an army of 1,430 men, advanced against Fort Mauchac, 130 miles above New Orleans, which he took by storm Sept. 8, 1779. The fort at Baton Rouge, defended by 500 men, was captured Sept 21, and Fort Panmure, of the Natchez, surrendered later, without resistance. On Feb. 5, 1780, he sailed from the mouth of the Mississippi, with an army of 2,000 men, on an expedition to capture Fort Charlotte, near Mobile. This was garrisoned by a small force, and soon surrendered. Galvez next organized in Havana an army of 1,400 men, with which, in coöperation with a Spanish fleet, commanded by Adm. Solano, he attacked Pensacola. The accidental explosion of a magazine in the English fort at that place made a wide breach in the wall of the fort, through which Galvez sent a strong detachment. The English guns were turned upon the garrison, and Galvez, at the head of the main force, was preparing to storm, when Gen. Campbell, commanding the fort, surrendered, with the garrison of more than 800 regulars who had defended it. England thus lost all that she had obtained in lower Louisiana by the treaty of Paris. Galvez's brilliant successes were rewarded by his being made a count and receiving the appointment of captain-general of Louisiana and Cuba and East and West Florida, and later the appointment of viceroy of Mexico, to succeed his father, who died in 1785. Galvez died in Mexico, Nov. 30, 1786.

CLAIBORNE, William Charles Cole, first state governor of Louisiana (1812–16), was born in Sussex county, Va., in 1775. In his early youth he removed to New York city, where he met a friend whose influence obtained for him the position of enrolling clerk in the house of representatives in 1791. He studied law in Richmond, Va., and afterward settled in Sullivan county, Tenn., where he began the practice of his profession. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Tennessee when it became a state. He subsequently became judge of the supreme court of law and equity, a position which he resigned in 1797, to become a member of congress, being re-elected in 1799, when his vote, as member from Tennessee, decided the presidential contest in favor of Jefferson over Aaron Burr. In July, 1801, Pres. Jefferson appointed him governor of the Mississippi territory. In 1803 he was appointed commissioner, with Gen. James Wilkinson, to accept the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, and he was appointed governor-general of the province for three years. When the territory of Orleans was created, March 2, 1804, Gov. Claiborne resigned the control of the territory of Mississippi, to assume that of the former. In that year New Orleans was incorporated as a city; a branch of the first bank of the United States, a library, some insurance companies and a university were located within its limits. In 1806 many new laws were enacted, and murder was made punishable by death. In 1810 Gov. Claiborne took possession of Baton Rouge and Mobile, which up to that period were still held by Spain. When, in 1812, the state of Louisiana was formed by act of congress, Claiborne was elected by the people the first governor. The use of the French language was now discontinued in public acts, and this year was further marked by the first steamboat arrival at the levee of New Orleans. In 1816 Gov. Claiborne was elected U. S. senator, but died before he was able to take his seat. He was married three times. His death occurred in New Orleans, La., Nov. 23, 1817.

VILLERÉ, Jacques Philippe, second governor of Louisiana (1816–20), was born in the parish of St. John the Baptist April 28, 1760, son of Joseph Roy and Louise Marguerite (de la Chaise) de Villeré. His father was naval secretary of Louisiana, under Louis XV. In 1780 he was appointed first lieutenant of artillery in a regiment at San Domingo, and after a few years resigned this position and returned to Louisiana. He participated in the battle of New Orleans as major-general of the state militia, winning great distinction by his gallant conduct. In 1812 he was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of the state, and in 1816 was elected governor. In this capacity he made strong efforts to prevent unlimited emigration, and under his care the state became very prosperous. At the expiration of his term he resided on his plantation, below the city. He was married to Henriette, granddaughter of Gabriel Fazende, a member of the first colonial council. He died March 7, 1830.

ROBERTSON, Thomas Bolling, third governor of Louisiana (1820–24), was born in Prince George county, Va., about 1784, son of William and Elizabeth (Bolling) Robertson. He was graduated at William and Mary College in 1807, was admitted to the bar, removed to Louisiana in 1805, and was soon after appointed attorney-general by Gov. Claiborne. In 1807 he became secretary of the territory, with right to the executive chair in case of the governor's absence, sickness or death. Part of 1808 he acted as U. S. district-attorney for the territory. He was the first representative elected to the U. S. congress from Louisiana after she became a state, remaining in congress until he resigned in 1818. During this period he made a trip to France, and his letters home appeared in the Richmond "Inquirer," and in book form, under the title "Events in Paris" (1816). In 1820 he was elected governor of Louisiana, and during his term of office he was instrumental in furthering popular education; the Legion of Louisiana was formed, for many years the

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finest military organization in the Union. In 1823 the assembly authorized six gambling houses to be established in New Orleans, on condition that each would pay annually $5,000 towards the support of the Charity Hospital and the College of Orleans. In November, 1824, he resigned his office, to accept the U. S. judgeship for the district of Louisiana. He died at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Oct. 5, 1828. His wife was Leila, daughter of Gov. Fulwar Skipwith, of West Florida.

THIBODAUX, Henry Schuyler, acting governor of Louisiana (1824), was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1769, son of Alexis Thibodaux. His father was a French-Canadian. He was left an orphan in infancy, and was brought up by the Schuyler family; but for a time lived in Scotland, whence, in 1794 he emigrated to Louisiana. Acadia, now St. James parish, was his place of residence, and there he carried on the occupation of planting; from Acadia he removed to Bayou Lafourche, and near the spot where he lived arose the town of Thibodauxville, perpetuating his name. In 1805 he served in the territorial legislature; in 1808 was appointed justice of the peace for Lafourche county, which at that period included Assumption and Terrebonne. In 1811 he was elected to the convention which, in 1812, framed the first state constitution of Louisiana. He was thrice elected to the state senate, representing the county of Lafourche, a portion of which, by his efforts, was erected into Terrebonne parish. On the resignation of Gov. Robertson, Mr. Thibodaux, by virtue of office, became his successor, completing the unexpired term. He was married twice: first, to a Miss Lejeune; second, to Brigitte Bellanger, a descendant of Jacques Cartier, the famous explorer. He left a large family. Gov. Thibodaux died Oct. 24, 1827.

JOHNSON, Henry, fourth governor of Louisiana (1824–28), was born in Virginia, Sept. 14, 1783. He studied law in Louisiana; began practice at Bringiers, and in 1809 was appointed clerk of the second superior court for the territory of Louisiana. In 1811 the southern portion of St. Martin's parish was set off as St. Mary's, and he was appointed its judge. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1812 by the county of Attakapas, and in the same year was a candidate for congress on the Whig ticket, but was defeated. In January, 1818, he was chosen by the legislature to fill the seat left vacant by Gov. Claiborne's death, and was re-elected, serving until 1824, when he resigned to become governor of Louisiana. He was a candidate for the national senate in 1829, but was defeated; and in 1842 was again a candidate for the governorship, but failed of election, the Democratic candidate, Alexandre Mouton, being seated. The Whig party becoming stronger in the state, he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives in 1834, and served until 1839. On the death of Alexander Porter, U. S. senator, he was chosen to fill the latter's place, and served until 1849. While he was governor a code of criminal law and procedure, drawn up under the direction of the state by Edward Livingston, of New York, was submitted to the legislature, but was never directly accepted; the bank of Louisiana, with a capital of $4,000,000, was created; the Planters' Banking Association, with a capital of $2,000,000, was formed, and the state presented the family of Thomas Jefferson with $2,000 as a proof of gratitude for his services. While a member of the senate he presented to that body the resolution of the Louisiana legislature favoring the annexation of Texas; also a memorial from the sugar planters of St. Mary's parish begging for the repeal of the tariff of 1846. In 1850 Gov. Johnson contested the seat in the U. S. house of representatives left vacant by Charles M. Conrad, appointed secretary of war. His opponent was Judge Henry A. Bullard, who was elected; thereupon Gov. Johnson retired from public life, and withdrew to his plantation. His wife was a Miss Key, of Maryland. Gov. Johnson died at Pointe Coupée, La., Sept. 4, 1864.

DERBIGNY, Pierre Auguste Charles Bourguignon, fifth governor of Louisiana (1828–29), was born at Laon, France, in 1767, of noble birth. He fled during the revolution of 1792, taking refuge in San Domingo, whence he removed to the United States. He made his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., for a time, and there was married to the sister of Chevalier de Luzier, the commandant; then removed to Missouri, to Florida, and finally to Louisiana, settling in New Orleans. His native ability and his accomplishments as a linguist commended him to public men, and after serving as secretary to Mayor Borée, he was, in 1803, appointed by Gov. Claiborne interpreter of languages for the territory. In 1805 Mr. Derbigny was prominently connected with the efforts of Louisiana to gain admission to the Union, and with Messrs. Destrehan and Sauvé was delegated to refer a memorial to congress. An act "providing for the government of the territory of Orleans" was passed; but as this was not what the petitioners wanted, the national government was bitterly denounced, and the three agents issued a pamphlet setting forth their grievances in vigorous language. Among offices held by him were those of clerk of the court of common pleas; secretary of the legislative council; member of the lower house of the first state legislature; judge of the supreme court; secretary of state (he was twice elected), and regent of the Central and Primary schools of New Orleans. Mr. Derbigny was an eloquent speaker, and the first Fourth of July oration delivered in the new territory (1804) came from his lips. In 1820 the first license to operate a steam ferry across the Mississippi at New Orleans was granted to him and a few associates. In 1823 he aided Edward Livingston and Louis Moreau Lislet in revising the civil code of Louisiana. During his first term of office the city was visited by Gen. Jackson, who had been invited to take part in the celebration on the anniversary of his victory in 1815. On Oct. 1, 1829, Gov. Derbigny was thrown from his carriage, and on Oct. 6th died. He had two sons and five daughters.

BEAUVAIS, Armand, acting governor of Louisiana (1829–30), was a native of the state, and a member of an old Creole family. In 1810 he was made justice of the peace in Pointe Coupée parish, and in 1814 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, to which he was twice re-elected. In 1822 he entered the state senate, of which he remained a member until 1830. At the time of the death of Gov. Derbigny he was president of the senate and *ex officio* lieutenant-governor, and succeeding by constitutional right to the executive chair, he served until Jan. 14, 1830. In that same year he was a candidate for the governorship, but was defeated by Andrew B. Roman. In 1833–34 he again served in the senate, filling the chair of Mr. Chenevert, who had resigned.

DUPRÉ, Jacques, acting governor of Louisiana (1830–31), was born about 1790, in Opelousas county, La. He was a man of limited education, but of great practicality, and acquired a large fortune by stock-raising. He represented St. Landry parish in the

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lower house of the state assembly, and in the senate from 1828 until his death, in 1846. He succeeded Armand Beauvais as president *pro tem.* of that body and *ex officio* lieutenant-governor, and when the former resigned his office of chief magistrate again succeeded him. However, he did not fill the still incomplete term of Gov. Derbigny, serving only from Jan. 14, 1830, until Jan. 31, 1831, when he resigned. Meanwhile the seat of government had been transferred from Donaldsonville to New Orleans.

ROMAN, André Bienvenu, sixth and eighth governor of Louisiana (1831–35; 1839–43), was born in Opelousas county, March 5, 1795, and came of an old Creole family which originated in Provence, France. His father was a sugar planter in St. James parish, and there young Roman was brought up. He was graduated at St. Mary's College, near Baltimore, in 1815, and a year later bought a sugar plantation in St. James parish. In 1818 he was sent to the legislature, where he remained, through re-election, many years, during four of which he served as speaker. In 1826, at the earnest request of his constituents, he was appointed parish judge, and this position he held for two years. He succeeded Jacques Dupré as governor, taking the oath of office Jan. 1, 1831. During his administration he founded Jefferson College; was influential in having the water courses of the state cleared of obstructions; in forming a company to drain the swamp lands around New Orleans and to protect the city from overflow. The construction of the penitentiary at Baton Rouge was due to him; also the formation of a state agricultural society; and the incorporation, in 1834, of the New Orleans chamber of commerce was heartily endorsed by him. He was equally efficient and progressive during his second term of office, and in 1845 and 1852 was recalled to public life, being elected a member of the state constitutional conventions. In 1848 he was sent to Europe as agent of the Consolidated Association and Citizens' Bank. He was a Whig in politics, and when the movement in favor of disunion gained headway he opposed it strenuously; but having become a delegate to the secession convention of 1861, he yielded to the wishes of the majority. With John Forsyth and Martin Crawford, he was appointed by the Confederate provisional congress to confer with the U. S. government at Washington for the purpose of securing a peaceable separation of the Southern states. He was too old to enter the army, but sent his sons to represent him, and, remaining faithful to the Confederate cause, refused to take the oath of allegiance after the state was occupied by Federal troops. At the close of the war he was appointed recorder of deeds and mortgages in New Orleans by Gov. Wells. He was married to Aimée Françoise Parent, who bore him three sons and five daughters. Gov. Roman died in New Orleans, Jan. 26, 1866.

WHITE, Edward Douglas, seventh governor of Louisiana (1835–39), was born in Maury county, Tenn., in March, 1795, son of James and Mary (Willcox) White. His father removed to Louisiana from Tennessee before the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, and after the cession to the United States and the organization of the territorial government of Louisiana was appointed judge of the western or Attakapas district, later the parish of St. Martin. He was graduated at the University of Nashville, and returning to Louisiana, studied law in the office of Alexander Porter, and began the practice of his profession in Donaldsonville, in that state. In 1825 he was appointed associate judge of the court of New Orleans, and removed to that city. Resigning in 1828, he removed to the parish of Lafourche, where he owned a sugar plantation. He served in the U. S. house of representatives from Dec. 7, 1829, until Nov. 15, 1834. He resigned his seat in congress to accept the governorship of Louisiana, which latter office he assumed on Feb. 4, 1835. His administration was an able one. Gov. White was an ardent member of the Whig party and a warm personal friend of Henry Clay. Before the expiration of his term of office he was elected to the congress of the United States for another term in 1840, and again in 1842. Prior to his becoming governor of Louisiana, and while serving in congress, Gov. White was married to Catharine Sidney, a daughter of Tench Ringgold, who was U. S. marshal of the district of Columbia during the administrations of Pres. Monroe and Madison. The mother of Mrs. White was Mary Lee, of Virginia. Of this marriage there were born five children: James, Susan, Edward Douglas, Catharine Sidney and Eliza. One died unmarried, three reside in New Orleans, La., and the fifth, Edward Douglas White, is now an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Gov. White died in New Orleans, La., April 18, 1847.

MOUTON, Alexandre, ninth governor of Louisiana (1843–46), was born on Bayou Carencro, Attakapas (now Lafayette) parish, La., Nov. 19, 1804, son of Jean and Marie Marthe (Bordat) Mouton. He was a descendant of several of the Acadian refugee families whom Longfellow has immortalized in "Evangeline." He was graduated at Georgetown College, district of Columbia, and then took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1825, when he returned to his native parish to practice. Agriculture was more to his taste, however, and soon he became a planter, his father having given him some land near Vermilionville. In 1826 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, to which he was returned three times successively, and again in 1836. For two sessions he was speaker of the house. He was chosen presidential elector in 1828, 1832 and 1836. In January, 1837, he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Judge Alexander Porter, and subsequently was chosen his successor for the full term of six years. While in congress he served on many important committees. He resigned, in March, 1842, to accept the nomination of governor of Louisiana, and entered on his new duties Jan. 30, 1843; but three years later resigned, an entire change in the state constitution having been made, and retired to private life. In 1853 he was president of the Southwestern railroad convention; in 1856 was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati, and in 1860 to the national convention which met at Charleston, S. C. In 1861 he was a delegate to the secession convention at Baton Rouge, and was chosen president of that body. In November, 1861, he was a candidate for the Confederate senate, but was defeated, and thereupon retired to his plantation. He was a man of courtly yet simple manners, and his popularity in the parish was very great. George W. Cable, in his story "Carancro," has immortalized "this Acadian, who was congressman, governor, senator." He was twice married. His first wife was the granddaughter of Gov. Jacques Dupré; his second, the daughter of an old U. S. army officer. His son, Gen. Jean Jacques Alexandre Alfred Mouton, a graduate

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of West Point, became colonel of the 18th Louisiana regiment C. S. A., rose to the rank of major-general, and fell at the battle of Mansfield, La. His son-in-law, Gen. Frank Gardner, distinguished himself in defending Port Hudson, on the Mississippi. Gov. Mouton left behind him an unblemished reputation, and the state has had no nobler official. He died near Lafayette, La., Feb. 12, 1882.

JOHNSON, Isaac, tenth governor of Louisiana (1846–50), was born in West Feliciana parish, son of a British officer, who had settled in Louisiana while it was a Spanish province. He was educated as a lawyer, and in the practice of his profession reaped the reward which ability and popular manners are sure to bring. He was sent to the state legislature; subsequently was appointed judge of the 8d district, and in 1846 was seated in the executive chair by the Democratic party. He was prompt to act in emergencies, especially during the Mexican war; thus, when it was known that Gen. Taylor, advancing into Mexico, had insufficient troops, Gov. Johnson called for volunteers, and so many responded that the American forces were materially strengthened and the downfall of Matamoras assured. As chief official of the state, he promoted the cause of public schools; upheld state rights on every occasion, and hastened the completion of the state house and the penitentiary at Baton Rouge. Gov. Johnson died suddenly in New Orleans, March 15, 1853.

WALKER, Joseph Marshall, eleventh governor of Louisiana (1850–53), was born in New Orleans, La., about 1780. He was of English descent on his father's side, and of French descent on his mother's. His education was obtained in the best schools of New Orleans. On attaining his majority he bought lands in Rapides parish, where he made cotton planting his occupation, though much of his time was given to public interests. He served as brigadier-general of militia in 1812–15; later he sat in the state house of representatives and senate; in 1845 he was elected president of the state constitutional convention, and in 1846 was elected state treasurer. In 1849 he was nominated for the governorship by the Democratic party; was triumphantly successful, and on Jan. 28, 1850, was inducted into office, being the first governor inaugurated at Baton Rouge. During his administration, in 1851, Narcisco Lopez organized in New Orleans a military expedition for the invasion of Cuba, which failed of success, the leader and some fifty of his companions being captured and put to death. A riot in New Orleans resulted, and for insults to the Spanish flag the Federal government was compelled to give redress to Spain. Gov. Walker opposed the withdrawal of the prohibition to create banking institutions, and was equally opposed to the adoption of a new constitution, which had been demanded by the people. When the constitution of 1852 came into operation he resigned, to the regret of the people, and refusing other offices, including that of U. S. senator, which he declined on account of failing health, withdrew from public life. Gov. Walker was the Democratic candidate who defeated Gen. Declouet, the Whig nominee, in one of the most intense and exciting campaigns ever known in Louisiana. Gov. Walker died Jan. 26, 1856.

HEBERT, Paul Octave, twelfth governor of Louisiana (1853–56), was born at Bayou Goula, Iberville parish, La., Dec. 12, 1818, son of Paul Hebert, who was descended from one of the Acadian refugees. He was graduated at Jefferson College in 1836, with the valedictory, and at West Point in 1840, again leading his class, which included William T. Sherman, George H. Thomas and others who rose to eminence in later years. He was appointed second lieutenant in the engineer corps; but in 1841 returned to West Point to perform the duties of assistant professor of engineering. In 1843–45 he was stationed at Barataria, La., engaged in superintending the defenses of the western passes of the Mississippi. In 1845 Gov. Mouton appointed him chief engineer of the state, whereupon he resigned from the army. On the outbreak of the Mexican war he offered his services, and went into the field as lieutenant-colonel 14th infantry volunteers. He took part in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Molino del Rey, his gallantry in the last-named engagement bringing him the brevet of colonel and the personal compliments of Gen. Scott. At the storming of Chapultepec and the capture of the city of Mexico he was not less conspicuous for bravery. When the war ended he returned to his plantation at Bayou Goula, where he remained until 1851, and then was appointed a commissioner to the World's fair in Paris. In 1852 he was chosen a member of the convention that framed a new state constitution, and in the same year was elected governor. While in office he appointed his former classmate, Gen. William T. Sherman, president of the Louisiana Military Academy. In 1861, being at that time engaged in planting, he was by Pres. Davis appointed one of the five brigadier-generals of the provisional army of the Confederate States, who subsequently were confirmed in that rank by the Confederate congress. He commanded, successively, Louisiana, the trans-Mississippi department, Texas, and the defenses of Galveston. Gen. Gordon Granger, to whom he finally surrendered, returned him his sword. His political disabilities were removed in 1865 by Pres. Johnson. In 1873 Gov. Kellogg appointed him state engineer, and in the same year Pres. Grant appointed him commissioner and civil engineer on the board of U. S. engineers for the Mississippi levees. During the Grant-Greeley presidential campaign Gov. Hebert was allied with the Louisiana Democrats, who supported Greeley. Gov. Hebert was president of the Jockey Club of New Orleans for several years, and in many ways was prominent in society. He was twice married. He died in New Orleans, Aug. 29, 1880.

WICKLIFFE, Robert Charles, thirteenth governor of Louisiana (1856–60), was born at Bardstown, Nelson co., Ky., Jan. 6, 1820, son of Charles A. and Margaret (Cripps) Wickliffe. His father was acting governor of Kentucky in 1839–40, postmaster-general of the United States in 1841–45, and member of congress for many years. His mother was a daughter of Col. Christian Cripps. Robert Wickliffe was liberally educated, his father being wealthy. His classical studies were begun under Dr. Marshall, and continued at St. Joseph's College, but a year later he became a student at Augusta College, where he remained two years; finally connecting himself with Center College, Danville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1840 in a class of sixteen. Among his classmates were a number who became prominent in politics in the state. He studied law in Washington, D. C., then returned to Bardstown and was admitted to practice, but his health failed and two years later he went to Louisiana, settling at St. Francisville, West Feliciana parish, where he engaged in cotton planting as well as in the practice of his profession. He was elected state senator in 1851, was twice re-elected, and was chosen president of that body on the death of Lieut.-Gov. Farmer. The Democratic party, in which he was a leader, valued his services highly and found him especially

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effective in the campaign against the American or Know-nothing party, in 1855. He became its candidate in that year, and after a vigorous campaign was elected. He was inaugurated Jan. 22, 1856, and served for four years. His administration was acceptable in the highest degree. The movement in favor of secession met with his disapproval at first, for he was confident that the South could remain in the Union with honor; but when this seemed no longer possible, he did all in his power to hasten the separation. On the expiration of his term he returned to planting and law practice; in 1866 he was elected to congress, but was refused admission as all the Southern representatives were. In 1876 he was an elector-at-large on the Tilden ticket and made a stirring canvass of the state, and at the national Democratic convention of that year he was chairman of the Louisiana delegation and voted for the same candidate. Gov. Wickliffe met with great success in his profession and it is recorded that out of fifty men charged with murder and defended by him only one was convicted, and in that instance an accessary turned state's evidence. "Hard study, polished manners and the prestige that an illustrious name gave him made him at once one of the foremost men in anything he undertook, and made him the successful man that he was." He was a Past Master Mason. Gov. Wickliffe was twice married: first, in 1843, to the daughter of Judge John B. Lawson, of Feliciana, who bore him two sons and two daughters; second, in 1870, to Mrs. Annie (Davis) Anderson, of Brandenburg, Ky., by whom he had a son and a daughter. J. Cripps W. Beckham, governor of Kentucky, is a grandson. Gov. Wickliffe died at Shelbyville, Ky., April 18, 1895.

MOORE, Thomas Overton, fourteenth governor of Louisiana (1860–62), was born in North Carolina in 1805, a descendant of James Moore, who emigrated from Ireland to South Carolina about the middle of the seventeenth century. The latter, said to be a son or grandson of Roger Moore, leader of the Irish rebellion of 1641, was married to a daughter of Sir John Yeamans, governor of the Carolinas, and in 1700 himself was called to the executive chair. Many of the family settled in North Carolina and distinguished themselves so highly by their patriotism during the revolutionary war that a county was named in their honor. On his mother's side, Gov. Moore was descended from William Overton, an Englishman who settled in Virginia before 1670. His grandfather, Gen. Thomas Overton, served as major under "Light-horse Harry" Lee in the revolutionary war, and an uncle, Gen. Walter H. Overton, was aide to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. On removing from his native state to Louisiana, Gov. Moore settled in Rapides parish and engaged in cotton planting. In 1856 he was elected to the state senate on the Democratic ticket, and gave such satisfaction that he was nominated for governor and elected. Not long after he began his labors as executive he called an extra session of the legislature, "to determine the course Louisiana should pursue in view of the evident determination of the general government to destroy the institution of slavery." On Dec. 11, 1860, the legislature, by his advice, passed a bill calling a convention to vote on the question of secession, and this met at Baton Rouge, Jan. 23d. Three days later an ordinance of secession was passed; Gov. Moore at once ordered Adj.-Gen. Grivot to prepare the state militia for active service, and the military posts and garrisons in the state were seized. At times Gov. Moore acted boldly and without precedent, as when he compelled the banks to suspend specie payments, though they thereby violated their charters, his contention being that in no way could these institutions protect themselves. In the spring of 1862 New Orleans was captured and Gen. George F. Shepley was appointed military governor of the state. It became impossible, therefore, to continue the regular government and Gov. Moore having convened the legislature, resigned his office. Says the historian Meynier: "He was remarkable for his truthfulness and strict integrity as well as for the purity of his private life." Gov. Moore died at his home in Rapides parish, in June, 1876.

SHEPLEY, George Foster, judge, soldier and military governor of Louisiana (1862–64), was born at Saco, York co., Me., Jan. 1, 1819, son of Hon. Ether and Anne (Foster) Shepley. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1837, and at the Dane Law School in 1839, was admitted to the bar at Bangor, Me., in 1840, but in 1844 removed to Portland. He acquired a large practice and was U. S. attorney for Maine in 1848–49, and again in 1853–61, and argued important cases in the U. S. supreme court. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Charleston, S. C., and attended its adjourned session at Baltimore. In 1861 he became colonel of the 12th Maine volunteers, and taking part under Gen. Butler in the expedition against New Orleans, commanded at Ship island as acting brigadier-general, and led the 3d brigade in the capture of the city. He was appointed military commandant and acting major and was assigned to the command of the defenses of New Orleans, serving until June 2, 1862, when he was appointed military governor of Louisiana. On July 18th he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. On the inauguration of Gov. Hahn, Gen. Shepley was transferred to eastern Virginia, where he served on the staff of Gen. Weitzel, and had temporary command of the 25th corps during the absence of his chief. He was military governor of Richmond from its occupation, April 3, 1865, until the end of June, when he resigned. Resuming his law practice at Portland, he declined a seat on the bench of the U. S. supreme court. From 1869 until his death he was U. S. judge from the 1st judicial circuit of Maine. His decisions appeared in J. S. Holmes' "Reports" (1877). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1878. Gov. Shepley was married at Bangor, Me., July 24, 1844, to Lucy Ann Hayes. He died in Portland, Me., July 20, 1878.

ALLEN, Henry Watkins, fifteenth governor of Louisiana (1864–65), was born in Prince Edward county, Va., April 29, 1820, and was descended from Scotch and Welsh emigrants to the state. His father, a distinguished physician, removed to Lexington, Mo., when Henry was a boy, and there the latter was placed in a shop, but his discontent was so great that he was removed and placed in Marion College. A dispute with his father led him to leave home, and wandering southward he reached Grand Gulf, Miss., finding employment as a private tutor. Two years later he opened a school in the town, and during spare hours studied law. In 1842, on the call of

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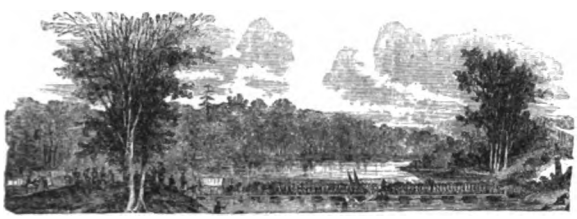
Sam Houston for volunteers to aid in maintaining the independence of Texas, Allen and his brother, Nathaniel, enlisted for six months, the former raising a company and acquitting himself so well that he received the thanks of the secretary of war and the president. In 1842 he was married to Salome Crane, of Rodney, Miss., and settled on a plantation in Claiborne county in that state. In 1856 he was elected to the state legislature. The death of his wife, in 1850, led to his removal to Louisiana, and after spending some time in Texas, he took up his residence at West Baton Rouge, where he engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane. He became a candidate for the state senate but was defeated; however, he was elected to the house of representatives in 1853, but a spirit of restlessness mastered him and



in the following year he went to Cambridge, Mass., to study law. In 1859 he crossed the Atlantic, intending to engage in the war for Italian independence, but arrived too late to be of service. He then made a tour of the Continent, and on his return published "Travels of a Sugar Planter." During his absence he was re-elected to the legislature, and he served with distinction in that body, his connection being with the Democratic party, although up to 1856 he had been a Whig. In 1861 he made a trip to Cuba, from which he hurriedly returned to join the Confederate army as a volunteer in the Delta rifles. Not long after he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Louisiana, and was stationed at Ship island and Fort Berwick, subsequently becoming military governor of Jackson, Miss. He fought gallantly at Shiloh, where he was wounded in the cheek; aided in constructing the fortifications of Vicksburg, a part of the time under fire; and commanded a brigade at the battle of Baton Rouge, in which he was wounded in both legs. He soon returned to the field; was appointed brigadier-general and ordered to the trans-Mississippi department, and while serving there was elected governor. He was inaugurated at Shreveport, temporary headquarters of the state government, Jan. 25, 1864, and remained in office until June 2, 1865. Through his instrumentality the cotton tax to the Confederate government was paid in kind and a route was opened through Texas to Mexico by which cotton was exported and medicine, clothing and other necessities were brought into Louisiana. He left the state soon after his term of office ended and went to the city of Mexico, where he became the editor of a newspaper, the "Mexican Times," and conducted it with much ability. He might have filled the governor's chair a second time but declined to be nominated. He died in the city of Mexico, April 22, 1866, but his body was taken back to New Orleans for interment and eventually it was interred with military ceremonies at Baton Rouge.

HAHN, Michael, sixteenth governor of Louisiana (1864–65), was born in Bavaria, Nov. 24, 1830, and in his infancy was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in New York city, but a few years later removed to New Orleans. He was graduated at the high school, studied law in the office of Christian Rosaliers and the law department of the University of Louisiana, where he was graduated in 1854. In 1852 he was elected a school director and served for several years, part of the time as president of the board. He was antagonistic to the Slidell wing of the Democratic party, opposed the nomination of Buchanan for president in 1856, supported Douglas ardently, and was an outspoken opposer of slavery. He was one of a committee which, in 1860–61, made a canvass against secession, and when the Confederacy was established and all officials were called upon to swear allegiance to it, he in renewing his oath as notary, neglected to do so. On the capture of New Orleans by the Federal forces, Mr. Hahn swore allegiance to the U. S. government. Later, in 1862, he was elected to congress from the 2d district of Louisiana and took his seat as a Republican, Feb. 17, 1863. On the expiration of his term, March 3d of the same year, he returned to New Orleans, advocated the reopening of the Federal courts and advised that no more congressional elections be held until the state was more thoroughly reconstructed. He bought and edited the "True Delta," in which he advocated emancipation and supported the policy of Lincoln and Grant. At the state election in February, 1864, there were three candidates for governor: Hahn (free state ticket), Benjamin F. Flanders and John Q. A. Fellows (Conservative). Only 10,270 votes were cast, a white population of 349,000 being disqualified, and Mr. Hahn was elected. Meanwhile the Confederate state legislature, with Gov. Allen at its head, was in session at Shreveport, controlling three-fourths of the state. Pres. Lincoln, in a letter to Gov. Hahn, advised the extension of the suffrage to the negroes and granted him the additional powers of military governor. On April 6, a convention called by Gen. Banks met to revise the state Constitution, and the remodelled instrument provided for general education, abolished slavery and authorized the legislature to extend suffrage; but restricted it to whites. It was ratified by only 6,836 votes. At the election which ratified the Constitution a legislature was chosen and this body elected Gov. Hahn U. S. senator. He resigned early in 1865 and presented his claims to congress, but did not press them, because the reconstruction views of Pres. Johnson were not those of Pres. Lincoln. About that time he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Louisiana. In 1867 he organized the New Orleans "Republican," which he edited for four years, and then removed to his sugar plantation in St. Charles parish, where he built the village of Hahnville. He represented the parish in the legislature in 1872–76, and was once speaker of the house. In 1876 he was state registrar of voters; subsequently was superintendent of the U. S. mint; in 1879–85 was judge of the 26th judicial district, resigning to enter congress, where he was the only Republican from his state, and served one term. Cox in his "Three Decades of Federal Legislation," describes Gov. Hahn as "short and lame. He had dark, curly hair, and a brown complexion. He was of a vivacious temper . . . a most amiable and persuasive gentleman, and accomplished in the amenities of congressional life. He did not debate a great deal; but he had a fervid love for his state." He died in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1886.

WELLS, James Madison, seventeenth governor of Louisiana (1865–67), was born in that state, but was brought up partly in Washington city, D. C., partly in Kentucky. On coming of age he returned to his birthplace, and engaged in the cultivation of cotton and sugar cane. In 1840 he served as sheriff; in 1864 was elected lieutenant-governor on the Hahn ticket, and on the resignation of Gov. Hahn succeeded him in office. In that same year he was renominated by the national Democratic party, and was elected. During his administration the legisla-

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ture ratified the amendment to the U. S. Constitution for the abolition of slavery, with a proviso declaring that it conferred no right to legislate on the civil relations of the negroes. The constitution of 1864 being unpopular with all parties, the members of the convention that framed it met in New Orleans, in July, 1866, to remodel it. Their authority had lapsed; yet, sanctioned by the governor and a judge of the supreme court, they assembled. They were indicted by the grand jury of Orleans parish, and the mayor of the city ordered the police to arrest them. Accordingly the police, aided by a mob, broke into the building where the delegates were sitting, killing thirty-eight and wounding 146. Early in 1867 Gen. Philip Sheridan was appointed commander of the 5th military district, composed of the states of Louisiana and Texas. About that time a quarrel arose between Gov. Wells and the legislature over the disbursement of moneys appropriated for repairing the levees, and Gen. Sheridan peremptorily placed the funds in the hands of a board of commissioners. On June 3d, in a special order, he removed Gov. Wells from office, for "having made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the act of congress of March 2, 1867, by directly and indirectly impeding the general in command in the execution of the law." Gov. Wells, in a letter to the president, denied the charges made by Gen. Sheridan and the latter's right to remove him. Also he refused to deliver up the records of his office to Benjamin F. Flanders, who had been appointed in his stead. On June 7th he was notified that he must vacate his chair or be forcibly ejected, and complied with the request. He was, by Pres. Grant, appointed surveyor of the port of New Orleans, and held the same office under Pres. Hayes. He was chairman of the returning board of 1876, which decided the presidential contest in favor of Hayes, that body discarding more than 10,000 votes cast for Tilden.

FLANDERS, Benjamin Franklin, military governor of Louisiana (1867), was born at Bristol, Grafton co., N. H., Jan. 26, 1816, son of Joseph and Relief (Brown) Flanders. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1842, and in the following year went to New Orleans, where he read law in the office of another Dartmouth graduate, Charles M. Emerson. In 1844–45 he engaged in teaching; then for about a year was part proprietor and one of the editors of the "Tropic," a short-lived newspaper. His interest in popular education led him to return to teaching, and he was connected with the public schools until May 1, 1852, having meantime declined the office of superintendent of instruction in the 3d municipality. In 1848 he was elected alderman of the 3d municipality, and in 1852 was re-elected; in 1852–62 he was secretary and treasurer of the Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co. His Union sentiments led to threats of violence, and he fled to the North, where he remained until New Orleans was captured by the Federal army, when he returned. He was appointed city treasurer by Gen. Butler, and held office from July 20 to Dec. 10, 1862, resigning on account of his election to congress, which he entered Feb. 20, 1863, thus serving only two weeks. Not long after his return to New Orleans, Sec. Chase appointed him supervising special agent of the treasury department for Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. This office he resigned in 1866, and for one year was president of the First National Bank of New Orleans. In June, 1867, Gen. Sheridan appointed him military governor of Louisiana, having summarily removed J. Madison Wells. He took his seat without the formalities of inauguration, and in six months' time resigned. In May, 1870, Gov. Warmoth appointed him mayor of New Orleans, and in November he was elected to the office, which he held for the two following years. In 1873 Gen. Grant appointed him assistant U. S. treasurer at New Orleans, which office he held until 1885. He was married, Sept. 20, 1847, to Susan H., daughter of Alvah Sawyer, of Bristol, N. H. Gov. Flanders died near New Orleans, March 13, 1896.

BAKER, Joshua, military governor of Louisiana (1867–68), was born in Kentucky, March 23, 1799. In 1803 the family removed to Mississippi, and in 1811 to Louisiana, settling in St. Mary's parish. In 1817 he left home to enter West Point. While at the academy he served as assistant professor of engineers, and after his graduation, in 1819, he became a member of the board of examiners, and held the office for many years. The court-house at Franklin, La., was constructed under his supervision; also several bridges in Louisiana. Abandoning mechanics as a profession, he studied law at Litchfield, Conn., then removing to Kentucky, was admitted to the bar; eventually he returned to Louisiana, and to St. Mary's parish, of which he was appointed judge in 1829. Planting, the lumber trade and steamboating were interests in which he was concerned. He was a conservative Democrat, and did all in his power to prevent the secession of the state. In November, 1867, Gen. Hancock appointed him governor, to succeed Benjamin Franklin Flanders, resigned. He died at the residence of his daughter, at Lyme, Conn., in 1886.

WARMOTH, Henry Clay, eighteenth governor of Louisiana (1868–73), was born at McLeansboro, Ill., May 9, 1842, son of Isaac Saunders and Eleanor (Lane) Warmoth. His family, probably of German extraction, early settled in Culpeper county, Va., where his great-grandfather, Henry Warmoth, a revolutionary soldier, was a successful planter. His grandfather, Warmoth, removed from Virginia to Sumner county, Tenn., about 1800; thence went to Kentucky, where many of the name still reside, and finally to southern Illinois. Henry C. Warmoth was educated in public and private schools at Fairfield and Salem, Ill., and early in life was employed in the office of the Springfield "Journal." During the intervals of leisure he studied law, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Mo., where his family had located. In the following year he was appointed district attorney of the 18th judicial district by Gov. Gamble, but shortly after resigned his position and accepted the office of lieutenant-colonel of the 32d Missouri infantry. In the memorable battle of Chickasaw bayou he was wounded, during an assault upon the Confederate position he had his horse shot under him; and in the battle of Arkansas Post was again wounded. After the latter fight he was assigned to the staff of Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand, and served in this position during the campaign below and around Vicksburg, including the assault of May 19–22. After McClernand's relief from duty he served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Lord, of the 13th army corps, for a short time, and then was placed in command of his regiment during the campaign against Gens. Forrest and Stephen D. Lee, under command of Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus. The expedition having accomplished its purpose of covering the movement of Sherman's corps from Memphis to Chattanooga, they followed the main body across the Tennessee river, and arrived in the Lookout valley the night before Grant's attack on Mission ridge and Lookout mountain. On the day following the capture of this position Col.

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Warmoth's regiment led in the assault and capture of Rossville gap, and was the first body of troops to pass through the gap to the rear of Bragg's army and began the stampede which ended in the capture of all the enemy's forces. In the spring of 1864 Col. Warmoth returned to duty on the staff of Gen. McClernand, and served in Gen. Banks' Texas campaign. Just previous to the inauguration of the Red river expedition Warmoth was assigned by Gen. Banks as judge of the military court, department of the gulf, with jurisdiction over military, civil and criminal causes, and served in this capacity until the end of the war. During the reconstruction period he took a prominent part in politics; was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention in 1866, and was one of the company which followed Pres. Johnson on his famous "swing around the circle" through the eastern and northern states. In the Louisiana convention of 1868 the sentiment was so strong in favor of making him governor that the constitutional inhibition on account of age was removed for his especial benefit. He was elected by a large majority, and Gen. Grant made him military governor until the new constitution of the state should be accepted by congress. After that event he was duly inaugurated, and served for four years. His term of office was characterized by a turbulent discontent in all ranks of society, growing out of the opposition to negro suffrage. There were also over 900 miles of levees destroyed by neglect or military necessity, and no funds for necessary repairs, since several millions of state bonds had matured and remained unpaid. At the end of his administration, a conflict in the Republican party having resulted in a combination against him, Gov. Warmoth joined his friends in supporting the Democratic ticket. This situation culminated in the memorable proceedings of the U. S. district judge in issuing a decree and seizing the Louisiana state house in the dead of night with a battery of U. S. artillery, and in the installation of a new legislature, which counted the vote and declared the Democratic ticket not elected. This matter having been investigated by the U. S. senate, the action of the judge and colleagues was condemned as illegal and revolutionary, and he himself compelled to resign. In the same year Gov. Warmoth engaged in sugar planting in Plaquemines parish, where he has since resided on his estate, "Magnolia Plantation." In 1876–77 he was a member of the Louisiana state legislature; in 1879 he was a delegate to the Louisiana constitutional convention, and in 1888–92 was collector of customs for the port of New Orleans, under appointment of Pres. Harrison. He was a member of the St. Louis convention of 1896, which nominated William McKinley for president, and was one of its committee on resolutions. He is a leader in all movements to advance sugar culture and manufacture, and induced the government to found an experiment station on his plantation. In 1890 he built the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle railroad, of which he has since been president. Gov. Warmoth was married, May 30, 1877, to Sally, daughter of James M. Durand, of Newark, N. J. They have two sons and one daughter. His father was a colonel of Missouri militia during the war, and at its close was appointed postmaster of New Orleans.

McENERY, John, unrecognized governor of Louisiana (1873), was born in Virginia, in 1833, of Scotch descent. He was educated at Hanover College, Indiana, and at New Orleans University, where he was graduated in the law department. He began the practice of his profession at Monroe, La., and for a time was registrar in the land office there, a position his father had held. Having incurred the displeasure of Pres. Buchanan by supporting Stephen A. Douglas as a candidate for president, he was removed, and returned to the practice of his profession, in which he was engaged at the opening of the civil war. He entered the Confederate army as a private in the Ouachita rifles, and by his conspicuous gallantry was twice promoted from the rank of captain, serving in Virginia and in Georgia, where he held the advanced posts at Savannah. In June, 1862, he distinguished himself in the battle of Secessionville, recapturing the fort on James island, which the Federal forces, under Gen. Benham, had taken on the 16th, thus preventing further attempts against Charleston. He was twice wounded in engagements. Returning to Louisiana, he was appointed judge of the 12th judicial district. In 1866 he was elected to the Louisiana legislature; but in 1867 that body was dismissed by Gen. Sheridan, military commander, and he retired to his home. In June, 1872, he was nominated for governor by the Democrats; in July the Democrats and Reformers joined in supporting him, and in August the Democrats and Liberals (Warmoth faction of the Republican party). His opponent was William Pitt Kellogg. According to the Warmoth returning board, McEnery had a majority of 7,000; but the "custom-house" branch of the Republican party would not concede it, and Kellogg obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Warmoth board from announcing the result, alleging fraudulent action on their part. On Dec. 10th, at a meeting of the property holders and taxpayers of New Orleans, a committee of 100 citizens was appointed to proceed to Washington to lay their grievances before the president and congress, and Mr. McEnery telegraphed Pres. Grant to delay the recognition of either government until the delegation had reported. A reply was received to the effect that the president's decision would not be changed; but this did not deter the supporters of Mr. McEnery; a legislature was organized, and on Jan. 14, 1873, he was inaugurated at Lafayette square, Kellogg being inaugurated on the same day at the state capitol. The U. S. senate at once appointed a committee to inquire into the condition of affairs in Louisiana. In his "Three Decades of Federal Legislation" Cox says: "The conclusion arrived at by the committees was that, unless the election were held to be absolutely void for frauds, McEnery and his associates in state affairs and the persons certified as members of the legislature by the De Feriet or Warmoth board, ought to be recognized as the legal government of the state; and that there seemed to be no escape from the alternative that the McEnery government must be recognized by congress, or that congress must provide for a re-election." A bill to order a new election was introduced, but failed to become a law. According to Cox's narrative, Gov. McEnery, on Feb. 15th, issued a proclamation forbidding the payment of taxes to the Kellogg party, and twelve days later ordered an enrollment of the militia. These measures were opposed by a mass-meeting of citizens, and resolutions were adopted calling on Pres. Grant to withdraw the troops, or else to re-establish martial law. On March 6th an attempt of the people to seize the police stations was followed by the arrest and imprisonment of the McEnery legislature at the hands of the Kellogg party. McEnery appealed to Gen. Emory, commander of the department of the gulf, but was informed that the Kellogg party was the only one recognized by the Federal government, and that he would prevent any violent interference with it; whereupon Gov. McEnery issued an address to the people and tem-

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porarily ceased to assert his authority. He again took up the practice of his profession both in New Orleans and at Washington, D. C. Gov. McEnery died in New Orleans, March 28, 1891.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, statesman, lawyer and nineteenth governor of Louisiana (1873–77), was born at Orwell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1831, son of Rev. Sherman Kellogg, a Congregational minister. He was educated at Norwich (Vt.) Military Academy. When sixteen years of age he went to Peoria county, Ill., and taught a district school for two winters. He then read law and in 1853 was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in Fulton county. He was a delegate to the state convention which organized the Republican party of Illinois; also a delegate to the national convention of 1860, and a presidential elector for Illinois in 1860. In 1861 Pres. Lincoln appointed him chief-justice of Nebraska. On the breaking out of the war he returned to Illinois, and raised a regiment of cavalry; was placed in command of the military post at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; served under Pope in Missouri until after the evacuation of Fort Thompson, and commanded a cavalry brigade, composed of his own regiment, the 3d Michigan and a part of Grierson's cavalry, at Corinth, Farmington and Grand Junction, after which failing health compelled his retirement from the army. Returning to Nebraska, he remained until January, 1863, as chief-justice, when he went back to Illinois, in order to accompany Gov. Yates on a tour of inspection of the Illinois soldiers in the field. At Vicksburg Gen. Grant commissioned him to carry important dispatches to Washington, thus putting him again on active military duty. In April, 1865, he was appointed collector of the port at New Orleans, and served until July, 1868, when he was elected to the U. S. senate from Louisiana. He served in the senate on the committees on commerce and Pacific railroads, and was chairman of the committee on levees of the Mississippi river. In the autumn of 1872 he resigned, having received the nomination for governor by the Republican party. The Democratic party in Louisiana had united upon John McEnery; George Williamson, who had been nominated by the so-called Liberal party, withdrew in favor of Mr. Kellogg. Thus there were but two candidates in the field. Warmoth, the governor, assumed to remove a majority of the election returning board as constituted, and appointed others in their place. Those appointed by him attempted to canvass the returns and declare a result. Pending their action, Kellogg obtained a temporary injunction in the U. S. circuit court restraining the returning board from announcing the result of the election, alleging various illegalities made for the purpose of declaring McEnery elected. The courts sustained Kellogg; but two boards were organized, two legislatures convened, and the two candidates were inaugurated in January, 1873. The Kellogg legislature held its sessions at the state house and the McEnery legislature at Odd Fellows Hall. The Kellogg legislature had continuously in both houses a majority of the members returned elected by the returning board which had been declared legal by the courts. The two legislatures continued in session during the winter of 1873, the Democrats not attempting to do more than to meet and adjourn from day to day. On March 1, 1873, Kellogg ordered Gen. James Longstreet, who was in command of his militia and police, to disperse the McEnery legislature, which he did, whereupon the McEnery party throughout the state declared the Kellogg government an usurpation. During the summer of 1873 and the winter of 1874 the struggle continued. The McEnery followers, composed chiefly of ex-Confederates, organized into what was called the "White League," and in some of the parishes, where they were strongest, drove the Kellogg officials out. Finally, they seized the state and city buildings in New Orleans, took possession of the public property within their reach, and on Sept. 14, 1874, compelled Gov. Kellogg to take refuge in the custom-house. By Pres. Grant's orders U. S. forces took possession of the city, recognizing and maintaining the Kellogg *régime*, thus averting civil war. The troubles in Louisiana had been the subject of investigation by the different houses of congress during the summer of 1873 and the winter of 1874. When congress met after the occurrence on Sept. 14, 1874, a joint committee was empowered to visit Louisiana and investigate the whole question, the result of which was a report recommending that Kellogg be recognized as the legal governor of Louisiana. After a long debate, Sen. Edmunds, of Vermont, offered in the senate a concurrent resolution, and this, after passing the senate, went to the house. Although the Republicans were in the majority, it was necessary, in order to secure prompt action, to suspend the rules. Though every Republican voted for the motion, the vote fell short of the requisite number to suspend the rules. Mr. Blaine, then speaker, left the chair, and, in connection with Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, prevailed upon several Democratic members to vote with the Republicans. Thus both houses of congress recognized Kellogg as the undisputed governor, and there was a general acquiescence in his rule. He served until January, 1877, when he was a second time elected to the U. S. senate, serving on the committee on territories and commerce, and also as chairman of the committee on railroads. His second term expired in March, 1883. After his term in the senate he was elected to the house of representatives from the Teche sugar district of Louisiana. At the expiration of his term in the house, his party having been defeated by the election of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Kellogg retired from active politics. He was a delegate to every Republican national convention from 1868 up to and including 1892. At the last five he served as chairman of his delegation. In 1876 he led his delegation in support of Gen. Grant, and was one of the famous "306" who struggled so hard in the convention of 1880 to secure the renomination of Gen. Grant. He was married in Illinois, June 6, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of Andrew Wills, a native of Pennsylvania.

NICHOLLS, Francis Tillou, twentieth and twenty-third governor of Louisiana (1877–80; 1888–92), was born at Donaldsonville, Ascension parish, La., Aug. 20, 1834, youngest child of Thomas Clark and Louise H. (Drake) Nicholls, and descendant of John Nicholls, of Cornwall, England. Thomas C. Nicholls, a native of Maryland, was wounded in a skirmish with the British, Dec. 23, 1814; was a member of the general assembly of the state and judge of the district court for many years, and in 1843 was appointed senior judge of the Louisiana court of appeals. The organization of the first temperance society in the state was due to him, and he was its first president. His wife was a descendant of Moses Drake, a major in a New York regiment during the revolutionary war, and the poet, Joseph Rodman Drake, was her brother. Francis Nicholls, after studying at Jefferson Academy, New Orleans, entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1855, and then was assigned to the 2d artillery as

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lieutenant. Later he was assigned to the 3d artillery, and served on the frontier in 1856, in the campaign against the Seminoles; but in that same year resigned his commission, in order to study law; in 1858 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Napoleonville. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as captain of a company from Ascension and Assumption parishes; in June of the same year was chosen lieutenant-colonel of his regiment—the 8th Louisiana—and a few days later was commissioned brigadier-general of the 2d Louisiana brigade. He bore himself gallantly in a number of battles, including Winchester, in which he lost his left arm and was captured; Chancellorsville, in which he lost a foot, and Port Royal. After the fight at Chancellorsville he was placed in charge of the defense of Lynchburg, Va.; in 1864 was assigned to the control of the trans-Mississippi conscript bureau. When the war closed he again took up law practice in Assumption parish. In 1876 he was nominated for governor by the Democratic party, against S. B. Packard, formerly U. S. marshal, and received, it was claimed, a majority of more than 8,000 votes; but the Republican returning board declared his opponent elected. Gov. Nicholls, ignoring this decision, took his seat, and a *de facto* state government was established, which the Federal government recognized. On the adoption of the new constitution, Dec. 2, 1879, he resumed law practice in New Orleans. A few years later he was appointed to the board of visitors at West Point by Pres. Cleveland, and was chosen its president. Re-elected governor in 1888, he increased his popularity with the best classes of society by his efforts to defeat the Louisiana Lottery Co., which was struggling to obtain an extension of its charter. In his message to the legislature in 1890 he attacked the lottery in most vigorous style, and when the bill was passed and presented for his signature he returned it with his veto, closing with a sentence that has become historic: "At no time and under no circumstance shall I permit one of my hands to aid in degrading that which the other was lost in seeking to uphold—the honor of my native state." In 1892 Gov. Nicholls was made chief-justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, which position he still holds. He was married, in 1860, to Caroline L. Guion.

WILTZ, Louis Alfred, twenty-second governor of Louisiana (1880–81), was born in the city of New Orleans, Jan. 21, 1843, son of J. B. Theophile and Louise Irene (Villanueva) Wiltz. His paternal ancestors were among the first German settlers in Louisiana; his mother belonged to a noble Spanish family, her father, Thomas Barrosso Villanueva, having come to this country with the Spanish army. He attended public schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he took a position in a commercial house. When only eighteen he enlisted as a private in the New Orleans artillery, but was soon made captain of company E in the Chalmette regiment, which was ordered to Fort Jackson, where Wiltz did efficient service. He was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. After this, until the close of the war, he was in active service in the Mississippi department, being stationed at Franklin. Soon after this he re-entered commercial life, and began his political career, becoming a member of the parish and state central committees of the Democratic party. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature, and, although it was in that year one of the most corrupt bodies that ever assembled in the state, Mr. Wiltz came out of it with an untarnished reputation; this same year he was made a member of the city common council, school director, and a member and president of the board of aldermen. Mr. Wiltz was twice elected mayor of New Orlans; but the first time was counted out by political trickery; in 1872 he was seated without opposition. In 1874 he was returned to the legislature; in 1875 was elected speaker of the house and subsequently was president of the constitutional convention. In 1876 he was a nominee for the office of governor, but Francis T. Nicholls was the successful candidate; however, Mr. Mr. Wiltz became lieutenant-governor and president of the senate. In 1879 he was elected governor of Louisiana. Gov. Wiltz was married, in 1862, to Michael, daughter of Charles Gueriniere Bienvenu, a planter of St. Martinville, on Bayou Teche. They had seven children, of whom five are living. His death, which occurred Oct. 16, 1881, threw the whole state into mourning. He left a brilliant record of unselfish and untiring devotion to his state. In his military life he was enthusiastic, brave and faithful; his political acts were prompted by a desire to benefit Louisiana, and in all things he gave entire satisfaction to his constituents.

McENERY, Samuel Douglas, twenty-third governor of Louisiana (1881–88), was born at Monroe, La., May 28, 1837, brother of John McEnery, nineteenth governor. He was educated at Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Ala.; the Naval Academy at Annapolis; the University of Virginia, and the State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., taking his last degree in 1859. He then removed to Missouri, intending to make his home in that state; but after a year's residence returned. When the civil war began he joined the volunteer company known as the Pelican Greys, of which he was elected lieutenant; in 1862 he received a commission as lieutenant in the regular Confederate army; served under Magruder in Virginia, and then was placed in charge of a camp of instruction near Trenton, La. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession, by which he acquired a competence. He was offered a number of political and judicial offices, but declined them all until 1879, when he consented to be nominated for the office of lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Louis A. Wiltz. On the death of Gov. Wiltz, he succeeded him as chief executive, and on the expiration of the term was regularly elected in 1884. He was a candidate for re-election in 1888, but was defeated by Francis T. Nicholls, who gracefully recognized the ability of his opponent by appointing him associate justice of the state supreme court for the term of twelve years. In 1892 he was nominated for governor by the Democratic party, but was defeated by the anti-Lottery party; in 1896 was nominated for senator by Democratic caucus at the session of the legislature, and was elected, succeeding Hon. N. C. Blanchard. His opponent was Walter Denegre, candidate of the Republicans, Populists and a Democratic faction known as the Citizens' League. Mr. McEnery took his seat March 4, 1897. He is a strong advocate of free silver.

FOSTER, Murphy James, twenty-fifth governor of Louisiana (1892–1900), was born at Franklin, on the Teche, St. Mary's parish, La., Jan. 12, 1849, From the high school at Franklin he went to Washington and Lee University, Virginia; thence, two

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years later, to Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1870. Returning to Louisiana, he was graduated in the law department of Tulane University in 1871, and practiced his profession with brilliant success. He entered political life in 1876, being elected to the house of representatives from his native parish, but being prevented from taking his seat by the Kellogg government. In 1880 he was elected to the state senate from the 10th district, and served continuously in that body until elected governor. More than once he declined to represent his district in congress, and in 1890 he declined the position of associate justice of the supreme court of the state, tendered by Gov. Nicholls. In 1890 the Louisiana Lottery Co. offered the state an annual license tax of $1,250,000 in return for an extension of its charter, and being backed by most of the influential newspapers of the state and by experienced politicians, it was in a fair way to accomplish its purpose. A vigorous campaign resulted, the anti-Lottery party in the legislature being led by Foster, who was acknowledged to be the best debater and parliamentarian in that body. The legislature finally decided to submit the proposition to the people at the next general election, and the anti-Lottery party prepared for a vigorous campaign, nominating Foster as its candidate for governor. He made a thorough canvass of the state, and as a result the Lottery Co. was defeated and he was placed in the executive chair, having received 79,270 votes, against 46,739 cast for McEnery, the regular Democratic candidate. Gov. Foster was re-elected in 1896.

RODENBOUGH, Theophilus Francis, soldier, was born at Easton, Pa., Nov. 5, 1838, son of Charles and Emily (Cauffman) Rodenbough. He was educated at private schools, with a course of mathematics and English literature at Lafayette College (1856–57). Upon the outbreak of the civil war Pres. Lincoln appointed him (March 27, 1861) second lieutenant, 2d U. S. dragoons. He served in 1861-62 as post adjutant and quartermaster U. S. Cavalry School of Practice, Carlisle, Pa., and with his regiment in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac (1862–64). He was promoted first lieutenant (May 14, 1861), and captain (2d cavalry) July 17, 1862; he was slightly wounded and had two horses shot under him at Beverly ford, Va. (June 9, 1863), the great cavalry fight of the war, in which nearly 20,000 Federal and Confederate cavalry crossed sabres. He commanded his regiment at Gettysburg, having two horses killed in that desperate battle; was severely wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 1864, and again, while in command of his regiment, losing his right arm and having his horse killed at the battle of the Opequan, Virginia, Sept. 19, 1864. Upon the recommendation of Gen. Sheridan, he was granted leave of absence from the regular army to accept the colonelcy of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, and, July, 1865, by direction of the president, was assigned, with the rank of brigadier-general, to command a brigade, consisting of regulars and volunteers and the district of Clarksburg, W. Va. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Oct. 31, 1865. After serving during the winter of 1865–66 as inspector-general U. S. forces in Kansas and the territories, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, and with the 2d cavalry at Fort Harker, Kan., upon the reorganization of the army he was appointed major, July 28, 1866, of the new 42d U. S. infantry, commanding it and the posts of Plattsburg and Madison Barracks, N. Y., 1866–69; also served on various boards for the selection of a magazine gun, the examination of officers, and investigation of the case of the first colored cadet at West Point. He received brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious services" at the battles of the Opequan, Todd's Tavern, and Cold Harbor, Va., and the congressional medal of honor "for distinguished gallantry in action at Trevillian station, Va.," and was, at his own request, retired from active service, Dec. 15, 1870, "with the full rank (colonel of cavalry) of the command held when wounded." In recommending this officer for his highest brevet, Gen. Sheridan reported to the war department that "Col. Rodenbough was one of the most gallant and valuable young officers under my command in the cavalry corps, army of the Potomac. He was constantly in the field with his regiment, the 2d U. S. cavalry, a portion of the time in command of it, from the spring of 1862 up to the time of his being wounded whilst gallantly leading his regiment at the battle of the Opequan, Sept. 9, 1864." Gen. Rodenbough is the author of several military and historical works, entitled "From Everglade to Cañon with the Second Dragoons"; "Afghanistan; or, the Anglo-Russian Dispute"; "Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor"; "Sabre and Bayonet," and "Autumn Leaves from Family Trees." He was, in 1871, deputy governor of the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C., assistant inspector-general of the state of New York, 1880–82, and is at present (1900) a vice-president of the Military Service Institution of the United States and (since 1890) superintendent of elections, city of New York. He was married, Sept. 1, 1868, to Elinor Frances, daughter of the late Passed Midshipman James Foster, and granddaughter of the late Rear-Adm. John Berrien Montgomery, U. S. N. They have had three children: Mary McCullagh, James Foster and Nina.

EVANS, Anthony Walton White, civil engineer, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 31, 1817, eldest son of Thomas and Mary (White) Evans. His mother was a daughter of Gen. Anthony Walton White, of revolutionary fame. In 1836 he was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., and was then employed for seven years on the Erie canal enlargement. From 1845 until 1850 he was engaged as resident engineer on the construction of the Harlem railroad under Allen Campbell as chief engineer. In 1850 he went to Chili to construct the Copiapo railroad and Mr. Evans accompanied him as one of his principal assistants. On the completion of this road, in 1853, he made an extended trip through Europe examining public works, and then was called to Peru as chief engineer of the Arica and Tacna railroad. In 1856 he was requested by the Peruvian government to take charge of the construction of a railroad from Santiago to Valparaiso, but declined the position and returned to the United States. In the same year he was recalled to Chili as chief engineer of the southern railway until 1859. He was also engaged as chief and consulting engineer of the Copiapo railroad extension. In 1860, his health being impaired by yellow fever, the anxiety produced by three revolutions and the taking by storm of three towns in which he resided, and by his labors and exposures in a tropical climate, he returned to the United States and established his home at New Rochelle, N. Y. From 1862 until 1865 he was employed by the U. S. government as engineer of the harbor defenses of New York, and in 1866 was commissioned by the secretary of the interior to establish standards for the railroads to the Pacific

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coast. During this period and to the end of his life he conducted an extensive business as purchasing agent for railway supplies for a large number of South American governments and corporations and for the government of New Zealand. He was also engaged as consulting engineer in many important railway and building enterprises, both public and private, in those countries. Among the structures designed by him was the celebrated Verrugas viaduct on the Lima and Oroya railroad in Peru, which was an iron bridge across a chasm 252 feet deep and 500 feet wide, at an elevation of 5,836 feet above sea level. This was built in 1872 and destroyed by floods in 1889. A firm believer in the superiority of American rolling stock for railroads, Mr. Evans was instrumental in the introduction of our locomotives and cars into many foreign countries, including some of the British provinces. He took great interest in the matter of a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and favored the San Blas route rather than the Panama or Nicaragua. Both personally and by correspondence he had extensive intercourse with both scientists and men of business in all parts of the world, and he possessed a fine collection of rare books and works of art. A forcible and luminous writer, he contributed frequently to the "Proceedings" of technical societies and published several pamphlets on subjects of public interest, over the signature of "Quid Rides." He was made a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Dec. 4, 1867, and of the English Institution of Civil Engineers, Dec. 8, 1870. He was also a member of the American Geographical Society; the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and of the Society of the Cincinnati, by virtue of his descent from Gen. White. He was married to the daughter of John C. Zimmerman, who was for many years the consul general of Holland in New York. His wife and two sons died before him and one daughter survived him. Mr. Evans died in New York city, Dec. 28, 1886.

DUANE, James Chatham, military engineer, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., June 30, 1824. He was the great-grandson of James Duane, one of the delegates from New York to the first Continental congress, a prominent member of the committee that drafted the Constitution of the United States, the first mayor of New York city after its evacuation by the British and later appointed to a judgeship by Pres. Washington, who was his warm personal friend. Duane street in New York city was named after him. The subject of this sketch was graduated at Union College in 1844; then entered the Military Academy at West Point and was graduated third in his class on July 1, 1848, and was assigned to the corps of engineers, in which he served through all the grades and became chief of engineers and brigadier-general U. S. army on Oct. 14, 1886. At the age of sixty-four he was retired on June 30, 1888. During the first years of his military life he was engaged on miscellaneous work with the engineer corps; in 1858 was made instructor in engineering at West Point Academy, and in 1859-61 was its treasurer. On the breaking out of the civil war, being then a major of engineers, he was ordered to Fort Pickens and then to Washington where he spent the winter of 1861 in drilling the engineer battalion and constructing bridge equipage for the army. As chief engineer of the army of the Potomac, he rendered distinguished service in 1862 and 1864, receiving the brevet rank of colonel for the campaign from the Rapidan to the James and brigadier-general for gallantry before Petersburg. After the war (from 1865 until 1873) he was engaged on the board of engineers for the defence of the harbors of New York and eastern ports and his ideas and suggestions were extensively utilized. He also served for a number of years as a member of the lighthouse board and as engineer of three lighthouse districts, as such, building many important structures in which he introduced a number of novel and important features. His investigations on the transmission of sound were highly commended by John Tyndall, and he made the first practical application of steam whistles as fog signals. On his retirement from the army Gen. Duane was appointed a member of the New York aqueduct commission which had charge of the new conduit and large dam for the increased water supply of the city. He was president of this commission until his death. He was made an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on Nov. 20, 1886. In 1850 he was married to Harriet W., daughter of Gen. Henry Brewerton, corps of engineers, U. S. army, and superintendent of the military academy. Gen. Duane died Nov. 7, 1897.

LINCOLN, Lowell, merchant, was born in Boston, Mass., June 28, 1836, son of Ezra and Chastine (Hartwell) Lincoln. His father, a native of Hingham, Mass., was a printer and publisher by occupation. The Lincoln family is an old one in Massachusetts, and derives descent from Samuel Lincoln, who emigrated shortly after 1637. Among its distinguished representatives were Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of revolutionary fame; Levi Lincoln, attorney-general in the cabinet of Pres. Jefferson, and sixth governor of Massachusetts, and his sons, Levi Lincoln, eleventh governor of Massachusetts, and Enoch Lincoln, fourth governor of Maine. Lowell Lincoln was educated at the common schools of Boston, and at the English High School, where he completed the course in 1851. After another year in the employ of his brother, Ezra Lincoln, a civil engineer, who was also assistant treasurer of the United States in Boston, appointed by Abraham Lincoln, he entered the employ of Lawrence, Stone & Co., agents for large eastern manufacturers' cotton and woolen mills. With them he remained for four years, mastering the business in all its details, and in 1856 accepted a position in the house of James M. Beebe, of Boston, the largest dry-goods jobber in the United States. He became a partner in the commission firm of E. R. Mudge & Co., agents for the Washington mills, and other large manufacturing concerns in 1859, and after nine more years in Boston, was placed in charge of their branch in New York city. In this position he continued until 1880, when the firm of Joy, Lincoln & Motley was organized, but upon its dissolution, in 1885, he joined the present firm of Catlin & Co., to whom he brought the business of the former concern. They are agents for many large cotton mills, with an annual business of $10,000,000. Mr. Lincoln is a director of the German-American Insurance Co., and the Mechanics' National Bank of New York, and a trustee in the Greenwich Savings Bank. He is a member of the Union League and Merchants' clubs; the New England Society, and the New York chamber of commerce. On Dec. 22, 1863, he was married to Clara A., daughter of Loring Lothrop, a prominent educator of Boston, and descendant of Mark Lothrop, a native of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1644. They have two sons, Lowell and Ezra Lincoln, both Harvard graduates and residents of New York City, and one daughter, Clara, wife of James P. Lee, of the New York bar.

Lowell Lincoln.

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SEMMES, Thomas Jenkins, jurist, was born at Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 16, 1824, son of Raphael and Matilda (Jenkins) Semmes, of French and English descent. He began his studies at a primary school in Georgetown, and at the age of eleven entered Georgetown College, where he was graduated in 1842. He took first honors during the last three years, for which he was awarded a silver medal. He then studied law, entering Harvard Law School after one year in the office of Clement Cox, Georgetown. He was admitted to the bar in Washington D. C., in the year 1845, passing his examination before Chief-Justice Cranch and his asssociate justices, Morsell and Dunlop. He began the practice of his profession in Washington, in partnership with Walter D. Davidge, grandson of Chief-Justice Dorsey, of Maryland, and Dr. Davidge, of Baltimore. In December, 1850, he removed to New Orleans. The civil law of Louisiana being different from the common law, he was compelled to study for three months in order to qualify himself for admission to the bar of that state. He was subjected to an examination by a committee of the bar, appointed by the supreme court of the state, and was admitted to practice in February, 1851. In 1853 he formed a partnership with Matthew Edwards, who had been one of his classmates at Harvard. This copartnership was promptly dissolved, as a result of the aggressive attitude of Judge Semmes (campaign of 1855) against the Know-nothing party, and in defense of Roman Catholicism. He was next made secretary of the Democratic state central committee and elected from the first ward of New Orleans to the lower house of the legislature. In 1858 he was appointed by Pres. Buchanan U. S. district attorney for Louisiana. He was afterwards in private conversation criticized by the president for entering a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Gen. Walker for conducting unlawful expeditions against Nicaragua, after a disagreement of the jury, before which conclusive evidence of guilt had been adduced; but he convinced the president that further prosecution would be useless. The district-attorneyship was resigned by him in 1859, that he might accept the attorney-generalship of his state. He entered into office in January, 1860, and a year later was elected a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession, Jan. 26, 1861. In September, 1861, Pres. Davis consulted Judge Semmes regarding suspension of specie payment by the state banks, this medium interfering with the circulation of Confederate currency. Suspension would have caused a forfeiture of bank charters; but the attorney-general asked the legislature for instructions, and that body passed the matter over without comment. In November, 1861, Judge Semmes was elected to the Confederate senate, and took his seat at Richmond in February, 1862. He was member of the finance and judiciary committees and the joint committee on flag and seal, and one of the authors of the famous "Tax in Kind" bill; he prepared the bill under the instructions of the committee. One of his reports, made while a member of the flag and seal committee, was considered unsurpassed as an example of scholarly attainment in forensic debate, and its inquiry into glyptics aroused unusual interest. In March, 1865, Sen. Semmes, with his wife, left Richmond for Alabama, returning to New Orleans after the war and resuming the practice of his profession. He was the recognized head of the Louisiana bar. In 1879 he was made a member of the state constitutional convention, delivering the best speech made on that occasion; defending the maintenance of the pledge of 1874, contained in the consolidation act of that year, that the "consolidated bonds" should be paid in full. In the state constitutional convention of 1898 he was chairman of the judiciary committee and greatly instrumental in causing the adoption of the provisions on suffrage. He was for many years president of the school board of New Orleans. In January, 1850, he was married to Myra E., daughter of William Knox, planter and banker, and of Anna O. Lewis, a member of the distinguished Lewis and Fairfax families, related to the Washingtons of Virginia. The nobility of his character was well expressed in the admonition of his will: "Be kind to those among my debtors who may need your kindness." He died in New Orleans, La., June 23, 1899.

CALKINS, Norman A., educator and author, was born at Gainesville, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1822, son of Elisha D. Calkins, a pioneer settler of that town. His first American ancestor settled in New London, Conn., in 1651. He passed his youth on a farm; began his education in a country district school at four years of age, and continued it in a classical school. At the age of eighteen he became a teacher at Castile, and later at Gainesville, where he was ultimately principal of the Central School. In 1845 he was elected superintendent of schools of his native town, and re-elected in 1846. He resigned in the autumn of 1846, on his removal to New York city, and for many years following conducted teachers' institutes in New York and the adjoining states. In 1862 he was elected assistant superintendent of schools in New York city, and continued to hold this office, now designated as superintendent of primary schools. In 1864 he was appointed instructor in methods and principles of education in the Saturday Normal School, and remained in this work until the Saturday session was discontinued, in 1882, eleven years after its transfer to the Normal College. Prof. Calkins became a member of the National Education Association in 1871; a life member in 1879; was treasurer 1883, 1884 and 1885, and president in 1886; president of the department of school superintendence in 1883; was chairman of the board of trustees from 1886, and a member of the National Council of Education from its organization in 1881. In 1891 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Marietta College, Ohio. He contributed extensively to the leading educational periodicals, and for ten years published "The Student," which was used as a school reader, and furnished fresh reading matter every month. He was the author of "Primary Object Lessons" (1861, 50th ed. revised and enlarged 1870, Spanish ed. 1879); "Phonic Charts" (1869); collaborated with Henry Kiddle and Thomas F. Harrison in "How to Teach: A Graded Course of Instruction and Manual of Methods" (1873). He selected and classified "Prang's Natural History Series" (1873), and wrote the accompanying "Manual"; also, "Aids for Object-Teaching, Trades and Occupations," with plates (1877); "Natural History Series for Children" (1877); "Manual of Object-Teaching" (1881); "From Blackboard to Books" (1883), and "Ear and Voice Training" (1886). He died in New York city, Dec. 22, 1895.

SCRANTON, Joseph Hand, manufacturer, was born in East Guilford, now Madison, Conn., June 28, 1813, a descendant of John Scranton, of Guildford, Surrey, England, who was one of the founders of the Puritan colony of Guilford, Conn..

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in 1639. The Scrantons were a hardy race, and were brave, determined and inventive as well. In the old country they had taken part in making the history of their times, and thriving in the new world, they became known as prosperous farmers, builders and masters of ships, builders of wharves, lighthouses and breakwaters, pillars of the church and captains in the French and Indian and revolutionary wars. Joseph H. Scranton went to New Haven when a boy, and after a short experience as clerk in a business house removed to Augusta, Ga., where his relative, Daniel Hand, later celebrated for his charities, was engaged in business. Within a few years, and while still hardly more than a youth, he took his place as head of a commercial house in that city, and in ten years' time amassed what in those days was considered an ample fortune. It was during this period that he made his first investments in the Lackawanna valley, Pa., investments that were of moderate amount compared with the sums he was instrumental in bringing there to develop the resources of the region. His cousin, Col. George Whitefield Scranton, began the business of smelting iron at the village of Slocum (subsequently called Scranton) in 1840, and seven years later Joseph H. Scranton left the South to take up his residence in the same place. Coal and iron ore abounded in that region, but everything else was lacking, especially a market for anything that could be manufactured. The labors of Mr. Scranton and his associates soon wrought a marvelous change; mills and factories arose, mines were opened, villages came into existence with the incoming of workmen, and a large order for rails from the Erie railroad, then in process of construction, gave assurance that with better facilities for transportation, a most profitable business would be established. The first important product of the iron-works—the rails just mentioned, was hauled over rough mountain roads by ox-teams. The firm of Scrantons & Grant, organized in 1847, was succeeded in 1853 by that of Scrantons & Platt. In 1853, also, was organized the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co., Mr. Scranton holding the position of superintendent and general manager until 1858, when he became president, to remain at the head until his death. As a result of his remarkable talent for organization, one of the most extensive industries in the world was developed. Mr. Scranton was in one way or another identified with nearly every enterprise in the Lackawanna valley. He was resident director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad; president at one time of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad; director of the Sussex railroad of New Jersey; and of the Mount Hope Mineral Railroad Co.; director of the Mount Hope Mining Co., the Franklin Iron Co., the Dickinson Manufacturing Co., the Moosic Powder Co.; president of the Scranton Gas and Water Co., and of the First National Bank of Scranton from the time of its organization until his death, and director of the Scranton Trust Co. and Savings Bank. In addition, he was a director of several railroads in the West and interested in others. In 1867 he was appointed by congress a member of the first board of commissioners of the Union Pacific railroad, a position for which he was admirably fitted by his years of practical experience in railroad affairs. The mighty industries of central Pennsylvania, which he had so important a part in creating, and the thriving city on the Lackawanna, the third in population in the state, which bears his family name, remain imperishable monuments. Mr. Scranton was married at Scranton, in 1849, to a Miss Platt. She bore him two daughters. In 1872, with his wife and one of his daughters, Mr. Scranton made a voyage to Europe for the benefit of his health, and, on June 6th of that year, died at Baden Baden. His remains were interred in Dunmore cemetery, at Scranton, and all business was suspended in the city on that day. A memorial sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cattel, of Lafayette College in the course of which he said: "I know not of how many companies he was president or manager or director, or of what great public interests he was the guiding spirit; but I do know that he was a Christian man and for many years was the superintendent of the Sabbath-school of his church, and that he was a man whose success in all the things that men most desire and for which they strive and toil was conspicuous."

DE VARONA, Ignatius M., civil engineer, was born in Puerto Principe, Cuba, Feb. 4, 1842, son of Ignatius M. and Angela M. (de Agüero) de Varona. Both parents belonged to the oldest and most distinguished families in Cuba. He was admitted to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1860, and was graduated with the degree of C.E. in 1863, subsequently completing his education in Europe. After some miscellaneous work, he was engaged for the extension of the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe railroad, Cuba, which was planned and built under his direction, and was chief engineer of that railroad when the ten year's revolution (1868–78) broke out in Cuba, in which he took a prominent part from its inception, his professional knowledge, influence and untiring energy rendering his services particularly valuable. He perfected and at great personal risk carried out the plan which gave the patriots control of the above important railroad line; and charged with the protection of the landing of the Galvanic expedition, erected at Guanaja the trenches under cover of which the Spanish attack was repulsed and the entire cargo of arms and ammunition successfully landed and delivered to the Cuban forces. Sent abroad by the revolutionary committee, he ran the Spanish blockade, safely reaching Nassau, then the site of an important revolutionary centre, and from there went to the United States, where his labors for the advancement of the Cuban cause, and especially to forward arms and ammunition to the Cuban patriots, were as constant as efficient. In this patriotic task he visited many of the Antilles and South America twice, having the second time full charge of the ill-fated Virginius, then on its first and successful expedition. Later he went to Europe in the interests of the Cuban cause. In 1877 he acted as consulting engineer, and later as government inspector on contracts for some docks and bridges for the West Indies. At the end of the ten years' war he went to Cuba to settle the family estate, and was placed in charge of the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe railroad, which had been seized as practically wrecked by the government during the war. He was engaged in the reconstruction of this road for nearly three years. In 1882, under Mayor Seth Low's administration, Mr. de Varona received an appointment in the engineering bureau of the Brooklyn department of city works, being assigned to take charge of the surveys for and study of the extension of the water-works east of Rockville Centre. The energy and thoroughness displayed in the conduct of this work early secured him the absolute confidence of the Brooklyn municipal authorities—a confidence which is unimpaired in spite of the frequent political changes that have taken place. In 1894 he was appointed by Commr. A. T. White, engineer of water supply,

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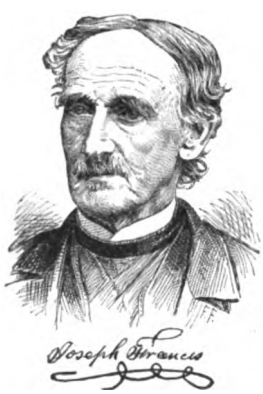
a position which he still holds. Among his reports and documents are: "Report on Future Extension of Water Supply for the City of Brooklyn" (1896) and "History and Description of the Brooklyn Water Works" (1896), the latter being exhaustive in its treatment and unexcelled by any similar work. The value and extent of his labors long ago secured Mr. de Varona a prominent place among leading hydraulic engineers. Although mainly engaged in Brooklyn, he has also done considerable professional work as consulting engineer for Albany, Newport News, Jersey City and elsewhere, as well as for private firms and corporations. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the Brooklyn Club; the Democratic Club, and of other organizations. He has been married twice, and has six children.

FRANCIS, Joseph, inventor, was born in Boston, Mass., March 12, 1801, son of Thomas and Margaret Francis. He was apprenticed to a relative, who was commandant of the navy yard at Boston, and at the age of eleven produced a life-saving boat of his own devising, for which he had no model, as nothing of the kind existed. This had the bow and stern filled with cork to make it buoyant, and even when full of water held up four men. In 1816 he built an improved lifeboat, and in 1819 exhibited a fast life-saving rowboat at the first fair of the Mechanics' Institute, Boston, receiving "honorable mention as an inventor." In 1815–20 he was a page (the only one) in the state senate chamber. In 1825 Mr. Francis completed a boat, with cork in the bow and stern and air chambers along the sides and under the thwarts, while the bottom was perforated like a sieve. This was exhibited in New York city, to which place Mr. Francis removed, and in Philadelphia, and the success attending the severe tests to which it was subjected brought the inventor orders from all parts of the world, and for craft of all kinds. In 1829 he constructed life-boats for the U. S. vessels Santee and Alabama. Among other inventions was a boat, built in sections, which could be easily taken apart and transported; a boat built of narrow strips of cedar, nailed edge to edge, and requiring no caulking; a hydrogen life-boat, having copper tubes in the interior filled with hydrogen gas; and a life-launch, capable of carrying seventy-five persons. By 1841 all government vessels and nearly all merchant vessels sailing from New York city had been provided with his life-boats. In 1838 he projected a covered car or boat, by which persons could be landed from a wreck, and in 1841 completed it; but, as it was shattered in the first trial, he decided to try metal instead of wood. Giving the business of manufacturing wooden vessels into other hands, he devoted a year to experiments, and by means of an hydraulic press and heavy dies, invented by himself, discovered how to corrugate iron and other metal plates and to stiffen them in such a manner that a light but pefectly strong boat could be made. Eventually, galvanized iron was used exclusively, and to him is due the credit of introducing the era of iron ship-building. Meanwhile—1842–43 he had been made a member of the General International Shipwreck Society of Europe and presented with a medal, and had formed a branch society in the United States. In 1843 the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co. (Novelty Iron Works), New York city, obtained a joint interest in the manufacture of Mr. Francis' inventions, which eventually included pontoon wagons and other military appliances, more than twenty-five of which were life-saving. In 1847 he completed an improved life-car, with space for five adults; but it was not until Jan. 12, 1850, that it was first tested. On that day the British emigrant ship Ayrshire was stranded on Squan beach, N. J., in a blinding snow-storm, and the Francis life-car, which had been sent to that spot for trial, was brought into use, and the 200 passengers were saved. Within four years 2,500 lives and a large amount of valuable cargo had been saved by Francis' life-boats and cars, these being in use in nearly every part of the world. The "Ayrshire car," as the first one came to be called, was presented by the inventor to the National Museum at Washington in 1885. Mr. Francis spent eight years (1855–63) in Europe, busily engaged in patenting and introducing his inventions and in helping to construct factories for their production, as at Liverpool and Woolwich, England; at Hamburg, Germany, and in Russia; governments, as well as private corporations, being eager to secure the use of his patents. A steamship, built in sections, an order from the emperor of Russia, was transported over the Ural mountains and put together at the Caspian sea for use on that body of water. This work required two years and a large expenditure of money. While in Europe he perfected another important invention, that of stop-corrugation. He was knighted by the emperor of France and the czar of Russia, and received from other dignitaries and scientific societies many medals and diplomas. For some years after his return he lived in Minneapolis, Minn., and at Toms River, N. J. Efforts to wrest from him the honor of having invented the life-car were made by Capt. Douglass Ottenger, of the revenue marine service, and were finally defeated in 1883 in an investigation ordered by Mr. Francis. In 1888 a joint resolution, tendering him the thanks of congress and authorizing the president to cause a gold medal to be prepared, brought him recognition from the national government, and in April, 1890, the medal was placed in his hands by Pres. Harrison. This medal, the largest ever bestowed by congress, was designed by St. Gaudens, and cost nearly $6,000. In April, 1892, the aged inventor was introduced to the U. S. senate, by unanimous consent of that body—an unusual honor. Mr. Francis was a life member of the American Institute and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston. Besides contributions to periodicals, he was the author of "Life-saving Appliances" (1885). He was married in Boston to Ellen Creamer, daughter of a well-known merchant of Salem, Mass., who bore him a son, Isaac Pickford. Mr. Francis died at Cooperstown, N. Y., May 10, 1893. He was buried in Minneapolis.



McCREA, Jane, was born at Bedminster (now Lamington), Somerset co., N. J., in 1753, second daughter of Rev. James McCrea, a Presbyterian clergyman of Scotch descent, whose father, William McCrea, was an elder in a church near Newark. Her brother, with whom she lived at Fort Edward, N. Y., after the death of her father, warmly espoused the American cause at the outbreak of the revolutionary war. Naturally, therefore, he was opposed to her betrothal to Lieut. David Jones, an officer in Burgoyne's army. In July, 1777, not long before the surrender of Burgoyne, she went to visit a Tory friend (Mrs. McNeal), who was suddenly warned that Indians were prowling in the vicinity, and she must take refuge in Fort Miller. On the 27th a body of soldiers was sent as an escort, but fell into an ambuscade, and before the survivors could rescue the women, they had been mounted on horseback and

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carried away by the Indians. Three bullets, intended for the savages, missed them and killed Miss McCrea, whereupon one of the Indians paused in his flight and scalped her. Her body was secured by her brother, and buried near Fort Edward; but the scalp was carried into the British camp as a trophy by its taker, the Wyandotte, Le Loup. Burgoyne refused to punish the latter, and both Lieut. Jones and his brother, Capt. Jones, in disgust, asked for a discharge, which being denied them, they deserted, having first secured the scalp from the Indians. They retired into the Canadian wilderness, and remained there many years, David leading a lonely and melancholy life and brooding continually over his early sorrow. He kept the dismal relic of his sweetheart locked in his room, and often expressed the wish that it might be buried with him when he died.

WEEKS, Stephen Beauregard, historian and educator, was born in Pasquotank county, N. C., Feb. 2, 1865. His family is of English origin, and was seated in Perquimans county, N. C., as early as 1727, where Thomas Weekes, "gentleman" and "school teacher" (died 1764), was from time to time a member of the provincial assembly, sheriff of the county, a justice of the quorum and entry taker and in 1759 receiver of vacant lands for Lord Granville. Dr. Weeks received his preparatory training at the Horner School, Henderson, N. C.; was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1886; spent two years more in that institution, doing post-graduate work in English, German and Latin; received A.M. in 1887, and Ph.D. in 1888, and in 1887–88 was tutor in English there. He was honorary Hopkins scholar in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., where he spent three years in post-graduate work in history, English and economics; he received Ph.D. from that institution in 1891. He accepted the professorship of history and political science in Trinity College, North Carolina, and served two years, 1891–93. He revised and extended the courses in his department, aroused interest in and began to make collections of historical material for the library, and organized the Trinity College Historical Society, which now publishes an annual volume of its papers. Not being in sympathy with the president, he resigned his position, and returned to Baltimore, where a year was spent in private work as fellow by courtesy in Johns Hopkins University. In June, 1894, he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the U. S. bureau of education in Washington, D. C.; but is now (1900) in the Indian school service. Dr. Weeks participated in the reorganization of the North Carolina Historical Society, and was its secretary, 1887–88. In 1896 he became one of the founders of the Southern History Association, with headquarters in Washington; is one of the editors of its "Publications," and has contributed much to its pages. He has also contributed to the "Magazine of American History," "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," "Yale Review," "American Historical Review," "Political Science Quarterly," "Studies in History and Political Science of Johns Hopkins University," "Papers and Reports of the American Historical Association," and to the "Reports of the U. S. Commissioner of Education." His published monographs include: "Press of North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century" (1891); "Lost Colony of Roanoke" (1891); "Religious Development in the Province of North Carolina" (1892); "Church and State in North Carolina" (1893); "General Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West" (1894); "History of Negro Suffrage in the South" (1894); "Bibliography of the Historical Literature of North Carolina" (1895); "Libraries and Literature in North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century" (1896); "Southern Quakers and Slavery" (1896); "University of North Carolina in the Civil War" (1896); "American Learned and Educational Societies" (1896); "Anti-Slavery Sentiment in the South" (1898); "Beginnings of the Common School System in the South" (1898). He has a history of the educational life of the southern states during the civil war in press, and an exhaustive "Index to the North Carolina Colonial and State Records" nearly ready. He has been collecting materials relating to the history and biography of his native state for more than fifteen years, and has secured more than 2,000 books and pamphlets. This is, without question, the most complete private collection of North Caroliniana in existence, and, with the exception of newspapers and public documents, has no rivals among the public libraries. Dr. Weeks was married, first, to Mary Lee, daughter of Rev. Joseph Bonaparte Martin (1824–97); second, to Sadie Mangum Leach, niece of Gen. James Madison Leach, and granddaughter of Willie P. Mangum, U. S. senator from North Carolina and president of the senate.

COKE, Thomas, clergyman, was born at Brecon, South Wales, Sept. 6, 1747. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1772 became mayor of his native town. While officiating in that capacity he studied theology, and subsequently obtained a curacy at Petherton. In 1776, upon becoming acquainted with John Wesley, he joined the Methodists, and was appointed superintendent of the London district and president of the Irish conference (1780–82). He was ordained bishop of the church in the United States by Wesley in 1784, and upon his arrival in New York city he (Dec. 27) ordained Asbury a bishop and joint superintendent of the American Methodist church. They attended the different conferences together until 1785, when Bishop Coke returned to England, and visited Wales, Ireland and Scotland. He then went to the West Indies, where he established his first mission, and labored there in 1788–89 and 1792–93. His last and ninth visit to the United States was in 1803. The same year he established a mission in Gibraltar, and from that time until 1808 traveled in the missionary cause. Upon the death of Wesley he was chosen secretary of the English conference, and published, in 1792, a "Life of Wesley," in conjunction with Dr. Whitehead and Mr. Moore. The "deed of declaration," providing for a settlement of the Methodist chapels of the conference, which was restricted to 100 preachers and their successors forever, was procured by the valuable assistance which Bishop Coke rendered to Wesley. He was the author of "A History of the West Indies"; "A Commentary of the Bible" (1807); "History of the Bible"; "The Preachers' Manual," and letters and discourses on biblical subjects. In 1814 he made his last voyage as a missionary—to Ceylon, and died at sea May 2d.

FARWELL, Nathan Allen, senator, was born at Unity, Me., Feb. 24, 1812, son of Henry and Margaret (Pattee) Farwell. At the age of twenty he taught school, and two years later removed to East Thomaston, where he engaged in lime-burning and ship-building. He went to sea, and became a master mariner and trader, an occupation he followed successfully several years. Mr. Farwell was originally a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he identified himself with it, and became a political power in Maine. He was elected state senator in 1853; re-elected in 1854, 1861–62, and served as president of the senate in 1861. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Baltimore in 1864, and during the same year was ap-

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pointed by Gov. Cony to fill the unexpired term of U. S. senator, left vacant by William Pitt Fessenden, who resigned to become secretary of the treasury under Pres. Lincoln. In 1866 Mr. Farwell was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention. He was president of the Rockland Marine Insurance Co. twenty-five years and the principal shareholder. He was married to Jerusha Glover, daughter of Benjamin Thomas, at Rockland, Me., Dec. 10, 1837. They had ten children, six of whom are living. Sen. Farwell died at Rockland, Me., Dec. 10, 1893.

RAWLE, William, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1788, son of William and Sarah Coates (Burge) Rawle. (See Vol. VII., p. 442.) He was a descendant in the fifth generation from Francis Rawle, who emigrated with his son, of the same name (see Vol. VI., p. 186), from Cornwall, England, to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1686. He was educated in the classical schools of Philadelphia and the College of New Jersey, Princeton. He studied law in his father's office in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1810. In the war of 1812 he saw service as captain of the 2d troop of the Philadelphia city cavalry. As did his father before him, he won a high reputation as an able lawyer, He was for many years a reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, preparing seventeen volumes of reports in association with Judge Thomas Sergeant ("Sergeant's and Rawle's Reports," 1814–28), as sole reporter five volumes ("Rawle's Reports," 1828–36), and one volume with Charles B. Penrose and Frederick Watts ("First Pennsylvania Reports," 1830). He took an active interest in the affairs of Philadelphia, and for several years was a member of the common council, serving for four years (1836–40) as its president. He was one of the founders, in 1824, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (of which his father was the first president), and was one of its vice-presidents from 1842 to 1851. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society. Like his father before him, he served as secretary and afterward as a director of the Library Co. of Philadelphia, and also for twenty years as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He was prominent in the social life of Philadelphia. He published "An Address Before the Law Academy of Philadelphia" (1835) and "An Address Before the Trustees of Lafayette College" (1836). He was married, Oct. 7, 1817, to Mary Anna, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Chew) Tilghman. Mrs. Rawle's father was a prominent lawyer in Pennsylvania, and once declined appointment as chief-justice of the state, in favor of his cousin, William Tilghman; her mother was a daughter of Benjamin Chew, chief-justice of the state for sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Rawle left a daughter, Elizabeth Tilghman Rawle, who was married to C. Wallace Brooke, of Philadelphia, lawyer; and a son, William Henry Rawle, also a lawyer. Mrs. Rawle died Feb. 4, 1878. Mr. Rawle died near Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1858.

William Rawle

RAWLE, William Henry, lawyer and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31, 1823, son of William and Mary Anna (Tilghman) Rawle. He was educated in the best schools of Philadelphia, and in 1841 he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, which institution gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1882. He studied law with his father; was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1844, and, as in the case of his father and grandfather, he became in due time one of its leaders. He rose to prominence almost immediately after beginning the practice of law, and pursued a singularly successful career, being retained as counsel in many important cases in the Philadelphia courts and elsewhere. In answer to the "emergency call" for volunteers in 1862 he saw some active service in the civil war in an artillery company, and again in 1863. He was vice-provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1865–73, and in 1880 became vice-chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia, which office he held until his death. As had his father and grandfather, he served as secretary and afterward as a director of the Library Co. of Philadelphia, and was a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was also a member of the board of directors of city trusts of Philadelphia, and was prominent in the social life of that city. Mr. Rawle was distinguished as a writer upon legal topics. Of his "Practical Treatise on the Law of Covenants for Title," four editions have been published since it first appeared in 1852, and it is cited as authority throughout the United States, England and the British colonies. In 1853 he published the third American edition of John W. Smith's "Law of Contracts," adding to it copious original notes. This work has gone through several editions, one of them having been edited, in 1856, by Chief-Justice George Sharswood, of the Pennsylvania supreme court. He also edited, in 1857, with notes, another English work of high authority, Joshua William's "Law of Real Property." This work has gone through several editions, edited by distinguished men, and is to-day a text-book in nearly every law school and law office in the United States. In 1868 Mr. Rawle published "Equity in Pennsylvania," a lecture, to which he appended "The Registrar's Book of Gov. William Keith's Court in Chancery." This work also is largely used as a text-book. Another lecture, "Some Contrasts in the Growth of Pennsylvania and English Law," was published in 1881, and attracted much attention in the United States and England. His others published were: "Oration at Unveiling of the Monument Erected by the Bar Association of the United States to Chief-Justice Marshall" (1884), delivered before both houses of congress, and "The Case of the Educated Unemployed" (1885), delivered before the Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Mr. Rawle was married, Sept. 13, 1849, to Mary Binney, daughter of Judge John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Horace Binney. She died May 26, 1861, and he was married, secondly, Oct. 7, 1869, to Emily, daughter of Gen. Thomas Cadwalader, of Trenton, N. J. By his first wife he had one son, who died in infancy, and two daughters. Mrs. Rawle died Nov. 24, 1892. Mr. Rawle died in Philadelphia, April 19, 1889.

William Henry Rawle

LANGDON, Woodbury, jurist and legislator, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1738, son of John and Mary (Hall) Langdon. His great-grandfather, Tobias Langdon, a native of Portsmouth, was married, in 1656, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Gibbins) Sherburne, and granddaughter of Ambrose Gibbins, gentleman, deputy-governor of the province of New Hampshire. His grandfather, Tobias Langdon, 2d, whose wife was Mary Hubbard, was a captain and a judge, and held many local offices of importance. Woodbury Langdon was educated at Samuel Hale's school, in his native town, and then entered the counting-house of Henry Sherburne. Later he made trading voyages and established himself as a merchant, amassing con-

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siderable wealth, and becoming the owner of property in England as well. On April 8, 1774, the general court appointed him a delegate to the Continental congress; the year following, unlike his brother, John, the statesman, he became unpopular by opposing war with England; but as time went on he changed his sentiments. To secure his foreign property he visited England soon after the war began, returning in 1777 by way of New York, and there was detained as a prisoner-at-large. On April 2, 1779, the general court elected Langdon and Nathaniel Peabody delegates to succeed Josiah Bartlett and John Wentworth, Jr.; on Sept. 3d took their seats, and on Nov. 3d were re-elected. On the 16th they were appointed delegates from New Hampshire to meet at Philadelphia commissioners from the other states to discuss measures for preventing further depreciation of the currency. On Nov. 9, 1780, he was again elected to congress, and served until Jan. 12, 1781. In December of the same year, and again on June 21, 1785, he was re-elected for one year, but in both instances declined. In February, 1786, he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Whipple, but declined. On June 22, 1782, he was appointed a puisne judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, though he had never had a legal education. In February, 1783, he resigned, but was requested by the legislature to continue, and accordingly served until June 14th of that year. On Feb. 13, 1786, he was again elected. Complaints having been made to the legislature that some of the judges had not held their courts as the law required, Langdon for himself accused that body of interfering with the business of the superior court and of refusing to grant the judges their salaries. In June, 1790, the lower house voted to impeach him, but further action was delayed; in December Pres. Washington and the senate appointed him one of three commissioners to settle the revolutionary accounts between the United States and the individual states, and in January, 1791, Judge Langdon resigned his seat on the bench. This action was not recognized by the legislature, however, and later both houses asked that he be removed; but their efforts failed. In 1796 and 1797 he was a candidate for representative in congress, but was unsuccessful, largely because he was an anti-Federalist. Judge Langdon was a member of the general court (legislature) for many years, serving in both houses, and as late as 1797. In 1781–85 he was in the senate, and several times acted as president *pro tem.* In December, 1782, he was appointed, together with Nathaniel Peabody and John Whipple, to deliver an address and vote of thanks to the French forces. In 1785 he declined an appointment as brigadier-general of militia, and in 1790 declined the appointment of commissioner of loans in New Hampshire for the United States. In 1787, while attending court, he received news that his house was on fire; nevertheless, he kept his seat, being deeply interested in the trial, and did not leave until it ended. On the same site he erected a building of brick, the only one in the town at that time, spending $30,000 in gold upon it. For size, decorations and architectural beauty it was unsurpassed in New England, and Washington mentioned it particularly in the diary he kept while on his visit to Portsmouth. After Judge Langdon's death it was sold to a relative, and in 1830 passed out of the family. It became a hotel; was burned and rebuilt, and for many years has been called the Rockingham. A fine octagonal dining-room has survived the conflagrations and changes, and is an object of interest to visitors. Judge Langdon subscribed liberally toward building the first market-house possessed by Portsmouth, and was a generous giver to St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he was a charter member. He was a man of singular personal beauty and exquisite charm of manner—family characteristics. He is also described as open and frank, but independent, bold, keen and sarcastic. "He was naturally inclined to be haughty and arbitrary; but his sense of what was right and his pride prevented him from doing intentional evil. . . . He had a strong, discriminating mind and great promptness and decision of character." He was married in Portsmouth, March 18, 1765, to Sarah, daughter of Judge Henry and Sarah (Warner) Sherburne. She bore him five sons and five daughters, four of whom died unmarried; the others married into the Eustis, Harris, Ladd, Roberts and Astor families. Judge Langdon died at Portsmouth, Jan. 13, 1805. A portrait, after Copley, hangs in the senate chamber at Concord.

HAYDEN, Horace Edwin, clergyman and author, was born at Catonsville, Md., Feb. 18, 1837, son of Hon. Edwin Parsons and Elizabeth (Hause) Hayden. His father was a well-known lawyer of Baltimore, and Ellicott City, Md.; his grandfather was Horace H. Hayden, M.D., of Baltimore, a noted scientist and one of the founders of the Baltimore Dental College, of which he was president. His four great-grandfathers served in the revolutionary war. He is also a descendant of William Hayden, of Connecticut (1630). Horace E. Hayden was educated at St. Timothy's Military Academy, Maryland, and at Kenyon College, Ohio. His father's death occurring in 1850, he left school, and went into business in Baltimore and in Philadelphia, where for some years he was employed with Gen. David B. Birney and others. In 1857 he began his studies at Kenyon College, but was later obliged to take up teaching, in order to defray the expenses of his education. On the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted early in the Confederate army, and served for nearly four years under Gens. James E. B. Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee, in the cavalry, and Gen. George W. C. Lee, in the infantry. After nearly four years' volunteer service, he was honorably discharged, being a Marylander, and continued his theological studies, which had been begun before the war. After being graduated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia (Protestant Episcopal), he was ordained deacon by his kinsman, Rt. Rev. John Johns, D.D., LL.D., of Virginia, 1867, and priest by Rt. Rev. F. M. Whittle, D.D., of Virginia, in 1868. He has been rector of Christ Church, Point Pleasant, Va.; St. John's Church, West Brownsville, Pa., and ever since 1879 has been assistant minister of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Having always been actively interested in historical researches, he has written many articles on this and like subjects, the most important being "Virginia Genealogies," 8vo., pp. 800 (1891). He has been since 1894 corresponding secretary of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and is president of the Luzerne County Humane Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He is an officer of the Sons of the Revolution; chaplain of Naval Order. Society 1812, and Military Order of Foreign Wars, and a member of the Colonial Wars, and Society of the Cincinnati and of numerous historical societies. For fourteen years he has been one of the examining chaplains of the diocese of central Pennsylvania. He is an honorary member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge 61, Pennsylvania. He received the degree of M.A., in 1886, from Kenyon College. Mr. Hayden was married, Nov. 30, 1868, to Catherine E., daughter of John A. and Charlotte M. (Davis) Byers. They have one child, Horace Edwin Hayden, Jr.

Horace E. Hayden

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BLAIR, Joseph Paxton, lawyer, was born at Columbus, Miss., Dec. 5, 1859, son of David Paxton and Elizabeth Armistead (Pope) Blair. The Blair family is Scotch-Irish, and coming to America in the first half of the eighteenth century, settled in Rockbridge county, Va. There the Blairs became related to the Paxtons, of the same origin, who emigrated about the same period. His father was born in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1815, and died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1898; his mother belonged to the Popes and Armisteads, historic families of Virginia. He was graduated M.A. at the University of Virginia in 1881; while a student there he was editor of the "College Magazine." Prior to the completion of his course he had been instructor in Latin and Greek in the Shenandoah Valley Academy at Winchester, Va. Afterward he taught mathematics for two years at the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), New Orleans, La. During this time he read law and attended the summer law lectures of John B. Minor at the University of Virginia. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced in New Orleans. He was a member of the firm of Leovy & Blair (1887–95), and from the latter date until the present (1899) has been one of the firm of Denegre, Blair & Denegre. In politics Mr. Blair is a Democrat, but by no means a partisan. He took part in the reform revolts of the Young Men's Democratic Association and of the Citizens' League. He is a member of the Boston Club. He was married, April 16, 1890, to Eugenie, daughter of John Kruttschnitt, German consul at New Orleans. They have one son.

J. P. Blair

SOLIS-COHEN, Jacob da Silva, laryngologist, was born in New York city, Feb. 28, 1838, eldest son of Myer David and Judith (da Silva Solis) Cohen. In 1840 his parents removed to Philadelphia, where his education began, and he was graduated at the Central High School in 1854. In 1857–58 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and in 1859 he became a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated M.D. in 1860; after which he served for some time as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital before beginning private practice. In the early part of the civil war Dr. Cohen was appointed assistant surgeon of the 26th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. In September, 1861, he was appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, and served in Com. Dupont's famous expedition to Port Royal, and subsequently with the south Atlantic blockading squadron until his resignation in January, 1864. Shortly thereafter he was appointed visiting surgeon to two military hospitals in Philadelphia—South Street and Turner's Lane; and at the former he performed one of the ninety-four successful ligations of the femoral artery done by army surgeons during the war. He left government service in 1865, and after a brief residence in New York city, returned to Philadelphia, January, 1866, and engaged in general practice, taking up laryngology as a specialty. In 1866 Dr. Cohen was appointed by the American Medical Association chairman of a committee to investigate the value of treatment by inhalation, and in 1867 published his first book, "Inhalation in the Treatment of Disease," which was followed by "Diseases of the Throat and Nasal Passages" (1872) and "Croup in its Relations to Tracheotomy" (1874). He has contributed to the proceedings of many of the important medical societies and to many medical journals. His paper, entitled "Does Excision of the Larynx Tend to the Prolongation of Life," read before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1883, took the ground that the operation in question was not justifiable in the treatment of cancer except under certain special circumstances; and he still maintains this view despite his own success in enabling a patient to breathe and talk for years without a tube, after total extirpation of the larynx. Sixteen years before this (1867) Dr. Cohen had successfully performed the first operation in Philadelphia of laryngotomy, or cutting open the larynx for the purpose of removing a tumor. In 1879 Dr. Cohen wrote "The Throat and the Voice" in the "Health Primer" series. To the "International Encyclopædia of Surgery" (1884–86) he contributed "Diseases and Injuries of the Œsophagus," and to the "American System of the Practice of Medicine" (1885) the chapters on diseases of the mouth, tongue, pharynx and œsophagus; also completing for the same work the articles on diseases of the larynx and trachea, left unfinished by the death of his friend, Dr. Elsberg. With Drs. Elsberg, Knight and Lefferts, he was for some years an editor of the "Archives of Laryngology." Of late years his contributions to medical literature have been almost exclusively confined to important new observations in the journals and occasional special work for encyclopedic systems of medicine. In 1867 Dr. Cohen commenced his teaching in Jefferson Medical College as lecturer on electro-therapeutics, and in 1869 he was formally appointed lecturer on diseases of the throat and chest. In 1871 he became Mütter lecturer to the College of Physicians, and delivered a course on the surgery of the air passages. He has been honorary professor of laryngology in Jefferson Medical College; professor of diseases of the throat and chest in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, of which he was one of the founders; senior physician to the Home for Consumptives, Philadelphia, since its establishment; consulting physician to the Jewish Hospital and to the Northern Medical Dispensary of Philadelphia; also visiting physician for many years to the German Hospital and to the hospital of Jefferson Medical College. He has delivered popular courses of lectures on scientific subjects at the Franklin Institute and at the Wagner Institute, of Philadelphia, and at the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N. J., opening one of the courses there in a series on acoustics, with illustrative experiments, repeated from Helmholz, Tindall and other experts. Dr. Cohen was vice-president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1878–87, and its president in 1887–89; a founder of the American Laryngological Association, and its president in 1880–82; president of the Northern Medical Association in 1875, and vice-president of the Philadelphia Pathological Society in 1876–83. He presided over one of the meetings of the section on diseases of the throat at the international medical congress of American physicians and surgeons in 1881, and was treasurer and member of the executive committee of the first congress. He is a fellow of the American Philosophical Society and of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He is an honorary member of the Neurological Association, of New York city; of the Société Française de Laryngologie, and of the British Association of Laryngology and Rhinology, and of other foreign organizations. In his earlier years Dr. Cohen was active in Jewish communal affairs, having been secretary of the Hebrew Education Society and secretary and vice-president of the Congregation Beth El Emeth, of which his father was a founder. He was married in Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1875, to Miriam, second daughter of Isidor and Sophia Binswanger, and has three sons and six daughters.

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PHILLIPS, Samuel, clergyman, was born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 17 (o. s.), 1690, eldest child of Samuel Phillips, a goldsmith, and Mary, daughter of Rev. George Emerson, of Gloucester. His great-grandfather, Rev. George Philips, as he wrote his name, son of Christopher Philips, of Rainham, St. Martins, Norfolk, England, was graduated B.A. at Cambridge University in 1613, and M.A. in 1617, and obtained a living at Bosted, or Boxted, Essex. At Winthrop's solicitation he accompanied the latter to Massachusetts in 1630, and was one of the founders of Watertown and its pastor for fourteen years. According to Cotton Mather he was a man mighty in the Scriptures; an able disputant, though humble and modest, and "to be compared to none, had he not begotten Samuel." His advice was sought in civil, as well as religious matters, and he was among the first in the colonies to resist taxation laid without the people's consent. His eldest son, Samuel (1625–96), born in England, was graduated at Harvard in 1650; was educated for the ministry by the church at Watertown, and was settled over the church at Rowley as assistant pastor, becoming sole pastor on the death of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. His pastorate covered a period of forty-five years, and during that time he was imprisoned for denouncing Randolph, the royal governor. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, Mass. His grandson, the third Samuel in succession, and the subject of this biography, was graduated at Harvard in 1708, and after teaching at Chebacco, a parish in Ipswich, studied theology under his father, and on April 30, 1710, began to preach to the newly-formed Second, or South Parish Church, of Andover. He was ordained as pastor Oct. 17, 1711, and remained in this pastorate until his death. He was a strict Calvinist in his theology, and "exerted himself both by his preaching and his writings to guard his people against the intrusion of error." When, according to the old custom, his congregation stood as he entered and left the sanctuary, it was with a sincere desire to do him honor, and he was held in as high esteem by his brethren in the Congregational ministry. His annual salary was fixed at $250, which appeared to him to be so large a sum that he determined to devote ten per cent. of it to purposes of charity, and he continued this appropriation until his death. Out of his estate he bequeathed $500 in trust for the benefit of the poor of the church, and $100 for "ye pious and charitable use of propagating Christian knowledge among the Indians of North America." Besides election, ordination, funeral and other sermons and addresses, he published "The History of the Saviour" (1738); "Seasonable Advice to a Young Neighbor" (1761), and similar works, mostly in pamphlet form. He was married at Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 7, 1712, to Hannah White, who bore him three sons and five daughters. Their sons Samuel, John and William, perpetuated the reputation of the family for devotion to the causes of religion and education, and are most honorably associated with the history of the Phillips academies at Andover and Exeter. Dr. Phillips' brother, John, was the great-grandfather of Wendell Phillips, the orator and anti-slavery leader. Dr. Samuel Phillips died at Andover, Mass., June 5, 1771. His grandson, Judge Samuel Phillips, was the founder of Phillips Academy, Andover.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, founder of Phillips Academy, Andover, was born at North Andover, Mass., Feb. 7, 1752, fourth son of Hon. Samuel and Elizabeth (Barnard) Phillips. His father, a graduate of Harvard in 1734, was master of the grammar school in the south parish of Andover for some time, and then removing to the north parish carried on the business of a merchant. He was a deacon of the church for fifty years; represented Andover in the general court; was a member of the governor's council previous to the revolution, and for many years was a civil magistrate. His son, Samuel, fifth of the name, and inheritor of the gravity and earnestness of the family, was fitted for college at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard in 1771, standing seventh in a class of sixty-three. He was a founder or a leader of three associations formed for scientific or patriotic purposes, and was highly esteemed by his fellows. Returning to Andover he succeeded his father as town clerk in 1773, (though the records were kept by his wife) and treasurer; in 1774 he was on committees to frame non-importation resolutions, and in 1776 he erected a powder-mill to supply the Continental troops. From 1775 until 1780 he was a member of the provincial congress, and served on important committees, thrice conferring with Washington on matters connected with the war. As a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1779–80 he aided in drawing up "a frame of a constitution and declaration of rights," and a declaration or test oath to be taken by magistrates. He was a member of the state senate from 1780 to 1801, excepting 1787–88, when Shays' rebellion was in progress and he formed one of a commission to treat with the disaffected. By virtue of office as senator he was an overseer of Harvard, and in 1793 he received the degree of LL.D. from that institution. For fifteen years he was president of the senate, and for one year, 1801–02, was lieutenant-governor, chosen by the Federalists. In 1781 he was appointed a justice of the court of common pleas for Essex county, and remained on the bench until April, 1798. In addition he superintended stores at Andover and Methuen, also a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a paper-mill, and the powder-mill already mentioned, "giving to each a sufficient and approximate share of his oversight; with a spirit subdued by the predominancy of the religious sentiment, he was as earnest, active and indefatigable in this multitude of engagements as though this world was everything." As the projector of Phillips Academy his name is most widely known. As soon as he left Harvard he conceived the idea of founding a classical academy at Andover, and drew up a constitution for it, his desire being to establish it in the north parish and to have it a private institution under his personal supervision. To this end he prevailed upon his father to divert estates of which he was to be the heir, and persuaded his uncle, John Phillips, later the founder of Phillips Exeter Academy, to coöperate. The plan having been slightly modified and a decision reached to locate in the south parish, a purchase of land was made in January, 1777; this and subsequent purchases being in his father's name and at his expense. The Academy was formally founded April 21, 1778; the board of trustees, with Hon. Samuel Phillips, the judge's father, as president, was organized April 28th, and the Phillips school, with twenty pupils, was opened April 30th in an old carpenter's shop. On Oct. 4th the institution was incorporated as Phillips Academy, and was the first incorporated academy in the state. The property originally transferred to the trustees by Samuel Phillips and John Phillips consisted of 141 acres of land, with buildings on it in Andover, and 200 acres in Jaffrey, N. H., and about $8,000. In 1785 a new academy

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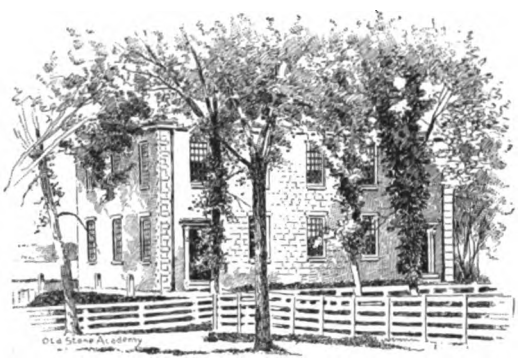
building was erected by Samuel and John Phillips and their brother, Sen. William Phillips, a resident of Boston. Though Judge Phillips made no direct bequest to the academy, "the efforts and sacrifices by which he contributed to its endowment, superintendence and prosperity justly rank him among the greatest benefactors of mankind." He was a trustee of Dartmouth College and a founder of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston. Gen. Washington, while on his presidential tour in 1789, paid him the honor of a visit, and was much impressed with the character and aims of the academy. Judge Phillips was married at Cambridge, Mass., July 6, 1773, to Phœbe, youngest



daughter of Hon. Francis and Mehetabel (Coney) Foxcroft, a woman of deep piety, enthusiasm in patriotic and philanthropic work, great culture and fascinating social qualities. She bore him two sons, John and Samuel. The former was an assistant teacher in the academy and the latter a state senator, who with his mother gave Phillips hall and a steward's house to Andover Theological Seminary, their expenditures for this purpose amounting to about $20,000. His daughter, Mary Ann, was the mother of Rev. Phillips Brooks. Sen. William Phillips, uncle of the judge, has been mentioned as a benefactor. He was a wealthy merchant, and gave to the academy property equal to that given by his brother, Samuel, $6,000. His son, William (1750–1827), was deeply attached to Judge Phillips, and becoming interested in the academy through that cousin, early became a trustee, and for fifteen years gave $500 annually to assist needy students. Prior to this he had given lands and books exceeding $1,000 in value. When in 1818 the academy was burned he gave $5,000 toward a new building, and in his will he left the institution $15,000. He bequeathed $10,000 to the Theological Seminary. For many years he represented Boston in the legislature, in 1812–23 was lieutenant-governor, and rivalled his relatives in patriotism and devotion to duty. The gifts of the Phillips family to the academy alone aggregated $71,000. Judge Phillips died at Andover, Mass., Feb. 10, 1802.

PEARSON, Eliphalet, first principal of Phillips Academy, Andover (1778–86), was born at Byfield, Essex co., Mass., June 11, 1752, son of David and Sarah (Danforth) Pearson. He stood in the fourth generation from John Pearson (1615–92), a native of Yorkshire, England, who in 1643 settled at Rowley, Mass., where he built the first clothing mill in New England; he was deacon of the church in 1686, and for nine years was a representative in the general court. He was educated in the local schools and at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., which was opened when he was eleven years of age. On his graduation at Harvard College, in 1773, he and Theophilus Parsons, later chief-justice, maintained with great distinction a forensic against the African slave trade, which was later published by request of their auditors. After leaving college he taught the grammar school at Andover, meantime pursuing theological studies, and in 1775 engaged with Samuel Phillips in the manufacture of gunpowder for the American army under a commission from the general court convened at Watertown. When in April, 1778, the Phillips School (now Phillips Academy) was opened in a remodeled carpenter shop at Andover, Mr. Pearson was designated by its founders as first preceptor, and during eight years ably applied their ideas in his practical management. A recent historian of the academy calls Dr. Pearson "certainly the most remarkable man ever connected with the school," and adds that: "It was unquestionably he who gave the new institution its breadth and scope and essential character. There seems to have been no limit to this man's attainments, no end to his accomplishments; and nothing could withstand his restless energy and ceaseless activity." In 1786 he accepted the Hancock professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental languages at Harvard College, and there continued during the next twenty years. On the death of Lieut.-Gov. Phillips, in 1802, he succeeded him as president of the board of trustees of Phillips' Academy, and this office was held by him until 1820. He was acting president of Harvard College from the death of Pres. Joseph Willard, in 1804, until the instalment of his successor, in 1806, and was, meantime, strongly urged to accept the executive office himself. Of his work as an instructor one of his former pupils said: "He was a remarkably thorough and exact scholar, and very particular in instruction. . . . The least mistake in the pronunciation of Latin would as certainly arrest his attention as the greatest blunder in grammar that could be committed." He resigned his professorship in March, 1806, and returning to Andover, joined with Col. John Phillips, son of the judge, and Madame Phœbe Phillips in inaugurating the Theological Seminary. It was partly an outgrowth of the theological department of Phillips Academy, established in 1778, and partly an effort to meet the growing need of sound teaching to oppose the growing doctrinal laxity throughout New England. While busied with this project he labored earnestly to join forces with the projectors of a Hopkinsian seminary at Newburyport, and after many conferences and protracted deliberations the incorporation was completed in 1808. On Sept. 22d of the same year Dr. Pearson was ordained to the ministry and formally inducted as associate professor of sacred literature in the new institution; the sermon on that occasion being delivered by Pres. Timothy Dwight, of Yale College. He resigned at the end of one year's active service, and continued to reside at Andover, cultivating a small farm and engaging in literary and religious pursuits until, in 1820, he removed to Harvard, Worcester county. While at Harvard Prof. Pearson published a Hebrew grammar and edited Bishop Wilson's "Sacra Privata." Among his other writings are: "Lecture Occasioned by the Death of Pres. Willard" (1804); "Sermon at the Funeral of Mme. Phœbe Phillips" (1812); "Sermon before the Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry" (1815), and numerous unpublished manuscripts, the most valuable of which

Eliphalet Pearson

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is his course of lectures on languages delivered at Harvard. He was a secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; president of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; a founder of the American Education Society, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; of the Society for Promoting the Gospel Among the Indians and Others in North America; of the Massachusetts Congregational Society; the Society for Suppressing Intemperance, and others. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale and Princeton in 1802. He was twice married: first, to Priscilla, daughter of Pres. Edward Holyoke, of Harvard College, by whom he had one daughter; second, in 1785, to Sarah, daughter of Henry Bromfield, of Harvard, Mass., by whom he had four children. He died while on a visit to a daughter, wife of Rev. Ephraim Abbot, at Greenland, N. H., Sept. 12, 1826.

PEMBERTON, Ebenezer, second principal of Phillips Academy (1786–1793), was born in 1747 or 1748, probably in Boston, Mass. He was a grandson of Ebenezer Pemberton, a graduate of Harvard in 1691 and pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. He was brought up by his uncle, Dr. Ebenezer Pemberton, who like his father was pastor of a church in Boston. In early life he was much troubled with stammering, which it cost him long effort to overcome.

He was graduated at Princeton in 1765, being valedictorian of his class. In 1767 he was appointed a tutor in Princeton College, which position he held for two years, resigning in 1769. During his tutorship, on a certain public occasion, he was addressed by James Madison (then a student in college) in a complimentary and valedictory address on behalf of the class. In 1786 he became principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, remaining about seven years. He afterwards, and for several years, conducted a school at Billerica, Mass. On leaving Billerica he removed to Boston and taught a few pupils for some time. During the last few years of his life he was in greatly straitened circumstances, and was dependent for support upon the generosity of his former pupils, who at length united in providing him with an annuity. He received the degree of M.A. from Princeton, from Yale in 1781, from Dartmouth in 1782, from Harvard in 1787, and the degree of LL.D. from Allegheny College in 1817. "Dr. Pemberton was a little above medium size, of dignified appearance, in manners a gentleman of the old school; in conversation he was pleasant and had a fund of anecdote and useful remark; his passions were quick and strong, but were well controlled; his moral and religious feelings warm, and his emotions sometimes almost overpowering." Among the youths whom he instructed at Andover were the fathers of Longfellow and Lowell, and two who became presidents of Harvard. He died in Boston, Mass., June 25, 1835. "He was remembered with vivid affection and veneration."

NEWMAN, Mark, third principal of Phillips Academy (1795–1809), was born at Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 7, 1772, son of William and Hannah (Haskell) Newman, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Newman, of Ipswich, a captain in King Philips' war, 1675. The early promise of the boy and the scanty means of his father induced the Rev. Levi Frisbie, of Ipswich, to receive him into his family and to fit him for Phillips-Exeter Academy, where he became an inmate of the home of the preceptor, William Woodbridge. He was graduated with honors at Dartmouth College in 1793, and was immediately called to the office of assistant principal of Phillips Academy, Andover. In 1795 he became principal, continuing until 1809. He served as trustee of that institution for more than forty years, being active in movements which secured the establishment of Andover Theological Seminary. He was also for many years a member of the board of trustees of Abbot Female Academy in Andover, and donated the ground on which its buildings now stand. Upon resigning his office in Phillips Academy he opened a bookstore in Andover, and four years later established a printing-house, introducing to American readers standard foreign works in theology and philosophy. He was early licensed to preach, and supplied vacant pulpits in the neighborhood for many years. Mr. Newman was married, Sept. 24, 1795, to Sarah, daughter of William Phillips, a merchant of Boston, Mass., and a relative of the founders of the academy. They had seven children. He had also one daughter by a second marriage, to Mrs. Abigail (Mason) Dodge, of Tamworth, N. H. Mr. Newman died at Andover, June 15, 1859. Samuel Phillips Newman, professor at Harvard and Bowdoin, and author of a "Practical System of Rhetoric" and other works, was his son.

M. Newman

ADAMS, John, fourth principal of Phillips Academy (1810–33), was born at Canterbury, Windham co., Conn., Sept. 18, 1772, eldest son of John Adams, a respectable farmer, who served in the revolutionary war. Mr. Adams was graduated at Yale College in 1795, and immediately afterward opened a private school in Canterbury, which became extremely popular. In 1801 he was appointed rector of Plainfield Academy, Connecticut, and two years later accepted the position of first preceptor of Bacon Academy, a large school just opened in Colchester, Conn. In June, 1810, he was chosen principal of Phillips Academy to succeed Mark Newman. He held the position for twenty-three years, and in that time about 1,100 boys enjoyed the benefits of his influence. He was a thorough teacher and successful disciplinarian; "severe, yet kindly, and a friend to all good students." He paid special attention to the religious interests of his pupils, of whom about 200 entered the ministry, and not a few gave themselves to the work of foreign missions. While at Andover Mr. Adams became closely identified with the Andover Theological Seminary, of which he was a trustee. He took an active part in founding the American Tract Society, and was a member of the first temperance society organized in America, "An Association of the Heads of Families for the Promotion of Temperance." In 1833 he removed with his family to Elbridge, N. Y., where he took charge of Monroe Academy, and in 1836 to Illinois, becoming principal of the Jacksonville Female Academy. He

John Adams

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resigned in 1843 and had then been engaged in teaching for forty-seven years, having in that time instructed over 4,000 pupils of both sexes. A few days after his resignation, feeling still strong, and with an unabated desire for usefulness, he accepted a commission from the American Sunday-school Union as their representative in the state of Illinois. The next twelve years were perhaps the most fruitful of his life. He organized 322 Sunday-schools in destitute parts of the state, into which were gathered more than 16,000 children. He also traveled through many parts of the United States, speaking constantly and effectively for the cause of Sunday-schools. In 1854, the year of his final retirement from active service, he received from Yale College the degree of LL.D. In 1798 Dr. Adams was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Gamaliel Ripley, of Windham, Conn. They had eleven children. The third son, Rev. William Adams, was pastor of the Madison Square Church of New York and afterward president of Union Theological Seminary in that city. Dr. Adams died at Jacksonville, Ill., April 24, 1863.

JOHNSON, Osgood, fifth principal of Phillips Academy (1833–37), was born at Andover, Mass., Sept. 9, 1803, son of Osgood and Fanny (Abbot) Johnson. He was assistant teacher at Phillips Academy in 1828–33, and then succeeded Dr. Adams as head of the institution. In an article on the academy in the "New Englander," July, 1885, Prof. Edward G. Coy speaks of this educator as follows: "Following Dr. Adams as principal came his pupil, Mr. Osgood Johnson, a man of exceedingly exact and finished scholarship, and of exceptional loveliness of character. Indeed, Mr. Johnson seems to have governed the school chiefly through the reverential love with which he inspired his pupils; while there was, also, no higher incentive to excellence in studies than his appreciative, generous recognition. During this administration, probably, was introduced the classification of the scholars as seniors, middlers and juniors, a fourth class not having been formed till 1874. But the brilliant promise of usefulness was early blighted by ill-health." Mr. Johnson was married, July 9, 1829, to Lucretia Bly, who bore him three sons and two daughters. Their son, Osgood, was principal successively of Woburn Academy, the Worcester High School and the Cambridge High School. Their youngest son, Alfred, was killed in the battle of Missionary Ridge, 1863. Osgood Johnson, Sr., died at Andover, June 9, 1837.

TAYLOR, Samuel Harvey, sixth principal of Phillips Academy (1837–71), was born at Londonderry, Rockingham co., N. H., Oct. 3, 1807, son of James Taylor, a farmer, but frequently engaged as a wharf builder in Boston. His great-grandfather, Matthew Taylor, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, settled in the town in 1722, becoming the possessor of a farm originally owned by Gov. Wentworth. The mother of Samuel Taylor was Persis, daughter of Nathaniel and Agnes (Park) Hemphill, of Windham, N. H., and like her husband was of Scotch-Irish stock. The son, who is said to have been named after Samuel Harvey, a youth who distinguished himself at the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, began his life on the ancestral farm; with energy and serious purpose pushed his way through many difficulties, and after studying at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, entered Dartmouth College as a sophomore and was graduated with high standing as a man and a scholar in the class of 1832. For several years he taught district schools and looked after the farm while his father was in Boston, then studied for two years at Andover Theological Seminary, and for another year (1836–37) was a tutor at Dartmouth. In 1837 he was called to the principalship of Phillips Academy; began his duties in September and held the position with increasing efficiency and honor for thirty-three years. Dr. Taylor

was a man of stalwart frame and commanding presence; tremendously in earnest; modest, genial and noble-hearted. He brought to his work constitutional energy, precision of mind, solidity of judgment, keen insight and lofty moral purpose; also a fine and accurate scholarship, and a remarkable faculty of inspiring enthusiasm and of moulding character. By the force of his personality and wide range of influence he brought Phillips Academy to a front rank among American schools. It was a firm conviction of his that the place of pivotal importance in our educational system was the academy. Here he believed must be laid the foundations both of scholarship and of character. The destiny of the student, and of the world through him, he said, were sure to be largely shaped by the academic course; hence no effort should be spared to secure for this course a lofty ideal, severe training and rich scholarship. Holding these views, he felt he could better serve the universities by retaining headship of the academy than by accepting their chairs of instruction to which he was more than once called. Phillips Academy became the living embodiment of his principles. The institution, like the man, was seen to have a character of its own. "It was penetrated with his spirit, and he seemed to look upon it with the pride and satisfaction of the minstrel king gazing on the battlements of Zion." His aim, however, was never to build up an institution, but to make men. His very appearance impressed this upon his pupils. "My first interview with him," says the president of one of the New England colleges, "was a turning point in my life; he seemed to me to be wrapped in an Olympian majesty—Jupiter Tonans, a stern divinity, I sometimes fancied, but a divinity I never doubted, and with a dim sense of the grandeur of an institution that had so imposing a regent, I went down to learn my first lesson." In the class-room Dr. Taylor was a king on his throne. His dignity and sonorous utterance commanded instant attention; his celerity of movement, his demand for precision, his quick adjustment to every idiosyncracy kept each pupil on the strain, and gave a masterly training in self-reliance, promptness, virile grasp, accuracy and truthfulness. If at first Dr. Taylor inspired wholesome awe, he also secured increasing admiration for the sincerity of his good will, the modesty and depth

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of his religious earnestness, and his tireless devotion to the needs and welfare of young men. As years passed tributes of affectionate remembrance, appreciation and love of the great master multiplied; men knew and felt how much he had done for them. As many as 3,000 young men came under his instruction. He was considered one of the best classical scholars of his time. He published a "Method of Classical Study" (1861); compiled "Classical Study: Its Value Illustrated by Extracts from the Writings of Eminent Scholars" (1870), and translated from the German and edited text-books on Greek and Latin philology. Dr. Taylor was married, Dec. 8, 1837, to Caroline P., daughter of Rev. Edward Lutwyche and Mehitabel (Kimball) Parker, of Londonderry, who bore him four sons. He died in the class-room, Jan. 29, 1871. On the granite stone erected upon his grave by the alumni of the academy are cut these words of truthful characterization, dictated by Prof. Park: "Bold, resolute, firm: strong in body and in mind, he spake with authority. His skill in letters: his love for the wisdom of the ancients: his veneration for law, order, duty: his enterprising, vigilant and faithful life made him a man of mark. As an editor, an author, versed in affairs not less than in various learning, he won laurels, which he laid at the feet of his Lord. Hundreds of pupils paid him their tribute of love while he lived, and made great lamentation over him when he died."

TILTON, Frederic William, seventh principal of Phillips Academy (1871–73), was born at Cambridge, Mass., May 14, 1839, son of Benjamin and Lucinda (Newell) Tilton, and great-grandson of Col. Daniel Whiting, of Massachusetts, who served as lieutenant through the French and Indian war and colonel in the revolution. Mr. Tilton was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, and was graduated at Harvard College with high rank in 1862. He then spent a year in classical study abroad, passing nearly all that time in Göttingen. From 1863 to 1866 he served as instructor of Latin at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass. In 1865 he received the degree of A.M. from Harvard, and in 1867 he was appointed superintendent of public schools in Newport, R. I. He served as a member of the first state board of education in Rhode Island, and took a prominent part in organizing the Rhode Island State Normal School. In 1871 Mr. Tilton succeeded Dr. Samuel H. Taylor as principal of Phillips Academy, but in 1873, to the surprise and regret of the trustees, he resigned to accept a call to the headmastership of Rogers High School, Newport, R. I., a new classical school endowed by William Sanford Rogers. This position he resigned in 1890, and lived abroad with his family for four years, spending most of his time in Germany. Since 1894, he has resided in Cambridge, Mass., and has devoted much time to making translations from the German. Mr. Tilton was married, in 1864, to Ellen Trowbridge, sister of Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard University. They have four children.

BANCROFT, Cecil Franklin Patch, eighth principal of Phillips Academy (1873–), was born at New Ipswich, N. H., Nov. 25, 1839, son of James and Sarah Williams (Kendall) Bancroft, and seventh in descent from Lieut. Thomas Bancroft, who settled in Massachusetts before 1647. Several of the family were prominent in military matters; serving in the Indian wars and in the revolution. Five generations of his family lived in Reading, Mass., including his great-grandfather, Capt. Benjamin Bancroft, who removed from there to Groton. Dr. Bancroft was graduated at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., in 1856; at Dartmouth College in 1860, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1867. In 1860–64 he was principal of the Appleton Academy at Mt. Vernon, N. H., and then began his theological studies in Union Seminary, New York city, which he continued two years at Andover. He was ordained at Mt. Vernon, N. H., May 1, 1867, and soon after became principal of the Lookout Mountain Educational Institution in Tennessee, a chartered school of university privileges, where he remained until it was closed, five years later. The year 1872–73 he spent in study at the University of Halle and in travel in Europe; while in Rome, in March, 1873, he was chosen principal of the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He was in part prepared for the position by a four months' service in 1867, as teacher of classics, under the distinguished principal, Samuel H. Taylor, LL.D. He still continues incumbent, and meanwhile has made several educational visits to Europe, and extended tours through the East in 1888–89. The steady enlargement and improvement of the courses of study and facilities for instruction during the last decade, the growth of the school in the esteem and patronage of the public, the enthusiastic loyalty of the boys themselves, offer far plainer witness than the tribute of mere words of the success and promise of his administration. Dr. Bancroft has been president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association; of the New Hampshire (Alpha) chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; of the Head Masters' Association of the United States; of the Merrimac Valley Congregational Club; of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, and is a trustee of Dartmouth College; and in behalf of the commonwealth for two of the state charitable institutions of Massachusetts. He has made many public addresses and contributed frequently to the periodical press. Besides the degrees of B.A. and M.A., from his alma mater, he has received the degree of Ph.D., from the University of the state of New York, L.H.D. from Williams, and LL.D. from Yale. On May 6, 1867, Dr. Bancroft was married to Frances Adelia, daughter of Capt. Timothy and Fanny (Marsh) Kittredge. Five children have been born to them.

Cecil F. P. Bancroft.

CLEMENT, Jonathan, clergyman and educator, was born at Danville, Caledonia co., Vt., June 20, 1797, younger son of William and Abigail (Hill) Clement, and descendant probably of Robert Clement, one of the first settlers of Haverhill, Mass. His parents removed to Danville from New Hampshire, and were among the founders of the town, their first residence being a log house. The father was a man of rare intellectual and social gifts; the mother a woman of earnest piety, and the son resembled both. After attending Peacham Academy, Jonathan Clement entered Middlebury College, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent two years in Andover Theological Seminary and about two years as a teacher in Phillips Academy. In February, 1824, Mr. Clement was licensed to preach, and delivered his first sermon in the church of his native town. From the same pulpit he preached his last sermon fifty-five years later. He was pastor of Congregational churches at Chester, N. H. (1830–45); Topsham, Me. (1845–52); Woodstock, Vt. (1852–67), and Quechee, Vt. (1867–72), everywhere loved and venerated; everywhere blest in his work. In 1847 Middlebury

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bestowed upon him the degree of D.D. He was married, in December, 1821, to Morillia D. Hemenway, of Shoreham, Vt., who died leaving a daughter. On May 27, 1824, he was married to Phœbe F. Phillips, of Andover, Mass. Their son, John Phillips, a graduate of Dartmouth (1848) and of the Vermont Medical School at Woodstock, became superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Madison, Wis. Dr. Jonathan Clement died at Norwich, Vt., Sept. 6, 1881.

EATON, George Thomas, educator, was born at Andover, Mass., Feb. 13, 1856, son of James Stewart and Louisa (Howard) Eaton. He was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1873, and at Amherst College in 1878, receiving from that institution the degree of M.A. in 1881. He taught in Monson Academy, Monson, Mass., in 1878–80, and then removed to Andover to become instructor in mathematics in Phillips Academy. He is secretary of the Phillips Academy Alumni Association and president of the Andover Village Improvement Society. He was married at Worcester, Mass., June 29, 1882, to Fannie, daughter of Henry Martyn and Sarah Huntington (Wilcox) Wheeler. They have a son and two daughters.

GRAVES, William Blair, educator, was born at West Fairlee, Vt., Feb. 3, 1834, son of Cyrus and Lucena (Thayer) Graves, who removed to Winchester, N. H., in 1836. After teaching at intervals, and studying at Kimball Academy, Meriden, N. H., and at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., he entered Amherst College, and was graduated in 1862; taught at Medfield and Holliston, Mass., and in 1865 became Walker instructor in mathematics at Amherst; in 1866 went to Phillips Academy as principal of the English department. In 1870–74 he was professor of natural science at Marietta College, Ohio; in 1874–81 was professor of mathematics and civil engineering at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; in 1881 he returned to Phillips Academy as Peabody professor of natural science. For more than twenty years he has been secretary of the board of overseers of the charitable fund of Amherst. In 1865 that college conferred upon him the degree of M.A. He was married, Aug. 26, 1863, to Luranah Hodges, daughter of Elijah Copeland, of Mansfield, Mass. Of four children, two survive: William Phillips, a surgeon in Boston, and Henry Solon, Pinchot professor of forestry, Yale University.

CHURCHILL, John Wesley, clergyman and educator, was born at Fairlee, Orange co., Vt., May 26, 1839, son of Capt. John Emery and Eliza Ann (Coburn) Churchill. The family removed to Nashua, N. H., and he received his early training in that city, later studying at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich. At the age of seventeen he went to Iowa and was engaged in civil engineering for two years in connection with the building of the bridge over the Mississippi at Davenport. He began his preparation for college at Ballston Spa (N. Y.) Academy for Boys, at the same time teaching elocution and mathematics (1858–59); completed it at Phillips Academy, Andover (1859–61); was graduated at Harvard in 1865 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1868, and was ordained to the ministry at Nashua, N. H., April 30, 1869. On the day of his graduation he was appointed Jones professor of elocution in the seminary and in 1896 Bartlett professor of sacred rhetoric, and held both chairs until his death. He was also lecturer on sacred literature (1894–96). According to the sketch of his life given in the "Necrology of Andover Theological Seminary" (1900), he became an instructor at Phillips Academy in 1866. He began instruction at Abbot Academy in the same year, and continued it for twenty five years. As lecturer or instructor in the same department he was connected with Mt. Holyoke Seminary (now Mt. Holyoke College, 1875–82); with Smith College (1876–80); with Wellesley College (1877–78) (and visitor to the department of English and elocution (1894–99); with the School of Oratory, Boston University (1873–79); with Johns Hopkins University in 1880, and with Harvard Divinity School (1890–96). For longer or shorter periods he also gave instruction in public speaking at Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth and other colleges. The number of students whom he trained individually at the three Andover schools and at many other institutions, especially in connection with public debates, prize speaking and commencement parts, was very large. He was one of the board of preachers at Cornell University (1882–83) and at Dartmouth College (1893–99), besides preaching in turn as one of the pastors of the Seminary Church at Andover, and officiating frequently at Amherst and Harvard and in the pulpits of nearly every New England city. He fulfilled almost numberless appointments as a public reader, not only in prominent courses of literary entertainments, but often in small towns and for the aid of feeble churches. He was one of the editors of the 'Andover Review' during the period of its publication (1884–93). He was a trustee of Abbot Academy from 1879. Dartmouth College conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1896. Principal Bancroft, of Phillips Academy, a lifelong friend, wrote of him: "Nature seemed to have prescribed to him his departments, but he would have done excellent work in many others. He could teach large classes wonderfully well, but his work for individual pupils was even more characteristic and fruitful. In personal instruction and criticism he was supreme. He was an inspiring and creative force in the lives of thousands of pupils, and gave them such a pattern of adherence to the highest standards of excellence, and of unfailing courtesy and charity, that they became his lifelong, personal friends. His work was more than elocution; it was the interpretation of literature. To teach homiletics and the pastoral care was the natural outcome of his taste, temperament and training. All his studies led up to this, the crowning work of his life." Prof. Churchill was married at Andover, July 27, 1869, to Mary, daughter of Deacon William Cooper and Agnes Bain (Smart) Donald, who survived him. Their children are Donald Churchill, a graduate of Harvard College (1893) and Harvard Medical School, and now a house officer in Rhode Island Hospital, and Marlborough Churchill (Harvard, 1900). Prof. Churchill died at Andover, Mass., April 13, 1900.

FRENCH, Jonathan, clergyman and educator, was born at Braintree, Norfolk co., Mass., Jan. 30, 1740, son of Moses and Esther French, and descendant of John French, of Dorchester, 1639. In 1757 he left his father's farm to enlist in the army as a drummer; later was stationed at Castle William, in Boston harbor, as a sergeant, and there began the study of medicine. Aided by Gov. Bowdoin and by some of the clergy of Boston, he was enabled to enter Harvard, where he had as a classmate and intimate friend Samuel Phillips, Jr. Having decided that it was his duty to go as a missionary to the Indians, on his graduation, in 1771, he began the study of theology in Cambridge; but soon was persuaded by young Phillips to supply the vacant pulpit of the South Church at Andover. He was ordained to the ministry, and installed over that church Sept. 22, 1772, and continued to minister to the South parish until his death. He was one of the trustees of Phillips Academy from the beginning; its students formed a part of his congregation, and after about 1792 he preached frequently in the academy, and gave its members regular theological instruction, in accordance with the will of Dr. John Phillips, who had designated

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Mr. French as the professor of divinity. He received £10 the first year, and the sum was increased from time to time until it rose to $80 in 1807. He continued in that office until the seminary was started. Like all New England clergymen of the olden time, Mr. French had taken young men into his family to train them for the ministry, and as early as 1778, in writing to a correspondent of the founding of Phillips Academy, he remarked that the thought of a theological academy had often been revolved in his mind. He went on to elaborate his thought, suggesting that only those should be received as students who were graduates of colleges or otherwise qualified to enter upon the study of divinity; that the course should cover three years; that the president should be "the first in the land for good principles, learning and piety," and that the best of libraries should be procured. "In the 'Historical Sketch' delivered by Dr. Pearson at the opening of the seminary, the academy is spoken of as 'the radix of the seminary,' and the *quasi* theological school of Mr. French is referred to as 'agreeable to the principal design of the founders and the express object of the fund for the support of students in theology.'" Mr. French was one of the framers of the constitution and statutes of the seminary, and voted for union with the divinity school projected at Newburyport, though he disliked some of the theological views of the Newburyport patrons. He is said to have been "a mild but decided Calvinist," and "a faithful, useful preacher." His published works consist of ordination and other sermons. He was married, Aug. 26, 1773, to Abigail, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Richards, of Weymouth, Mass., and sister of the wife of Dr. Emmons. She bore him two daughters and a son, Jonathan, who became pastor of a church at North Hampton, N. H. Dr. French died at Andover, Mass., July 28, 1809.

BARTLET, William, benefactor, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 31, 1748, a descendant of John Bartlet, of Newbury, 1635. His parents were esteemed for their moral worth and respected for their piety. "By nature he was liberally gifted. There was a singular analogy between his mental and corporal structure. His firm, athletic, commanding frame had a counterpart in a mind of unusual comprehensiveness and energy. He possessed a quick perception, an accurate discrimination, a solid and correct judgment, united with great ardor, decision and perseverance. His advantages for education were simply those of a common school, but the ardor and activity of his mind supplied a multitude of defects." Engaging in business he rose from comparative poverty to affluence, and in the most liberal but most modest manner distributed his wealth. Temperance, the Education Society, home and foreign missions appealed to him strongly, but Andover Theological Seminary was the chief object of his care and beneficence. In 1806 Prof. Eliphalet Pearson, former principal of Phillips Academy, returned to Andover to live, and with the trustees and patrons began to plan a divinity school in the interest of the old or moderate Calvinism, in opposition to the Unitarianism which had become dominant at Harvard. About the same time Mr. Bartlet and another layman of Newburyport, Moses Brown, influenced by their pastor, Dr. Samuel Spring, were discussing the founding of a divinity school in the interest of the new or Hopkinsian Calvinism, their intention being to locate it at Newbury. A third layman, John Norris, of Salem, who had conceived a similar project, was induced to join them. The two sets of founders, previously unknown to each other, on becoming acquainted with each others designs, were desirous of uniting their funds in one great institution; and for the sake of such a union were willing, on each side, to do all they could, consistently with a good conscience, to meet the views of those on the other side. The union, brought about mainly in consequence of Mr. Bartlet's firmness, was consummated May 10, 1808, eight months after the founding of the seminary; Messrs. Bartlet, Brown and Norris, receiving the title of associate founders, each giving $10,000 and Mr. Bartlet an additional amount of $10,000, constituting a fund for the support of two professors and for the aid of students. Subsequently Mr. Bartlet gave $15,000 to make the endowment of one of the professorships wholly his own work. He erected also the chapel, Bartlet hall, and three houses for professors, besides purchasing the lands connected with them at an aggregate cost of $75,000. In addition he bequeathed $50,000, making his total gift $160,000. The second associate founder, and the only one who was a church member, Moses Brown, had like William Bartlet, risen to prosperity by his own efforts, beginning as a chaise-maker and finally engaging in the shipping business. In addition to his contribution to the associate foundation, he gave in 1819 $25,000 to endow the professorship of ecclesiastical history. His granddaughter gave a house for the use of the occupant of this chair. John Norris, of Salem, the third associate founder, was a merchant and a member of the Massachusetts senate. He was deeply interested in missions and at first was inclined to give $5,000 only toward the endowment fund, but being persuaded by his wife that "the missionary work and the seminary are the same," he increased his subscription. She was his sole heir, and by her will the endowment was increased by $30,000. Mr. Bartlet's wife approved his gifts to the seminary, and was a benefactress of many a needy student. He died at Newburyport, Feb. 8, 1841.

FARRAR, Samuel, lawyer and benefactor, was born at Lincoln, Middlesex co., Mass., Dec. 13, 1773, son of Deacon James and Mercy (Hoar) Farrar, and descendant of Jacob Farrar, a native of England, who settled in Concord about 1642. He was graduated at Harvard in 1797, and, after serving as a tutor in the college, studied law and removed to Andover to practice. On the organization of the Andover Bank he became its president, and held the office for thirty years. He had an important part in the founding of Andover Theological Seminary, being the legal adviser of Madam Phillips; was one of the original trustees; drafted many of the instruments under which the trusts are held; for thirty-eight years was treasurer of that institution, to which he gave liberally, and of Phillips Academy. He was present at the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the seminary, and presented each of the alumni with a copy of the "Contemplations and Letters of Henry Dorney," a devotional work which was an especial favorite with Madam Phillips. He was married, in 1814, to Phœbe, daughter of Judge Timothy and Rhoda (Ogden) Edwards, of Elizabeth, N. J., and later of Stockbridge, Mass., and widow of Rev. Ashahel Hooker, for many years pastor at Goshen, Conn. Mr. Farrar outlived her sixteen years, dying at Andover, May 13, 1864.

PORTER, Ebenezer, first president of Andover Theological Seminary (1827–34), was born at Cornwall, Litchfield co., Conn., Oct. 5, 1772, son of Thomas Porter, a revolutionary soldier, and Abigail Howe, and a descendant of Thomas Porter, one of the founders of Hartford and Farmington. His father, who had been a member of the Connecticut legislature for many years, removed to Tinmouth, Vt., served in the assembly of that state, and in 1782–95 as a councillor, and was judge of the supreme court in 1783–86. Ebenezer Porter was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1792, studied theology under Dr. Smalley, of New Britain, Conn., and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at

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Washington (Judea Society), Conn., Sept. 6, 1796. In 1811 he was invited to become professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Seminary, and on April 1, 1812, was inducted into office. In 1827 he accepted the principalship of the seminary, having previously declined to become professor of divinity at Yale, and president of the University of Vermont; Middlebury College, Vermont; Hamilton College, New York; South Carolina College, and Dartmouth College. A few years after he began his duties as professor he suggested the formation of a society for the education of young men for the ministry, modeled after one in operation in Vermont, but national in its character, and the Education (now the Congregational Education) Society was the result. He was active in promoting temperance reform, Sabbath observance, and the improvement of prison discipline, and at meetings held in his study Monday evenings, originated it is believed the "monthly concert of prayer for missions," and the American Tract Society. "He was necessary to the institution, not only as an instructor, but in winning friends, holding them bound to it, and supplying through long years, those pecuniary means needed to its success." To his pupils he was a "judicious, prompt, yet considerate and gentle critic. . . . His pulpit discourses, if not profound in thought, nor boasting the attributes of striking originality, were sound in doctrine, perspicuous alike in method and expression, pure in idiom, simple, finished and classical in style, and sometimes wrought up in the peroration with tender pathos." Said the writer just quoted, a graduate of the seminary: "He was a man to whom you would go in difficulty for counsel, and in seasons of despondency, to be animated by his cheerful piety and inspired with courage and hope by his tranquil and steady resolve. He did not dazzle us with the splendors of his genius; he did not overwhelm us by the resistless power of his argument; he did not sway us by the strong current of his unrestrained emotions; he did not amaze us by the vastness and multifariousness of his learning; but he satisfied our judgment, and when he came to know us well, he won our hearts and held them ever in filial reverence." Yale gave him the degree of A.M. in 1795, and Dartmouth that of D.D. in 1814. In addition to occasional sermons and abridgments of Owen on "Spiritual Mindedness," and on the "130th Psalm" (1833), he wrote "Young Preacher's Manual" (1819); "Lecture on the Analysis of Vocal Inflections" (1824); "Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery" (1827); "Syllabus of Lectures" (1829); "Rhetorical Reader" (1831); "Lectures on Revivals of Religion" (1832); "Lectures on the Cultivation of Spiritual Habits and Progress in Study" (1834); "Lectures on Homiletics, Preaching and Public Prayer" (1834: 2d ed., London, 1835); "Lectures on Eloquence and Style" (1836). Dr. Porter was married at Washington, Conn., in May, 1797, to Lucy Pierce, daughter of Rev. Noah Merwin, his predecessor. He died at Andover, Mass., April 8, 1834.

EDWARDS, Justin, clergyman, reformer and second president of Andover Theological Seminary (1836–42), was born at Westhampton, Hampshire co., Mass., April 25, 1787, son of Justin and Elizabeth (Clark) Edwards. He was graduated at Williams College in 1810; in straitened circumstances began theological studies at Andover, but before he had completed the course was invited to become pastor of the South Church and to minister to nearly 2,000 parishioners, and was ordained Dec. 2, 1812. His preaching was so simple in language and reasoning that an unlettered farmer could understand it, and "so scriptural and logical that a theologian could admire it." He aided in founding the New England Tract Society, organized in 1814, with headquarters in Andover; was elected a member of its executive committee in 1817, and corresponding secretary in 1821, having the principal management of it for several years, and preparing some of its most useful tracts and largest publications. In 1825 it became the American Tract Society, with headquarters in New York city, but he continued as one of its directors and advisers. In 1814, also, was organized, through his efforts, the Andover South Parish Society for Doing Good, its specific aim being the promotion of temperance. In 1826 he organized an association of heads of families for the promotion of temperance and a similar association of young men. These were the first associations with an abstinence pledge; the first organized movements in the interest of abstinence. About that time a consultation was held in his study which resulted in the formation at Boston of the American Temperance Society, of which he was the first agent (1827–29). He resigned to become pastor of a new church in Salem street, Boston, but impaired his health by his labors, and again took up temperance work, which he prosecuted with amazing energy for six years (1830–36). Within ten years from the date of the founding of the organization more than 7,000 temperance societies had been formed in this country, with a membership exceeding 1,250,000. Dr. Edwards prepared a series of papers known as permanent temperance documents, which circulated by the hundreds of thousands, and traveled extensively to "present the cause" in the pulpit and on the platform. Six more years (1836–42) were devoted to Andover Theological Seminary as its president, and during the last three years of his life he was president of its board of trust. "He was watchful of its every interest, gave it his wisest counsels, attended all the meetings of its guardians and committee of exigencies, suggesting and directing skilfully, presiding efficiently, dispatching promptly, and manifesting good sense and practical wisdom that never failed and are seldom surpassed. . . . No trustee was more responsible for the selection of men to fill vacant chairs or was more conversant with the interior of the institution—with its teachings and exercises, its doctrines and duties, or had a more determining influence on its character and management." He left the president's chair to become the secretary of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, and for seven years labored with an earnestness and efficiency equal to that displayed in behalf of temperance, visiting twenty five states and traveling 48,000 miles. One result of his efforts was a national Sabbath convention of 1,700 delegates, representing eleven different states. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1827. Besides sermons and addresses, he wrote for the American Tract Society the "Well Conditioned Farm" (on temperance); "Joy in Heaven Over One Sinner that Repenteth"; "The Way to be Saved," and "On the Traffic in Ardent Spirits." Of these more than

Justin Edwards

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750,000 copies were issued prior to 1857. The substance of his temperance documents, comprised in a "Temperance Manual," was translated into German, French and Spanish, and nearly 200,000 copies were called for; and of a similar condensation, entitled the "Sabbath Manual," nearly 600,000 went into circulation. For the Tract Society he prepared a condensed commentary on the New Testament, which had a large sale, and was at work on the Old Testament when his hand was arrested by disease—at the Fiftieth Psalm. "His love of knowledge continued to the last, and he studied with vigor and success some of the oriental languages at a period of life when with most men curiosity begins to abate and literary ambition to subside." He was married, Sept. 17, 1817, to Lydia, daughter of Asa Bigelow, of Colchester, Conn., who bore him several children. In 1853 he journeyed to Bath Alum, Va., for his health's sake, and there died, July 23d. A "Memoir" by Rev. Dr. William Hallock was published in 1854.

WOODS, Leonard, theologian and president of the faculty of Andover Theological Seminary. (See Vol. IX., p. 181.)

EMERSON, Ralph, clergyman and educator, was born at Hollis, Hillsboro co., N. H., Aug. 18, 1787. He came of a long line of New England clergymen and educators, whose influence was widespread. Among his ancestors were: Rev. Joseph Emerson, first minister of Mendon, Mass.; Rev. Peter Bulkeley, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and pastor of the first church of that town; Rev. Daniel Emerson, minister of Hollis for fifty years; and Rev. Samuel Moody, of York, Me. Rev. Joseph Emerson, the noted teacher and author, who had as pupils Mary Lyon and Zilpah P. Grant, was a brother; Ralph Waldo Emerson, the author, was a near relative. Ralph Emerson was graduated at Yale in 1811 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1814; returned to Yale as tutor; on June 12, 1816, was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the First Congregational Church, Norfolk, Conn. In 1829 he removed to Andover to become pastor of the South Church and professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary. He was also president of the faculty. Resigning in 1853 he accepted a pastorate in Newburyport, where he remained until 1858, and from that year until his death was pastor of a church at Rockford, Ill., and lecturer in the Chicago Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D. D. from Yale in 1830. He published "Life of Rev. Joseph Emerson" (1834); a translation, with notes, of Wiggins' "Augustinianism and Pelagianism" (1840), and contributed to various religious periodicals. He was married, Nov. 27, 1817, to Eliza, daughter of Martin and Mary (Burrall) Rockwell, of Colebrook, Conn. She bore him several children. Their son, Rev. Joseph Emerson, D. D., was one of the founders of Beloit College and professor of Greek in that institution for many years; later was honorary president of Rockford Seminary, Illinois. Their youngest daughter, Charlotte (Emerson) Brown, was prominent in women's clubs at the West and East, and in reformatory work, and was the first president of the general federation of women's clubs. Prof. Emerson died at Rockford, Ill., May 20, 1863.

PARK, Edwards A., theologian and president of the faculty of Andover Theological Seminary. (See Vol. IX., p. 202.)

SMYTH, Egbert Coffin, clergyman and educator, was born at Brunswick, Cumberland co., Me., Aug. 24, 1829, son of William and Harriet Porter (Coffin) Smyth. His father, a graduate of Bowdoin College and a Congregational minister, was for forty-five years an instructor in Bowdoin, being successively tutor (1823–25), adjunct professor of mathematics (1825–28), professor of mathematics (1828–68), and adjunct professor of natural philosophy (1845–68), and published a number of text-books. The son was graduated at Bowdoin in 1848 and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1853. In 1854 he was called to Bowdoin to take the chair of rhetoric; two years later was transferred to the chair of natural and revealed religion, and retained it until 1863, when he became professor of ecclesiastical history at Andover Theological Seminary. From 1878 to 1896 he was also president of the faculty. In 1886 complaint was made to the board of visitors that he and four other professors had inculcated beliefs inconsistent with the creed of the seminary, the special charges being that they had virtually denied the infallibility of the Bible, had taught that a previous knowledge of Christ is not necessary to repentance, and that there is a probation after death for those who have not known of and decisively rejected Christ. During the trial which ensued, the trustees of the seminary sustained the professors. The case of Prof. Smyth was carried to the supreme court of the state on appeal and that body decided that the action of the visitors was void through a technical defect in their early proceedings. Bowdoin conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1866, and Harvard the same in 1886. He was one of the founders (1884) of the "Andover Review," and one of its editors as long as it existed. Besides contributions to theological and historical journals and pamphlet sermons he has published: "Three Discourses Upon the Religious History of Bowdoin College" (1858); "Value of the Study of Church History in Ministerial Education" (1874), and with Prof. Charles J. H. Ropes, a translation of Uhlhorn's "Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism" (3d ed., 1881). He was married in Portland, Me., Aug. 12, 1857, to Elizabeth Bradford, daughter of William Theodore and Elizabeth Bradford (Lockerman) Dwight.

HARRIS, George, clergyman and educator, was born at East Machias, Washington co., Me., April 1, 1844, son of George Harris, a native of that town and a lumber manufacturer, and Mary Ann Palmer, a native of South Berwick, Me. One of his ancestors, Weld Noble, was a paymaster in the revolutionary army. His grandfather, Robinson Palmer, was a state senator of Maine, and served in the governor's council, besides holding various local offices. He prepared for college at Washington Academy, East Machias, was graduated at Amherst in 1866, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1869. He was pastor of the High Street Congregational Church, Auburn, Me., in 1869–72, and of the Central Congregational Church, Providence, R. I., in 1872–88. In the latter year he was appointed Abbot professor of Christian theology in Andover Seminary. In 1884 Dr. Harris, with four of his colleagues, became editors of the "Andover Review," which was published until 1894. In 1886 the editors were put on trial for heterodoxy, and after several years of litigation, were acquitted in 1892. In 1887 he edited "Hymns of the Faith," for the use of congregations. In 1896 Dr. Harris published "Moral Evolution," and in 1897, "Inequality and Progress." In 1896 he was appointed president of the faculty. In 1894–99 he was on the staff of preachers at Dartmouth College, and in 1897–99 at Harvard University. In 1899 he was elected president of Amherst College, and was inaugurated in October. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Amherst College in 1883, and from Harvard University in 1899; and the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1899. He is a member of the University Club of Boston. Dr. Harris was married in Providence, R. I., Dec. 24, 1873, to Jane Anthony, daughter of William and Mary Brayton (Anthony) Viall.

MOORE, George Foot, clergyman and educator, was born at West Chester, Pa., Oct. 15, 1851, son of William E. and Harriet (Foot) Moore. He was fitted for college at West Chester Academy, was

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graduated with honors at Yale in 1872, and in 1872–74 taught in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and privately in Columbus, O. In 1874–75 he was principal of the Lancaster (O.) High School; in 1875–76 studied theology in Columbus; in 1876–77 continued his studies at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and was graduated in the latter year. On Feb. 8, 1878, he was ordained to the ministry. He preached at Bloomingburg, O., from November, 1877, until April, 1878; was pastor of the Putnam Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, O., from May, 1878, until July, 1883, resigning to accept the Hitchcock professorship of Hebrew language and literature in Andover Theological Seminary, where he still remains. In 1883 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale, and in 1885 that of D.D. from Marietta College. He has contributed to periodicals, especially to the "Andover Review," of which he was an editor. Prof. Moore was married, April 25, 1878, to Mary S. Hanford, of Chicago.

RYDER, William Henry, clergyman and educator, was born at Elyria, Lorain co., O., July 24, 1842, son of Oliver R. and Harriet R. (Jackson) Ryder, natives of Connecticut. During his childhood the family removed to Oberlin, and in 1861 he entered Oberlin College. In 1864 he enlisted in the Federal army and was a non-commissioned officer in the 150th Ohio volunteers, but in that year became a second lieutenant in the 5th regiment U. S. colored troops. Though severely wounded at the siege of Richmond, Oct. 27, 1864, he remained in the army until the regiment was mustered out, September, 1865, then returned to Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1866. He studied theology at Oberlin for a year and then went to Andover, Mass., and in 1869 was graduated at the Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the ministry as pastor of the Congregational church at Watertown, Wis., Dec. 14, 1869. In 1870 he succeeded Prof. Charles H. Penfield in the chair of Greek at Oberlin College, and remained until 1877, when he accepted a call to the First Congregational Church at Ann Arbor. After a successful pastorate of ten years' duration, he resigned to take the chair of New Testament interpretation in Andover Theological Seminary, which he still occupies. He received the degree of D.D. from Iowa College in 1891. Prof. Ryder was married at Oberlin, June 29, 1870, to Mary E., daughter of Seth A. and Caroline (Billings) Bushnell, who were of New England stock. His wife died Nov. 10, 1878. He was married, second, at Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 12, 1881, to Ada, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Henning) Tripp. He has four sons and two daughters.

EDWARDS, Bela Bates, clergyman and author, was born at Southampton, Hampshire co., Mass., July 4, 1802, son of Elisha and Anne (Bates) Edwards. His earliest ancestor in America was Alexander Edwards, who emigrated from Wales in 1640, and became one of the early settlers of Springfield and later of Northampton, Mass. In 1753 his great-grandson, Samuel, went with a colony to settle Southampton, then a frontier town, and built the house still standing (1900) in which the subject of this sketch was born. Samuel Edwards was a soldier in the colonial army throughout the Louisburg expedition, and his son, Prof. Edwards' father, fought at Saratoga. Prof. Edwards was graduated at Amherst College in 1824, entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1825, returned in 1826 to Amherst to serve as tutor for two years, and was graduated at Andover with exceptional honor in 1830. During the last two years at Andover he had been assistant secretary of the American Education Society, and after graduation he spent five years in its Boston office. In 1837 he was elected professor of Hebrew and in 1848 of Biblical literature in Andover Theological Seminary. From the time of his graduation from college until his death he was an editor of quarterly reviews, first of the "American Christian Register," later of the "Quarterly Observer," which he, in 1833, united with the "Biblical Repository." In 1844 the "Repository" was merged in the "Bibliotheca Sacra," which was that year founded by himself and Prof. Park, and of which he was editor-in-chief until his death. For these periodicals Prof. Edwards prepared innumerable articles and reviews. He wrote or edited alone or with coadjutors forty-three volumes and several pamphlets. Among the former are the "Biography of Self-Taught Men" (1831); "Selections from German Literature," by Profs. Park and Edwards; "Kühner's Greek Grammar," in connection with Dr. S. H. Taylor; and with Drs. Sears and Felton, "Classical Studies." He was a trustee of Abbot Academy and of Amherst College, of which, as well as of Dartmouth, he was urged to become president. Miss Lyon consulted with him at every point in founding Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and Mr. Williston in establishing Williston Seminary. The Congregational House Library is largely a monument to his indefatigable labors. He was a born philanthropist. The evils of slavery were as a fire in his bones, and, as a founder of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Slave, he was incidentally a founder of its result, the American Missionary Association. He was with difficulty dissuaded from taking up foreign missionary work, and was repeatedly urged to accept the secretaryship of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. As a preacher he could not be called popular, but from the Andover chapel pulpit he held the intelligent audience spell-bound. His chief work was as a teacher. He was familiar with Greek, Hebrew in its various dialects, Arabic, Syriac, Old Saxon; conversed and corresponded in Latin and German, and had a reading knowledge of French, Italian and Spanish. His ear for rhythm and his conscientious regard for accuracy of expression made him a past-master of English. As a lecturer he was fascinating; he was by nature both a statistician and a poet; a most accurate and versatile scholar, with mind enriched not only by reading but by extensive travels in this country and Europe. During his professorship he had accumulated material for commentaries on Habakkuk, Job, the Psalms and Corinthians, and he longed to live and complete this, "his life's work"; but his restless energy and excessive labors had so impaired a naturally vigorious constitution that he was unable to throw off a malarial fever which resulted in consumption. He was married at Conway, Mass., Nov. 3, 1831, to Jerusha Williams, daughter of Col. Charles E. and Sarah Williston (Storrs) Billings, and a granddaughter of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Longmeadow, Mass. Mrs. Edwards, who survived her husband for forty-four years, dying in 1896, was a woman of unusual character and ability, and maintained a remarkably successful girls' boarding-school for the first twelve years after her husband's death. Of Prof. Edwards' three children, the eldest son died at the age of four; George Herbert, the second son, a junior at Yale College, died at sea, greatly lamented. The daughter, Sara Billings, is the wife of Rev. William E. Park, pastor of the Congregational church in Gloversville, N. Y. Prof. Edwards died at Athens, Ga., April 20, 1852. A memoir by his lifelong friend, Dr. Edwards A. Park, together with two volumes of his sermons and addresses, was published after his death.

BARROWS, Elijah Porter, clergyman and educator, was born at Mansfield, Tolland co.,

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Conn., June 5, 1807, son of Nathan and Sophia (Hanks) Barrows. He was graduated at Yale in 1826; taught in Hartford, Conn., for five years; then studied theology, and in 1835 was installed pastor of the First Free Presbyterian Church in New York city. Declining a call to the chair of Hebrew in Oberlin College, he remained in New York until 1837, when he accepted a call to the chair of sacred literature in Western Reserve College, Ohio. In 1852 he resigned, and in 1853 became professor of Hebrew language and literature in Andover Theological Seminary, where he served until 1866; then removed to Middletown, Conn., and engaged in literary work. In 1871 he removed to Oberlin to take the chair of Hebrew, and labored with great acceptance for about ten years, when failing health obliged him to resign. Besides contributions to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and other periodicals, he published "Memoir of Evertin Judson" (1852); "Companion to the Bible" (1867; new ed., 1869); "Sacred Geography and Antiquities" (1872); "Manners and Customs of the Jews" (new ed., 1884). He was one of the editors of the American Tract Society's "Bible With Notes." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1858. Dr. Barrows was married at Hartford, Conn., to Sarah M., daughter of Dr. Daniel See, of Westerly, R. I., and Lydia Ann (Eliot). They had five sons and five daughters. Dr. Barrows died at Oberlin, O., Sept. 14, 1888.

MEAD, Charles Marsh, clergyman and educator, was born at Cornwall, Addison co., Vt., Jan. 28, 1836, son of Rufus Mead, a farmer, and Anna (Janes) Mead. His paternal ancestors settled at Greenwich, Conn., in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was fitted at Flushing (L. I.) Institute for Middlebury College, where he was graduated in 1856, and then taught for two years in Phillips Academy, Andover, and for one year, 1859–60, in Middlebury College. In 1862 he was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1863–66 pursued special studies at German universities, especially those of Halle and Berlin. In 1866 he returned to Andover as professor of Hebrew language and literature in the seminary, and held the chair until 1882, when he resigned to spend a period of ten years in Europe. From 1893 until 1898 he was professor of dogmatics in Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary; then removed to New Haven, Conn., where he is engaged in the work of completing for publication the American recension of the revised English Bible, having been a member of the American Bible revision committee (Old Testament) since 1872. He has been a member of the American Philological Association; American Oriental Society; Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and the Victoria Institute. Besides contributions on theology and metaphysics to periodicals, he has published "The Soul Here and Hereafter" (1879); "Supernatural Revelation" (1889); "Romans Dissected" (1891, pseudonymous as by E. D. McRealsham; also simultaneously in German, "Der Römerbrief," as by Carl Hesedamm); "Christ and Criticism" (1893). Among addresses delivered are one in Boston on "Uncertainties of Natural and of Religious Science" (published with others in a volume, "Christianity and Skepticism," 1870); the L. P. Stone lectures at Princeton Theological Seminary (1889, afterward published in book form as "Supernatural Revelation" as above); address before the American Church History Society on "Ritschl's Place in the History of Dogmatics" in 1895 (published in the German periodical, "Beweis des Glaubens," 1899); address before the Theological Seminary, Fairfax county, Va., on "The Summons 'Back to Christ'" (published in the "Protestant Episcopal Review," 1897); address before the Connecticut State Ministerial Association on "Tendencies of Recent Theistic Thought" (published in the "Homiletic Review," 1898). The volume on "Exodus" in the "Schaff-Lange Commentary" (1869) is from his pen. Dorner's "Christian Ethics" was in part translated by him. He received the degree of A.M. from Middlebury College in 1859; that of Ph.D. from Tübingen University in 1866; and that of D.D. from Middlebury in 1881, and from Princeton University (sesquicentennial anniversary) in 1896. Dr. Mead was married at Andover, Mass., Aug. 2, 1867, to Caroline, daughter of Joseph H. and Martha S. (Greenough) Thayer.

HINCKS, Edward Young, clergyman and educator, was born at Bucksport, Hancock co., Me., Aug. 13, 1844, son of John W. and Sarah A. (Blodget) Hincks. His parents removed to Bridgeport, Conn., in 1852. He was fitted for college at a private school at Bridgeport; was graduated with honor at Yale in 1866, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1870. He was then called to the pastorate of the State Street Congregational Church, Portland, Me., and there remained until 1881. After two years spent in pursuing special studies he became professor of biblical theology in Andover Theological Seminary. Prof. Hincks was married at Andover, Mass., April, 1877, to Elizabeth Champlin, daughter of Oliver H. Perry. Mrs. Hincks died in 1882, and in 1887 he was married to Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of Charles P. Clark, of Boston. He has one daughter by the first marriage; two sons and two daughters by the second.

PHILLIPS, John, founder of Phillips Exeter Academy, was born at Andover, Mass., Dec. 27 (o.s.), 1719, second son of Rev. Samuel and Hannah (White) Phillips, and great-great-grandson of Rev. George Phillips, first minister of Watertown (Cambridge), Mass. He is said to have been precocious and fond of learning, and owing also to his father's tuition was ready to enter Harvard before he was twelve years of age, and in 1735 was graduated there. For some time he had charge of schools in Andover and adjoining towns, meanwhile studying theology under his father, and medicine. In 1741 he removed to Exeter, N. H., and for a year or two conducted a private classical school while continuing his theological studies. For an equal period he had charge of the public school. On Aug. 4, 1743, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Samuel Emery, of Wells, Me., and widow of Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter, who was seventeen years his senior. In that year his name appeared on the list of rate-payers for the first time. "He was then assessed the modest sum of s. 4, d. 2; he lived to become the wealthiest citizen of the town." Having been ordained to the ministry, Mr. Phillips "supplied" pulpits in Exeter and other towns, and "was esteemed a zealous, pathetic and animated preacher." In 1747 the Second Church of Exeter, of which he was a ruling elder, urged him to become its pastor, and he received calls to churches elsewhere; but refused all invitations, partly because of an affection of the lungs, partly because having heard Whitefield preach, he felt it impossible to reach the standard of excellence set by that divine. Turning to secular pursuits, he kept a small store, engaged in the lumber trade, and invested in land, and, having inherited habits of economy and industry, grew rich by his own efforts; while, doubtless, he fell heir to a part of his first wife's estate, which for those times was very large. He was a member of Gov. Wentworth's council in 1767–75; represented Exeter in the provincial assembly in 1771–78; was a judge of the inferior court of common pleas in 1772–75, and toward the end of Gov. Wentworth's administration received the appointment of mandamus

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councillor, but probably never acted in that capacity. In 1770, at the governor's suggestion, he organized a military company of citizens, called the Exeter cadets, and was commissioned its commander, with the title of colonel of foot. This became the best drilled body of militia in the province. In 1774 Col. Phillips was chosen by his townsmen a member of the committee of correspondence, but, unlike his relatives in Andover, he took no active part in the revolution, preserving a neutral attitude throughout. He had by that time retired from trading, and besides attending to his large estate was loaning money on interest and was carrying out various plans for the advancement of education, having no children to inherit his property. In 1770 the trustees of Dr. Wheelock's Indian Charity School at Lebanon, Conn., decided to move it to Hanover, N. H., and to erect it into a college. To insure this Mr. Phillips deeded a large tract of land in Sandwich, N. H., to the funds of the institution; in 1772 and 1773 gave £300, part to be used for the purchase of philosophical apparatus; in 1781 conveyed upwards of 4,000 acres of land in northern New Hampshire and in Vermont for the use of the college without restrictions, and in 1789 gave £37 toward the foundation of a professorship of divinity, which was established and still bears his name. He was a trustee of Dartmouth in 1773–93, and received from it the degree of LL.D. in 1777. In the last named year his nephew, Hon. Samuel Phillips, Jr., of Andover, Mass., carried out a long-cherished scheme of founding a classical school in that town by inducing his father and uncle to endow it. The gifts of Dr. John Phillips in land and money aggregated $31,000, making him the chief benefactor of Phillips Academy; he was a trustee during his life, and after the death of his eldest brother served as president of the board of trustees. In 1781 Dr. Phillips founded a similar academy at Exeter, this being exclusively his project. "This was a bold step, for the revolution was not over, and it was uncertain when peace would be declared." Phillips Exeter Academy was incorporated April 3, 1781, being the oldest educational institution established by the state legislature. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held Dec. 18, 1781, and after delays experienced in obtaining land, the school was opened Feb. 20, 1783, and the formal dedication of its building and the installation of William Woodbridge, its first preceptor, took place May 1st. Dr. Phillips gave to this institution the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about $134,000, and gave it his personal supervision as president of its board of trustees during the rest of his life. He bequeathed a sum to Phillips Academy, Andover, for the assistance of students, especially those engaged in the study of divinity, and from this foundation was evolved the famous theological seminary. He was also a benefactor of Harvard and of Princeton. Col. Phillips was reserved and formal by nature and somewhat austere in his faith, but was a man of broad sympathies, and was animated by the most unselfish motives. His first wife died Oct. 9, 1765, and on Nov. 3, 1767, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Hale, widow of Dr. Eliphalet Hale, of Exeter, and daughter of Hon. Ephraim Dennett, of Portsmouth. She survived her husband about two years. Dr. Phillips died at Exeter, April 21, 1795. "Without natural issue he made posterity his heir."

WOODBRIDGE, William, first preceptor of Phillips Exeter Academy (1788–88), was born at Glastonbury, Hartford co., Conn., Sept. 14, 1755, son of Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge, and descendant of Rev. John Woodbridge, first minister of Andover, Mass., whose wife was Mercy, daughter of Gov. Dudley. He was graduated at Yale in 1780, and then began to teach and to study for the ministry. In 1783 he took charge of the academy at Exeter, Benjamin Thurston having declined the office of preceptor on account of ill-health, though he had instructed from the time of the opening. The inauguration ceremonies took place on May 1st, and "each part," the records tell us, "was performed with propriety and the solemnity suitable to the occasion." The building dedicated at that time consisted of two stories and an attic, the four rooms forming the principal portion accommodating forty pupils. Mr. Woodbridge received only $100 per annum; but had an assistant. "There was no regular course of study, the pupils pursuing such branches and forming such classes as were found most convenient." In 1784 Gen. Henry Dearborn, of revolutionary fame, and other citizens of Exeter presented a bell and Hon. Phillips White, of South Hampton, an electrical machine. Small as the school building was, it was adequate; for, although the tuition was free, the number of attendants diminished, and in 1788 there were but two pupils "who had looked beyond common reading and spelling, into the mysteries of Latin." In June, 1788, Mr. Woodbridge announced his intention of resigning on account of his "low state of health," and on Oct. 14th he formally severed his connection, previously receiving the thanks of the trustees for his "faithful services and unwearied exertions." Removing to Medford, he had charge of an academy for young ladies, preaching from time to time at Jamaica Plain and elsewhere. He was married four times: first, at Exeter, in 1785, to Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Samuel Brooks, who bore him twin daughters. His second wife was Ann Channing, of Newport, R. I. Their son, William C., the geographer, published "Annals of Education," to which the father contributed. His third wife was Mrs. Sarah Stiles; his fourth, Mrs. Abigail (Wolcott) Butler. Mr. Woodbridge was the author of a little book for children, entitled "The Dead Bird." He died at Franklin, Conn., March 27, 1836.

ABBOT, Benjamin, first principal of Phillips Academy (1788–1838), was born at Andover, Mass., Sept. 17, 1762, son of John Abbot and descendant of George Abbot, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Massachusetts and settled in Andover in 1640. At the age of twenty-one he entered Phillips Academy. Among his classmates were John T. Kirkland and Josiah Quincy, each of whom became president of Harvard. In 1788 he was graduated at Harvard with the salutatory oration and was at once engaged as an instructor in Phillips Exeter Academy, and from the first discharged the duties of preceptor or principal, but would not formally signify his acceptance of the office until Oct. 15, 1790. At that time his salary was raised to $500 per annum, and he was given an assistant, John C. Ripley, A.B. By 1793 the number of pupils had so increased that a new building was a necessity, and in 1794 one was erected, just in front of the present structure. In 1797 the trustees voted that any student who had attended the academy for six months and had made "valuable improvement" in eight studies named or in any two of them and had sustained good moral character should be entitled to a certificate thereof. In 1799 the preceptor's salary was fixed at $700 in addition to the free use of a dwelling house; in 1803 $200 was appropriated for the use of divinity students and it was voted to employ a mathematical instructor. "In 1808 the qualifications for admission with a view

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to an English education were defined and apparently considerably raised; the head master was vested with the title of principal; a professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy was established, the first incumbent being Ebenezer Adams, A.M., and it was voted expedient to reduce the number of classes and to establish a uniform system of classification." In 1812 the first tuition fee was raised, the sum of $12 per year becoming payable by all but "foundationers." In 1814, by bequest of Nicholas Gilman, $100 was received, the income of which was to pay for instruction in "solemn musick." In 1818 the department of languages was made to comprise three classes or years and an advanced class to prosecute the studies of the first collegiate year; the course of English study was also to occupy three years, and more stringent regulations in respect to the admission of pupils were adopted. In 1832 Dr. Abbot—he had received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1811—tendered his resignation. The trustees refused to accept it, but they lightened his labors by reducing the number of pupils to sixty. In 1838 Dr. Abbot resigned the principalship, postponing the formal act until Aug. 28th, when nearly 400 of his old pupils gathered to do him honor. After eloquent speeches, he was presented with a beautiful silver vase, and announcement was made that an Abbot scholarship had been founded at Harvard. John Gibson Hoyt, LL.D., who knew Dr. Abbot intimately, wrote of him as follows: "He was foremost among scholars as he was a primate among teachers. He knew that among regal minds progress is the supreme law; and he was not content to sit by the roadside, a wondering spectator, while the grand procession moved on. New books and new educational systems did not come and go without his knowledge. He made the academy the centre of his efforts and his thoughts. Invitations to the Boston Latin School and to other positions, though offering large rewards for less labor, he resolutely declined. Prevented by his continuous duties from seeing much of the great world he was nevertheless a *live* man. His mind was a fountain, not a reservoir. He breathed his own spirit into the worn text-books of the recitation-room and the mystic page glowed with his enthusiasm. . . . Few men were so deeply versed as he in that most abstruse of all studies, *the human nature of boys.* . . . He knew how to put himself into communication with youthful minds." Bell in his historical sketch of the academy says: "His manners were such as would become a nobleman. Courteous as he was dignified, he doffed his hat in response to the greeting of the lowliest person he met. As he walked down the aisle of the schoolroom, bowing graciously to the right and left, his appearance so impressed every pupil, that the memory of it will never fade away. It made generations more mannerly." Dr. Abbot was twice married: first, in 1791, to Hannah Tracy Emery, of Exeter; she bore him one child, John Emery, who became the minister of the North Church in Salem, Mass.; second, in May, 1798, to Mary, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Peck) Perkins, of Boston, who survived him, dying in her ninety-fourth year. She bore him a son, Charles Benjamin, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Dr. D. W. Gorham. Dr. Abbot died at Exeter, Oct. 25, 1849.

Benj. Abbot

SOULE, Gideon Lane, second principal of Phillips Exeter Academy (1838–73), was born at Freeport, Cumberland co., Me., July 25, 1796, son of Moses and Martha (Lane) Soule. He was descended from George Soule, one of the Mayflower pilgrims, and from Rev. John Wheelwright, the founder of Exeter. His father, a farmer, but by trade a calker, and often, in winter, a school teacher, was a deacon in the church, a selectman, and in every position was a leader of his fellow men. Gideon Lane Soule left school and farm work to become an errand boy for Jacob Abbot, of Brunswick, father of the authors, Jacob and John S. C. Abbot, and, through his employer, who discerned great promise in him, obtained admittance to Phillips Exeter Academy in 1813, after two years' preparation under his pastor. Three years later he was admitted to the junior class of Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1818. After a little more than a year spent at Phillips as an assistant teacher, he entered upon a course of professional study; but in 1822 returned as "permanent instructor," having been appointed professor of ancient languages, and on Aug. 22, 1838, succeeded Dr. Abbot as principal. "Like Dr. Abbot, he possessed peculiar qualifications for the position of chief of a great school. Many of his predecessor's methods he carried along with his own practice, though his cooler temperament caused, perhaps, a more perceptible distance between him and his pupils. But he understood well how to appeal to their better and nobler instincts, and had confidence in their general rectitude of intention. . . . It argues well for his clear vision and for his capacity for progress that he yielded his concurrence in novelties, which successful experiment demonstrated to be improvements. Time fully justified the forward steps which he sanctioned, and the greater liberty accorded the students awakened a response in the increase of manliness and self-respect in the school. As an instructor, especially in his chosen department, the ancient classics, Dr. Soule's qualifications and success were of the highest. In the Latin language and literature, to which he gave special attention, he was preëminent. His thorough knowledge, his critical exactness, his cultivated taste enabled him to make the study of the authors of antiquity a pleasure, instead of a task, to his pupils. . . . He inspired his pupils not only with the love of learning, but with an appreciation of the graces of character and of the amenities of refined life. In spite of the fact that he was a rigid disciplinarian, he was wonderfully popular with the students. Treating them like men, admonishing them by appealing to the better side of their natures, and in the kindliest manner, he gained their confidence as well as their esteem." Under him the school was classified; Abbot Hall and the second or "new" academy building were erected; Gorham Hall was purchased, and the Christian Fraternity was founded. On June 19, 1872, a semi-centennial celebration was held in his honor, and the presidents of Harvard, Williams and Bowdoin were present. Dr. Soule resigned his office Feb. 1, 1873, on account of his advanced age, and was given the title of principal emeritus. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1856. He was married at Exeter, Aug. 26, 1822, to Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of Noah Emery. She bore him two daughters, who died in infancy, and three

Gideon L. Soule.

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sons: Charles Emery, who became assistant to the surrogate in New York city; Nicholas Emery, long the teacher of a classical school in Cincinnati and a trustee of the academy, and Augustus Lord, at one time justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Dr. Soule died at Exeter, N. H., May 28, 1879.

PERKINS, Albert Cornelius, third principal of Phillips Exeter Academy (1873–83), was born at Topsfield, Essex co., Mass., Dec. 18, 1833, son of Nehemiah and Lydia (Bradstreet) Perkins; descendant of John Perkins, of Newent, Gloucester, England, who landed in Boston in 1631, and of Thomas Dudley and Simon Bradstreet, colonial governors of Massachusetts. In 1852 he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, from which he went to Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1859. Returning to Phillips Academy, he acted as an instructor for two years; then spent nearly a year in law offices in Salem, Mass., but gave up his studies to become a teacher in the Peabody High School, South Danvers, Mass. In 1863 he accepted the principalship of the Oliver High School, Lawrence, Mass., and gave himself to the promotion of religion as well as education as deacon in a Congregational church and superintendent of its Sunday-school and president of the Young Men's Christian Association. On May 22, 1873, Mr. Perkins was elected principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. Two years later the English department was re-established and a professorship of English founded, and the new chair of instruction was filled by him. In a sermon delivered in the academy chapel soon after Dr. Perkins' death occurred the following remarks: "The course in English was not best calculated to show his capacity or success as an instructor. But it did show his desire to work harmoniously with men longer on the ground and accustomed to the traditions of the school. This was in keeping with his life-long principles, not to push himself to the front, nor to advertise his theories of education, nor attempt, though himself of radical temper, revolutionary measures; but rather to make himself felt in the kind of work he had to do and have that work of such quality as to be its own commendation. . . . Soon he began to be felt, if not so much by his personal magnetism, yet by a certain weight of character, which gave great force to his sayings. His belief in hard work as healthy for mind and body, his dislike of 'cant,' his impatience with a piety that superseded study and outranked performance, his praise of sincerity that shut off all heartless profession of courtesy and friendship, his delight in a truthfulness that was gained at a sacrifice and inhered in the character were marked. . . . The genesis of a high purpose in his boys he watched with eagerness, and in many ways sought to foster it. He encouraged them to organize for mutual profit, and as well for games and pleasures. At his suggestion, class day exercises were observed at the close of the school year, while for the Christian Fraternity (now the Young Men's Christian Association) he felt an interest like that of a pastor for his flock, and, at his prompting, it began to hold its now public and popular anniversary." During his administration the general fund of the academy was increased by a gift of $10,000 from Henry Winkley, of Philadelphia; the newspaper, the "Exonian," was started by the students; the death of Dr. Soule occurred; the G. L. Soule Literary Society was founded, and the one hundredth anniversaries of the incorporation and of the opening of the institution were celebrated. Dr. Perkins resigned May 8, 1883, to become principal of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. This position he resigned in 1892, and after a year spent at West Lebanon, N. H., he returned to Brooklyn to open a private school. Dr. Perkins received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Dartmouth, and was offered a professorship at that college. While living in Brooklyn he was active in civic work, and in 1894–96 was civil service commissioner of the city. He was married at Topsfield, Mass., Aug. 10, 1864, to Caroline Cleveland, daughter of Joel Rogers and Sarah (Dole) Peabody. They had a son and three daughters. His brother, John W. Perkins, was principal of the high school at Salem, Mass.; afterwards principal of Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Mass., and later superintendent of the public schools of Salem. Dr. Perkins died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1896.

A. C. Perkins.

WENTWORTH, George Albert, educator and author, was born at Wakefield, Carroll co., N. H., July 31, 1835, son of Edmund and Eliza (Lang) Wentworth, and descendant of William Wentworth, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1636, and was a signer of the "combination for a government at Exeter," drawn up in 1639. Later he was a resident of Dover and a ruling elder in its church. George Albert Wentworth attended the academy in Wakefield for about one year and then entered Phillips Exeter Academy. Leaving there in 1855 he entered the sophomore class, Harvard College, and was graduated in 1858. Immediately he was elected instructor in ancient languages in Phillips Academy, and in 1859 was placed in the chair of mathematics, which he retained until the close of 1891. On leaving the academy, of which institution he later was chosen a trustee, Mr. Wentworth became president of the Exeter Banking Co. He is the author of a large number of text-books in mathematics, including "Elements of Geometry" (1878), over 500,000 copies of which have been sold; "Elements of Algebra" (1881), over 1,000,000 copies of which have been issued; "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1882); a work on "Surveying and Navigation" (1882); "Five Place Table of Logarithms" (1882); "Elements of Analytic Geometry" (1886); "School Algebra" (1887); "College Algebra" (1888); "Higher Algebra" (1891). Mr. Wentworth is also the author of a mental arithmetic, an elementary arithmetic, a practical arithmetic and an advanced arithmetic. These are all held in great favor, as well as his manuals on arithmetic, algebra and geometry. He is likewise joint author with G. A. Hill of a text-book on "Physics" (1898). Mr. Wentworth was married at Covington, Ky., Aug. 2, 1864, to Emily J., daughter of Daniel G. and Mary R. Hatch. They have two sons and a daughter.

G. A. Wentworth

SCOTT, Walter Quincy, fourth principal of Phillips Exeter Academy (1884–89), was born at Dayton, O., in 1841. While he was still young the family removed to Iowa, and there he realized the hope of obtaining a liberal education, entering Fairfield University. The outbreak of the civil war

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subordinated book-learning to patriotism in his mind, and he entered the army, serving in Sherman's cavalry until peace was declared. He then entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he was graduated as the valedictorian of his class and as the recipient of a high mathematical prize. Immediately after his graduation he was elected tutor in ancient languages at his alma mater, and later was promoted to the professorship of literature and languages. Mr. Scott held this position until 1873, when he obtained leave of absence, and studied at Union Theological Seminary, New York city. In February, 1874, he was ordained, and was installed as pastor of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.; but a few years later resigned to become professor of mental and moral philosophy in Wooster (O.) University. In 1881 he was called to the presidency of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, where his administration was popular with the students, but unpopular with the politicians, who interfered so much that in 1883 he resigned. In 1884 he was called to Phillips Exeter Academy; but his stay was too brief for adequately testing the plans which he had marked out. He resigned in the spring of 1889 to engage in the publishing business in Chicago. Finding his surroundings uncongenial, he accepted the pastorate of a Presbyterian church in Albany, N. Y.; but in a few years resigned to enter upon agricultural pursuits in another state.

FISH, Charles Everett, fifth principal of Phillips Exeter Academy (1890–95, was born at Cotuit, Barnstable co., Mass., May 26, 1854, son of John C. and Lavarah (Handy) Fish. He received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, and entered Harvard College in 1874. He would naturally have graduated in 1878; but the necessity of gaining funds for the completion of his course led to his withdrawal from college for two years and the delay of his graduation until 1880. Upon receiving his degree he engaged in teaching. His first place of work was Auburn, Me., where he was married. Thence he went to Chicopee, Mass., to become principal of the high school. Later he opened a private school for boys at Worcester, which was patronized by the best families of the city. He

went from Worcester to Exeter, recommended by many of the fathers of his former pupils. Resigning in 1895, Mr. Fish opened a private school at Waban, in the neighborhood of Boston, which he closed to become principal of the Rhineland School for Girls at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he now resides.

AMEN, Harlan Page, sixth principal of Phillips Exeter Academy (1895–), was born at Sinking Spring, Highland co., O., April 14, 1853, son of Daniel and Sarah Jane (Barber) Amen. He is descended from Huguenots, who fled from France to Switzerland, where representatives of the family have held important public offices in recent years. Durst Amen, first of the name in this country, settled in Virginia, and many in that state and in Ohio trace their lineage from him. Adm. Daniel Ammen is a representative of the Virginia stock, and Gen. Jacob Ammen of its Ohio branch. Harlan Amen received his early education in the schools of Sinking Spring and in the high school at Portsmouth, O., which he left to study privately for two years and to work in a book-store. In 1872 he removed to Exeter, and with only thirty-five dollars in his pocket entered Phillips Academy, supporting himself in various ways and laying by seventy-five dollars in his senior year, when he won the Gordon prize ($220), the most important, with one exception, in the gift of the institution. In 1879 he was graduated at Harvard, having won a scholarship in each year of his course, his chief competitor having been his roommate at Exeter and at Harvard, William DeW. Hyde, now president of Bowdoin College. From Cambridge he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to teach in River View Academy, and three years later (1883) became associated with Otis and Joseph B. Bisbee in the management of the business affairs of the academy. On the death of Otis Bisbee, in 1885, his brother and Mr. Amen became equal principals and proprietors, and this partnership continued until June, 1895, when Mr. Amen became principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. His administration has been one of marked success. Under him the academy has maintained the position which led Pres. Eliot, of Harvard, to call it "one of the most precious institutions of this country," and to cause the New York "Sun" to speak of it editorially in distinction from others as a "great American school," and to prove the superiority of its courses and methods to those of the great English schools. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon Mr. Amen in 1886 by Williams College, and he was elected an honorary member of the American Whig Society, of Princeton University, in 1888. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church; a member of the Twilight and University clubs, of New York; the Appalachian Mountain and University clubs, of Boston; the American Archæological Society; the American Philological Society; the American Historical Association, and a member and officer of several educational organizations. In 1892 he spent some months in visiting various public schools of England and Germany. Mr. Amen was married, April 5, 1882, to Mary B. Rawson, of Whitinsville, Mass. They have four children, three daughters and one son.

FRANCIS, William Allen, educator, was born at Fall River, Mass., March 7, 1861, son of William Francis, a native of Fall River and a stone-cutter by occupation, and Priscilla Catherine Cluny. He is of English ancestry. He was educated at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1882, and from which he received the degree of A.M. in 1885. In 1882–83 he taught in the grammar school, Little Compton, R. I.; in 1883–84 was principal of the high school, Rutland, Mass.; in 1884–87 was sub-master of the high school, Concord, Mass., whence he was called to Phillips Exeter Academy as instructor in mathematics. In 1891 he was appointed professor, to succeed Prof. George A. Wentworth, and still holds the chair. He was married at Little Compton, R. I., Aug. 27, 1885, to Julia Stafford, daughter of George R. Drowne, a descendant of Leonard Drowne, a settler of Kittery, Me., in 1682. They have a son and a daughter.

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TUFTS, James Arthur, educator, was born at Alstead, Cheshire co., N. H., April 26, 1855, son of Timothy and Sophia P. (Kingsbury) Tufts, and descendant of Peter Tufts, of Malden, England, who settled at Malden, Mass., as early as 1654. In his twelfth year he entered Charles A. Miles' Military School, Brattleboro, Vt., and remained there three years. Then he returned to Alstead, and for about two years was a clerk in his father's store. In April, 1872, he entered the Phillips Exeter Academy. Here he held several positions of honor and trust, such as head-monitor, and president of the Golden Branch—a literary society founded in 1818. He was graduated at the academy with high rank in 1874, and entered Harvard College with credit. While in college he was president of his class and of the Everett Athenæum, and a member of the Signet. Immediately after graduation, in 1878, he received an appointment as Odlin professor of English in the Phillips Exeter Academy, and secretary of the faculty, a position he still holds. In connection with his duties as head of the department of English, he has greatly developed the side of declamation and debate. In this, as in other departments, the academy now holds a reputation second to no preparatory school in the country. As he is next to the principal in rank, much of the executive and administrative work of the academy falls on him. For many years he has been secretary of the New England Association of Alumni of the academy, and is regarded by the alumni as the connecting link between the old and the new institution. He holds fast to the best of the old traditions, and welcomes whatever promises well for the future. Though the academy is his chief interest, he has edited and annotated Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Macaulay's essays on Milton and Addison, and is engaged in other literary work. He has found time also for the discharge of many public duties. He is trustee of the Exeter Public Library, the Kensington Social Library, the Robinson Female Seminary, and has served the Unitarian Society in Exeter as trustee or treasurer for many years. He was married at Arlington, Mass., Dec. 21, 1878, to Effie, daughter of B. Delmont and Sarah (Child) Locke. They have three sons and three daughters.

HILDRETH, Hosea, educator, was born at Chelmsford, Middlesex co., Mass., Jan. 2, 1782, son of Timothy and Hannah Hildreth, and descendant of Richard Hildreth, who emigrated from the north of England to Massachusetts in 1643. While Hosea was a child his parents removed to Vermont, but soon returned to Massachusetts, settling at Sterling, Worcester co. He took part in the cultivation of his father's farm until an injury to his right arm put an end to manual labor and he turned his attention to study. He was fitted for Harvard by Rev. Reuben Holcomb, pastor of the Congregational church of Sterling; was graduated at that institution in 1805, and having been married was obliged to teach to support his family while studying for the ministry. After living and teaching at Lynn, Deerfield and Brighton, he in 1811 became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Phillips Exeter Academy. "His influence in the school was very positive and very salutary. He possessed decided traits of character; strong convictions and a resolute will, united with much learning and ready wit. He was the projector of the Golden Branch Society, which under his administration, no doubt, acted as a keen stimulus to study and to the desire for improvement. His countenance bore the impress of his originality and humor, so that the eccentric Robert Treat Paine declared that it might be 'cut up into a thousand epigrams.'" In addition to his work of instruction in the academy he supplied the pulpit of the Second Parish Church of Exeter from 1813 until 1817. On leaving Exeter, in 1825, he became pastor of a Congregational church at Gloucester, Mass., which was divided by the Unitarian controversy, and he then ministered to an orthodox church formed by the seceders. In 1834 he took charge of a church in Westboro, Worcester co. During his various pastorates he acted as agent for the Massachusetts Temperance Society. He delivered the Dudleian lecture at Harvard in 1829, and published several works of merit, including "Discourse to the Students of Phillips Exeter Academy"; "Book for New Hampshire Children," used for many years as a text-book in schools, and "A Discourse on Ministerial Fidelity." Prof. Hildreth was married in Boston to Sarah McLeod, who bore him seven children. Their sons, Richard, Samuel T. and Charles H., were graduates of the academy, and the eldest became distinguished as an editor and historian. Prof. Hildreth died at Sterling, Mass., July 10, 1835.

CILLEY, Bradbury Longfellow, educator, was born at Nottingham, Rockingham co., N. H., Sept. 6, 1838, eldest of the nine children of Joseph Longfellow and Lavinia Bayley (Kelly) Cilley. He was the great-grandson of two revolutionary heroes, Gen. Joseph Cilley and Gen. Enoch Poor, and lineally or collaterally was connected with the Dudleys, Hiltons, and other families prominent in New Hampshire. In 1842 Prof. Cilley's parents removed to Exeter. At the age of twelve he entered the academy to prepare for college. He entered Harvard as a sophomore, and was graduated with high rank in 1858. He was deeply interested in the university; attended commencement regularly, and was vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association for several years. Upon graduation he was appointed an instructor in the Albany Academy, Albany, N.Y.; but in a few months (December) he was elected professor of ancient languages in Phillips Exeter Academy, and in February, 1859, entered upon his new duties, which proved to be his life-work. His long and faithful service was invaluable to the institution. For many years Prof. Cilley taught both Greek and Latin, but after 1871 he taught Greek only. A powerful educator, he left his impress on two generations of pupils, an impress the more lasting because of his plain speech and rather brusque manners, but thorough sincerity. As a man and a citizen he was democratic, simple in his tastes, unaffected. In politics he was a Republican and a strong partisan. As a public speaker he was clear and convincing, and by his fair and strong arguments was frequently able to conciliate hostile factions. He had neither taste nor leisure for political office, but served for years on the town committee on appropriations and frequently as delegate to the more important party conventions. He was at different times trustee of the Exeter public library; the Kensington social library; the Union Five Cents Savings Bank; was on the building committee of the public library and the Phillips Church. He presided with grace and dignity at the laying of the corner stone of the Phillips Church and at the celebration in 1888 of the 250th anniversary of the town. A most loyal and affectionate son of New Hamp-

Bradbury L. Cilley

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shire, he derived more pleasure from his vacation journeyings through the rugged state than from his trip through Europe. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; president of the Piscataqua Congregational Club, and was identified with several revolutionary and colonial orders. His home life, where he found his chief enjoyment, was most felicitous. He was married, on Aug. 3, 1864, to Amanda Currier Morris. Mrs. Cilley and a son and two daughters survive him. Prof. Cilley's frequently expressed wish that he might die in the harness was almost literally fulfilled. He died at Exeter, March 31, 1899. Inasmuch as the academy was his chief interest outside his home, no doubt he would have chosen as his epitaph: "Forty years of my life have I labored among you and taught you."

CILLEY, Joseph, soldier, was born at Nottingham, N. H., in 1735, son of Joseph and Alice (Rollins) Cilley. His earliest American ancestor was John Seely, who lived on the Isle of Shoals in 1646. The descent runs through his son, Thomas Sealy, who was married to Ann Stanyan, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. The first Joseph Cilley was one of the first settlers of the town of Nottingham in 1728. The son had few opportunities for an education, and his knowledge was acquired largely at home. Through constant application he acquired sufficient knowledge of the law to practice. He was one of the party that in December, 1774, dismantled the fort at Portsmouth. He raised a company of volunteers after the battle of Lexington and led them into Boston, was appointed major of Poor's regiment in May, 1775, and in April, 1777, was commissioned colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment, succeeding Gen. Stark, and served as such until the close of the revolutionary war. He commanded his regiment at Ticonderoga in July, 1777; was present at the engagement at Bemis heights in September, 1777; was at the battle of Monmouth in July, 1778; with Anthony Wayne at the Storming of Stony Point, July, 1779, and in Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in western New York. Col. Cilley was appointed major-general of militia in 1786, and later served his state in several capacities. He was successively treasurer, vice-president and president of the Society of the Cincinnati in New Hampshire. He was a decided Republican, and supported the administration of Thomas Jefferson. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy (Clark) Longfellow. Col. Cilley died at Nottingham, N.H., Aug. 25, 1799.

CILLEY, Joseph, senator, was born at Nottingham, N. H., Jan. 4, 1791, son of Greenleaf and Jane (Nealley) Cilley. His ancestors were of much note in New Hampshire, the great-grandfather, having settled in Nottingham in 1728, and his grandfather, Gen. Joseph Cilley, having won fame as a revolutionary hero and an officer on the staff of Washington. His brother, Jonathan Cilley, while a member of congress from Maine, was killed in a duel near Washington, D. C., in 1838. In 1812 Joseph Cilley entered the army as an ensign, and fought at Sackett's harbor, Chippewa and Lundy's lane. In this last engagement he was a lieutenant acting as captain in the regiment of Col. James Miller, and led a company in the heroic charge on the British battery which has made memorable the name of Miller with his laconic "I'll try, sir," response to his general's question if he could silence the English guns. While defending the new position Capt. Cilley was struck by a solid shot, sustaining a fracture of the left thigh, which resulted in permanent lameness. At Detroit he lost the sight of an eye by an explosion of powder in a magazine. In 1816 he resigned his military commission. In 1845, he was nominated for governor by the Whigs, but declined to be their candidate, and the same year was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Levi Woodbury. His senatorial term was short, and at its close he returned to his farm. As early as 1820 he was a pronounced abolitionist, and for many years the only one in his town. He was the first abolitionist who held a seat in the U. S. senate, and long before the voices of John Hale and Charles Sumner were heard in the senate, Cilley stood alone and single-handed in that body, with Joshua R. Giddings in the house, and pleaded for liberty and the inalienable rights of man. He died, at Nottingham, N. H., Sept. 16, 1887.

CILLEY, Jonathan, lawyer and statesman, was born at Nottingham, N. H., July 2, 1802, son of Greenleaf and Jane (Nealley) Cilley. His grandfather, Col. Joseph Cilley, commanded a New Hampshire regiment during the revolutionary war, and established a character for energy and intrepidity of which more than one of his descendants have proved themselves the inheritors. Jonathan, being desirous of a liberal education, commenced his studies at Atkinson Academy at the age of seventeen, and became a student at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1821. Among his classmates were Longfellow, Hawthorne John S. C. Abbott and George B. Cheever. Inheriting but little property from his father, he adopted the usual expedient of a young New Englander, and gained a small income by keeping a country school during the winter months, both before and after entering college. Cilley's character and standing at college afforded high promise of usefulness and distinction in after life. His influence among his fellow students was probably greater than that of any other individual, and he made himself powerful in that limited sphere by a free and natural eloquence. Immediately on quitting college Mr. Cilley made his residence in Thomaston, Me., and began the study of law in the office of John Ruggles. Mr. Ruggles being then a prominent member of the Democratic party, it was natural that the pupil should lend his aid to promote the political views of his instructor. He was admitted an attorney at law in 1829, and in April of the same year was married to Deborah, daughter of Hon. Hezekiah Prince, of Thomaston, where Mr. Cilley continued to reside and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1831, Mr. Ruggles having been appointed judge of the court of common pleas, it became necessary to send a new representative from Thomaston to the legislature of the state. Mr. Cilley was brought forward as a candidate, obtained his election, and took his seat in January, 1832. But in the course of this year his friendly relations with Judge Ruggles were broken off. The Judge, it appears, conceived the idea that his political aspirations (which were then directed to a seat in the senate of the United States) did not receive all the aid which he was disposed to claim from the influence of his late pupil, and when Cilley was again a candidate for re-election to the legislature the whole strength of Judge Ruggles and his adherents was exerted against him. In spite of the opposition of Ruggles and his friends, combined with that of the Whigs, Mr. Cilley was re-elected to the legislature of 1833, and he was for five successive years the representative of Thomaston. After hard fighting against overwhelming opposition, Cilley was elected to congress in 1837, but his career was destined to be brief. His talents had more than begun to be felt, and would soon have linked his name with the history of every

Jon.a Cilley

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important measure, but on Feb. 23, 1838, he received a challenge from Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, through the hands of Mr. Wise, of Virginia. The challenge was grounded on Mr. Cilley's refusal to receive a message from a person of disputed respectability, although no exception to that person's character had been expressed by Mr. Cilley. The challenge was accepted, and the parties met on the following day. They exchanged shots with rifles; a third shot was exchanged, and Mr. Cilley fell dead into the arms of one of his friends. A duel was never fought on a more shadowy pretext or a brilliant life wasted in a more miserable cause. On April 4, 1829, he was married to Deborah, daughter of Hezekiah and Isabella (Coombs) Prince, and a descendant of Elder John Prince, of Hull, Mass. A sketch of his life was written by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

CILLEY, Greenleaf, naval officer and traveler, was born at Thomaston, Me., Oct. 27, 1829, son of Jonathan and Deborah (Prince) Cilley. He attended the school of the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, at Standish, Me., for one year, and subsequently the Bath High School. In 1841 he was appointed midshipman in the U. S. navy, and in 1848 was ordered to the frigate Cumberland. After serving in the Mediterranean and on the Brazilian station, he returned to New York in 1846, and was ordered to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. After a month's sojourn there he received orders to proceed to the seat of war in the gulf of Mexico in the line of battleship Ohio. He was in the naval battle near Vera Cruz before and after the capitulation; assisted the army division at the crossing of the Medelin river on its march to and from Alvarado; was in the expedition to Tuspan, Mexico, and at its capture was wounded while storming a shore battery. In 1848 he was detached from the Ohio, was ordered again to the Naval Academy, and was graduated as passed midshipman the following July. After three months' leave, he joined the frigate Raritan, and served on the home and Gulf station until April, 1850. In 1855 he was promoted to master and lieutenant; in 1862, to lieutenant-commander. During the civil war he commanded the Unadilla at Port Royal, and the monitor Catskill off Charleston, S. C.; engaged in blockading the inner harbor of Charleston, and at times cannonaded Fort Sumter. In March, 1864, he was ordered to the steamer Fort Jackson, and served in the north Atlantic blockading squadron off Wilmington, N. C. He was detached in 1864, and placed on the retired list March 18, 1865; promoted to commander in 1867. In May, 1866, he, with his family, went to Uruguay, where he engaged in raising sheep near Mercedes. On the breaking out of a revolution he removed to Buenos Ayres, and resided in that city for a while; then removed to San Isidro, where he resided several years. At the close of the Paraguayan war he commanded the steamer Augustinia. In 1874 he ascended the Parana and Paraguay rivers to Corumba, Brazil, and at that place engaged and fitted out a party of five men, with whom he descended to the mouth of the river Negra, and was four months exploring the wilds of the Bahia Negra. During 1875 he was employed in making plans and estimates and seeking from the Bolivian congress the concession of a railway route from Bahia Negra to Santa Cruz de la Sierra. In 1876 he returned to the United States, remaining eight years, then returning to Buenos Ayres he resided in the capital several years, removing to the town of Neuve de Julio in 1891, and to La Plata in 1893. He was married in Montevideo, Uruguay, May 13, 1861, to Malvina, daughter of Gov. Luis Vernet, of Buenos Ayres, and has three sons and three daughters.

CILLEY, Jonathan Prince, soldier and lawyer, was born at Thomaston, Me., Dec. 29, 1835, son of Jonathan and Deborah (Prince) Cilley. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1858; studied law with A. P. Gould in Thomaston, and, after admission to the bar, settled in his native town. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted 150 men for a light field battery, H. B. Humphrey, of Thomaston, offering to give the six guns required provided the state would complete the equipment. The war department declined the offer on the ground that infantry only was needed at that time. When, however, it was known that cavalry was to be raised in Maine, Mr. Cilley enlisted, and his name stands first on the rolls, under date of Sept. 3, 1861. He was made captain of company B, and remained in command until he was severely wounded in his right arm and shoulder and taken prisoner at Middletown, Va., during the retreat of Gen. Banks from the Shenandoah valley, May 24, 1862. Shortly after this misfortune (April 14th) he was commissioned major. During his disability he served as judge-advocate and examining officer at the central guard-house, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 1st, when he took the field and remained with his regiment until June 24, 1864, when he was once more wounded. On Sept. 24th he again reported for duty, and took command of his regiment, having been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, to rank from June 6, 1864. From this time until he was finally discharged and paid at Augusta, Me., Col. Cilley was constantly present with and in command of his regiment. He was further promoted brevet colonel, U. S. volunteers, for "distinguished and meritorious service during the war," and still further promoted brevet brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, June 12, 1865, for highly distinguished service at Dinwiddie court-house, Farmville and Appomattox court-house; that his regiment was specially complimented by Gen. Sheridan, and is authorized to bear the name of three more battles upon its standard than any other regiment of the army of the Potomac; and the fact that two of the bloodiest and hardest contested battles, Boydton plank-road and Dinwiddie court-house were fought under his immediate command, attest his success as a soldier. After the war he resumed his profession at Rockland, Me. He was a member of the Maine legislature in 1867; deputy collector of customs at Rockland in 1867–71; member of the city council (1873–75); commissioner of the U. S. circuit court from 1867–80; adjutant-general of Maine (1876–78). He is a member of the Maine Historical Society and corresponding member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In 1866 he was married to Caroline A., daughter of Warren and Sophia (Thurber) Lazell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had two children.

YATES, Matthew Tyson, missionary, was born in Wake county, N. C., Jan. 8, 1819. He was reared on a farm, and was graduated at Wake Forest College, N. C., in 1846. At an early age he felt called to preach, and offered himself as a missionary under the auspices of the Southern Baptist convention, which had been organized only a few years before. He was married, Sept. 27, 1846, to Eliza Moring, of Chatham county, N. C.; was ordained to the ministry in Raleigh Oct. 18, 1846, and left Boston for Hong Kong, where he arrived Sept. 12, 1847; one of the pioneers in actual missionary work in China. Yates began work in Shanghai within four years after the ratification of the treaty which gave foreigners the right to reside in the ports of Canton, Amoy, Fuhchau, Ningpo and Shanghai, and learned the language so well that he spoke it like a native. The Shanghai church was organized Nov. 6, 1847, with three American missionary families and four Chinese converts; many difficulties were met and conquered; Yates imported American manufactures and invested in real estate in Shanghai, thus laying a material

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foundation for future work. He learned the literary as well as the spoken language, and thus commended himself to the scholarly class. In 1862 he became interpreter to the English and American municipal council of Shanghai. In 1867, at the end of twenty years of labor, the church in Shanghai numbered thirty-five. Two years later his voice failed for public speaking, and for four years he could do no preaching. During that time the church was in the care of Mrs. Yates and a native assistant. In 1873 Dr. Yates became vice-consul and interpreter to the United States in Shanghai, being offered the consulship later, which he declined. In 1875 a new chapel was built out of his private means, and in 1882 an assistant came to his help from America, with three others at a later date. The work had now been thoroughly fixed in Shanghai, and chapels had been erected in Chinkiang and Soochow. He completed about this time his translation of the New Testament into the popular dialect, in which he had already published many tracts and hand-books. He was also a member of the committee on the revision of the Goddard version of the New Testament, which had been first published in 1853. Dr. Yates contributed liberally to the endowment of Wake Forest College, North Carolina; of Richmond College, Virginia, and of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky. Contemporaries and fellow missionaries pronounced him "physically, intellectually and spiritually at the head of Protestant missionaries of Asia." His life, as told in his letters, has been published by Rev. C. E. Taylor (Nashville, 1898). He died in Shanghai, March 17, 1888.

MACLAY, Edgar Stanton, historian, was born in Foo Chow, China, April 18, 1863, son of Rev. Robert Samuel and Henrietta C. (Sperry) Maclay. His father was the pioneer missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church to China, going to that country in 1847. His mother, being a woman of classical education, attended personally to the education of her children, and prepared her five sons for college. His boyhood was spent partly in the United States and partly in Japan, where his father went, in 1873, to open the mission of the Methodist Episcopal church in that country. In May, 1880, young Maclay returned to the United States, and after a year of preparatory work entered Syracuse University, where he was graduated in 1885. Having determined to write a history of the U. S. navy, he made two trips to England, France and Germany in 1885–86, to prepare himself for the great task he had set before him. In the British Museum Library, London, and the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, he discovered new material bearing on the subject, which proved to be of great value. Returning to the United States in the fall of 1886, he finished his "History of the U. S. Navy," in two volumes, which appeared in 1893, and immediately became a notable success. In 1900 he added a third volume, covering the more recent events. Of it the Boston "Journal" wrote: "It is valuable not only for the stirring story which it tells, but also because it is an epitome of what the modern world understands as naval development. That gives his vividly written work a double interest. It spans the whole eventful era from the battles of wooden frigates to the tremendous steelclads, the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts, and the record-breaking exploits of the Columbia and Minneapolis." He has also written: "Maclays of Lurgan" (1889), a biographical history of the descendants of Charles and John Maclay, who came to America in 1734; "Reminiscences of the Old Navy" (1898), and "History of American Privateers" (1899). Mr. Maclay was connected with the New York "Tribune" from 1891–95, serving the last year as an editor. For one year he was also an editorial writer on the New York "Sun." He resigned both positions in 1895, having secured the appointment of keeper of the lighthouse at Old Field point, Setauket, N. Y., on Long Island sound, where he now resides, devoting his leisure hours to historical work. On Dec. 22, 1894, he was married to Katherine, daughter of John Henry Koerber, of New Haven, Conn., and has two sons.

WARREN, Edward Walpole, clergyman, was born in London, England, Nov. 28, 1839, son of Samuel and Eliza (Ballenger) Warren. His father was a distinguished lawyer, and author of "Ten Thousand a Year" and other very popular works. The son studied at King's College School, London, and in 1858 he gained a foundation scholarship in Magdalene College, University of Cambridge. He received the degree of B.A. from Cambridge University in 1861, and that of M.A. in 1870. He was ordained as a deacon in the Church of England in 1863, and as priest in 1864, was placed in charge of East and West Cranmore, Somersetshire, in 1865, and in 1867–70 was curate at Diss, Norfolk. He became rector, in 1870, of Compton Martin, near Bristol, and in many of the largest cities in England he met with great success as a mission preacher. In 1883 he became rector of Holy Trinity, London. He was called, in 1885, to take part in the Advent mission in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, New York city, and was considered successful. After two years more of mission work in his London church, which he had found in a depressed condition and which he had made strong, Dr. Warren accepted a call to become rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York city. At the time of his call, Mr. John S. Kennedy, desiring to get the labor contract law abrogated, brought a suit against the church as having broken the U. S. contract-labor law by calling a foreigner as rector, and so making the provisions of the law odious to the public. Holy Trinity Church was defeated in court in the first trial of the action brought against it, but upon appeal to the U. S. supreme court it was decided that the contract-labor law did not apply to clergymen entering the United States under agreement to preach for certain churches. Dr. Warren entered upon his work in the parish Oct. 2, 1888. In 1895 the parishes of St. James and Holy Trinity were consolidated, the title of St. James being retained, and Dr. Warren became rector of the joint parish. In 1898 Serena Rhinelander, at a cost exceeding half a million, presented to the corporation of St. James parish a new Church of the Holy Trinity and a parish house (St. Christopher's) and rectory in East Eighty-eighth street, and of this church Dr. Warren also took charge. The old Holy Trinity Church was sold in 1895, and from the proceeds the new church was endowed with $200,000. Dr. Warren received the honorary degree of D.D. from St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., in 1890. He is a member of the Century and Players clubs; a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and president of the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women. Dr. Warren became an American citizen in 1899. He was married, on June 21, 1865, to Agnes Sarah, daughter of John and Agnes Kennedy. She died in 1891, and he was married, May 1, 1895, to Lilla Warne, daughter of Henry R. and Catherine (Bradish) Kunhardt, of New York city.

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PAYNE, John Barton, lawyer, was born at Pruntytown, Taylor co., Va., Jan. 26, 1855, son of Dr. Amos and Elizabeth Barton (Smith) Payne, both natives of Fauquier county, Va. His great-grandfather, Francis Payne, was an officer in the Continental army. John B. Payne was educated in the schools and by private tutors in Orleans, Va. He began active life as clerk in a general store at Warrenton, Va., and later acted as assistant to the clerk of the circuit court of Taylor county, Va. Meantime having read law, he was admitted to the bar in September, 1876. Almost from the start he was prominent in politics, and early became a leader. His marked ability as an organizer, and power of oratory, prominent in the campaign of Tilden and Hendricks, won him the position of acting chairman of the Taylor county Democratic committee. Later he was a delegate from the county to the Democratic senatorial and congressional conventions. He located at Kingwood, Preston co., W. Va., in March, 1877, and rapidly built up a large practice. In 1878 he was chairman of the county Democratic central committee; in 1880 was temporary chairman of the congressional convention at Grafton; was chairman of the Preston delegation at the Fairmont congressional convention; was a member of the congressional executive committee, and delegate to the state convention at Martinsburg. He was active in the presidential campaign of 1880 in behalf of Gen. Hancock, making numerous speeches throughout Virginia and Pennsylvania. In May, 1881, he was chosen by the bar special judge of the circuit court of Tucker county to sit in a chancery cause to which the regular incumbent, Judge Ice, was a party. He was mayor of Kingwood in 1882, and on the expiration of his term removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has since resided. In this new location Mr. Payne duplicated his former brilliant record and rapidly acquired a recognition and well-merited prominence both socially and professionally. He became president of the Chicago Law Institute in 1889. In November, 1893, he was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county for a term of six years. Of the ten candidates on the Democratic ticket, he was the only one elected, receiving a majority of 5,000 votes. He resigned the position on Dec. 5, 1898, to engage in the general practice of law, and in February, 1899, formed a partnership with Edwin Walker under the style of Walker & Payne. Judge Payne is an active member of the Union League and Midlothian Country clubs and of the Chevalier Bazzard Commandery, K. T. Politically he is a Democrat; his religious affiliations are with Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, in October, 1878, to Kate, daughter of the late Judge Edward C. Bunker, of the circuit court of West Virginia.

John Barton Payne

DIXEY, Henry Edward, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1859. His stage career began when as a boy of eight he was engaged to play children's parts at the Howard Athenæum. He remained for several years a member of the excellent stock company playing at that theatre, gaining with association with some of the best actors of the time a thorough dramatic education. In 1875 he entered into an engagement with Edwin E. Rice, and remained under his management for fifteen years. He first appeared in "Evangeline," assuming at different times eight of the characters in that play. His experience at this period of his career was exceedingly varied, and included burlesque, pantomime, comedy, operetta and farce, and in all that he essayed he displayed boldness and originality. Some of the productions in which Mr. Dixey appeared after leaving "Evangeline," were "Reouls" and "Babes in the Woods," and the operas "The Mascot," "Patience," "Pinafore," "Iolanthe," "The Sorcerer," "Billie Taylor," "The Merry Duchess," etc. He gave drollery and vigor to the characters of Christopher Blizzard, in "Confusion," and created the legitimate comedy parts in "Romany Rye," as presented at Booth's Theatre in New York. His Crank, in "Paunce and Leo," and "Carrichfergus, in "The Duke's Motto," the latter in support of the Legadere of Charles Coghlan, are pleasantly remembered, as is also the delightful brogue of his Irishman in "Horrors." On July 6, 1884, the burlesque, "Adonis," in which Mr. Dixie collaborated with William Gile, was produced at the Bijou Theatre in Chicago, and with Mr. Dixie in the title-rôle leaped at once into phenomenal popularity. It ran for two months in Chicago, and was then transferred to the Bijou Theatre in New York, where it remained for over 600 nights. It was the clever mixture of burlesque, pantomime and farce, combined with the grace and art of Mr. Dixey, that made "Adonis" one of the most successful and profitable productions in the history of the American stage. During its prolonged stay in New York he became one of the most eagerly sought after actors of his time. May 31, 1886, "Adonis" was taken to London and produced for a time at the Gaiety Theatre, but it was not received with the favor that had been bestowed upon it in New York. Following this "Adonis" was given for several seasons in the different towns and cities of the United States. In 1890 Mr. Dixie came forward in a burlesque entitled the "Seven Ages," in which he was cordially received. During the season of 1894–95 he was a member of Augustin Daly's stock company, and since then he has appeared in many comedy parts both in England and in the United States. Mr. Dixie is a man of strong individuality and a close observer. Grace, humor and wonderful imitative powers distinguish him as an actor.

LEWIS, Enoch, educator and author, was born at Radnor, Pa., Jan. 29, 1776, eldest son of Evan and Jane Lewis. His ancestor, Henry Lewis, with his family emigrated early in the year 1682 from Narbeth, in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, to America, and arrived at Upland, afterwards Chester, Pa. Enoch Lewis, who belonged to the Society of Friends, was educated at Radnor school, where he was afterwards employed to teach and where he continued until the spring of 1793, when he went to Philadelphia to avail himself of instruction in mathematics in the Friends' Academy. He taught in the Radnor (Pa.) school (1793–94), and in the following year returned to Philadelphia to teach, being appointed mathematical teacher in Friends' Academy. In 1799 he accepted a position in Friends' Westtown boarding-school, which had just been opened, to take charge of the mathematical department. In 1808 he resigned and went to New Garden, Chester co., Pa., where he established a boarding-school. After visiting the southern states he wrote a series of essays on the subject of slavery, which were published in Delaware newspapers. Subsequently he reopened his school at New Garden and one in Wilmington, Del. He became editor, in 1827, of the "African Observer," a monthly magazine, which only lasted six months. He was soon after appointed city regulator, and to this business he added surveying and engineering. He made extensive surveys for

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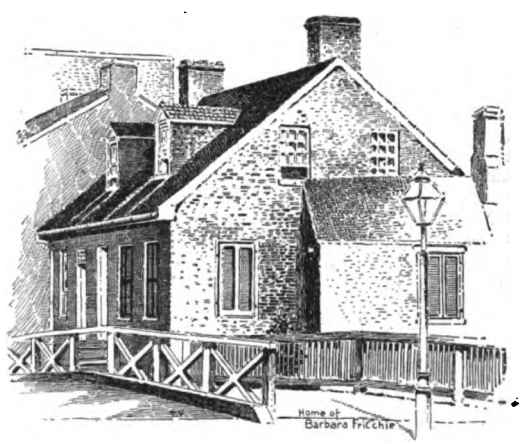
Stephen Girard and others; laid out several towns, including West Chester, Wilmington and Pottsville. His last years were spent in Philadelphia. His most important works are: Almanacs for 1800 and 1806; revised edition of "Bonnycastle's Algebra"; "The Arithmetical Expositor" (1824); "Observation on the Military System" (1821); "A View of the Present State of the African Slave Trade" (1824); "The Practical Analyst" (1826); "Vindication of the Society of Friends" (1834), 73 pages; "A Dissertation on Oaths" (1838); "Observations on Baptism" (1839); "Essay on Baptism" (1839); "Memoirs of the Life of William Penn" (1841); "A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1844), 228 pages, two editions; "A Treatise on Algebra." He also edited the "Friends' Review," a religious and literary journal (1847–56). Enoch Lewis was married: first, May 9, 1799, to Alice, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Jackson, of New Garden, Pa., who died in 1813; second, May 11, 1815, to Lydia, daughter of John Jackson, of London Grove, Pa., owner of the botanical garden, and Mary (Harlan) Jackson, of West Grove, Pa., a first cousin of Alice, his first wife. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1856.

CRANE, Stephen, novelist and poet, was born in Newark, N. J., Nov. 1, 1871, son of Dr. Jonathan Townley Crane, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a direct descendant of Stephen Crane who, in colonial and revolutionary days, was a distinguished citizen of New Jersey, representing the people in both colonial assemblies, held in New York, and later in the first Continental congress, held in Philadelphia. The parents of young Crane died before he attained his majority. He attended school at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., and at the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. From the Institute he entered Lafayette College, and later Syracuse University, but was not graduated at either. He was never a successful student, and he soon left college to begin newspaper work. Going to New York city he became a reporter on several newspapers. For two years he wrote quite regularly for the "Tribune," but was discharged from that paper because of an account of a parade at Asbury Park which, according to the participants, was extremely satirical. He then joined the staff of the Newark (N. J.) "Morning Times," and worked a short time as a reporter for $10 a week. At the age of twenty he returned to New York and wrote his first novel, "Maggie, a Girl of the Streets." The book, privately printed, gained for him the encouraging friendship of some of the chief men of letters, among whom was William Dean Howells, whose help was of the greatest benefit to the young writer. "The Black Riders and Other Lines" was published in 1895, and the following year "The Red Badge of Courage" appeared simultaneously in New York and London, and was generally praised on both sides of the water. When the Græco-Turkish war broke out Crane was in London, and he went into the field as correspondent for "The Westminster Gazette" and the New York "Journal." Returning to the United States, he went to Cuba as the "Journal's" correspondent during the war with Spain. He remained in New York for a short time, engaged in literary work, and in 1899 went to London, where he resided until his death. His other books are: "George's Mother" (1896); "A Little Regiment," a war story (1897); "The Third Violet" (1897); "Dan Emmons" (1898); "The Open Boat" (1898); "The Eternal Patience" (1898); "War Is Kind" (1899); "The Monster" (1899); "Whilomville Stories," "Wounds in the Rain," and "O'Ruddy" (1900). His works are remarkable for their uncompromising realism, their vigor and their imaginative qualities. His "Red Badge of Courage," which is one of the most astonishing achievements in the history of English literature, is by far his best work, and shows the author's power of word-painting at its best. It was long before the public could be convinced that the author was not a scarred veteran who passed through many a conflict, but a young man who had never even smelled the smoke of battle. He died at Badenweiler, Germany, June 5, 1900. His remains were interred at Elizabeth, N. J.

FRITCHIE (or FRIETCHIE), Barbara, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 3, 1766, third daughter of Nicholas and Catherine (Zeiler) Hauer. Her father, a native of Dildendorf, Germany, and a hatmaker, came to America in 1754, settling at Lancaster, where he carried on his trade until 1770, and then removed to Frederick Town (now Frederick), Md. In 1791 Pres. Washington spent a night at the hotel in that place, and Barbara was one of several young ladies who were invited to wait upon him at supper; on the day of his burial, eight years later, there was an honorary funeral procession in the town, and she took part as a pall-bearer. On May 6, 1806, Barbara Hauer became the wife of John Caspar Fritchie, the son of a German, who was a Tory during the revolutionary war. The house in which they lived (see illustration) and in which Fritchie carried on his trade of buckskin-dressing



and glove-making was on West Patrick street, close to Carroll creek. Mr. Fritchie died in November, 1849, but his widow remained in her home, cared for by kinsfolk in her declining years, as she had no children. On Sept. 6, 1862, the advance guard of Gen. Lee's army, under "Stonewall" Jackson, entered Frederick, and on the 7th the main army occupied the city, the presence of these troops being as obnoxious to Mrs. Fritchie as to many other residents. Before hostilities began she had been heard to say: "It will never happen that one short life like mine shall see the beginning and end of a government like this!" and during the stay of the Confederates she expressed her "Union sentiments" freely. On the morning of Sept. 10th a part of the army, under Jackson, left Frederick on its way to Harper's Ferry, and passed Mrs. Fritchie's door; but Jackson turned off at the east end of the city to call at a friend's house, rejoining his men at so great a distance that the aged woman could not have seen him if she had appeared at her window. On the same street that morning a U. S. flag, or at least a Union badge, was displayed by a Mrs. Mary Quantrell, and tradition states that a Confederate soldier attempted to take it from her, contrary to orders that no one should be molested. Whittier, who wrote his poem, "Barbara Frietchie" in good faith, evidently

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received a version of the story in which Mrs. Fritchie and Mrs. Quantrell were confounded. On the 13th and 14th a large part of McClellan's main army passed through Frederick, and on one of those days Mrs. Fritchie came out on her porch, and waved a flag at the men in blue. Later, so some of her biographers say, a Federal officer called to compliment her on her patriotism, and was given a flag she had treasured, but not the one she had used that morning. These simple incidents have become the nucleus of a mass of contradictory statement. A "Life" of the so-called heroine, by Henry M. Nixdorff, was published in 1887; another—a defense of her claim to celebrity—by Caroline H. Dall, appeared in 1892. The heroine of Clyde Fitch's play, "Barbara Frietchie," bears no resemblance except in name to the original. Mrs. Fritchie died at Frederick, Dec. 18, 1862, and was buried in the graveyard of the German Reformed Church, of which she was a member.

GIBBS, Mifflin Wistar, lawyer and U. S. consul, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1823. He acquired a good common school education and then was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder, finally becoming a contractor and builder himself. He was a member of the Philomathean Institute, a literary association, and was actively connected with the Anti-Slavery Society and "underground railroad" for the escape of fugitive slaves. In 1849 he entered the lecture field as an advocate of justice to his race, ending his tour about the time of the discovery of gold in California. He immediately made the voyage to the Pacific coast, reaching San Francisco late in 1850, and after attempting to work at his trade and meeting with opposition from white mechanics, engaged in the clothing business and subsequently, in 1852, in the importation of boots and shoes as a partner of Peter Lester, greatly to his financial profit. He was a member of the conventions of 1854, 1855 and 1857, and served on important committees. An act passed by the legislature imposing a tax upon negroes, although disfranchised, was resisted by Lester and Gibbs, and in consequence their goods were seized and offered at auction; but so highly esteemed was he that no one would make a bid and the property was returned. Popular sentiment was on their side and the law was soon repealed. On the discovery of gold in British Columbia, in 1858, Mr. Gibbs went to Victoria, where he invested largely in real estate and established the first mercantile house outside of the Hudson Bay Co.'s fort. In 1868, after having read law with an English barrister at Victoria, he returned with his family to the United States and attended the law department of Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1870. After a tour of the southern states, among them Florida, where his brother Jonathan was secretary of state, he settled in Little Rock, Ark. He was admitted to the bar there; one year later was appointed attorney of Pulaski county, and in 1873 was elected city judge, being the first negro to hold such an office in the United States. In 1872 he was a delegate from Arkansas to the national convention of colored men in New Orleans. He was a delegate to the convention of negro journalists held at Cincinnati, and the national convention of colored men in Nashville, both in 1875. In 1876 he was presidential elector-at-large on the Republican ticket and led every other state candidate by several thousand votes. In June, 1877, he was appointed register of the U. S. land office at Little Rock, and was reappointed by Pres. Garfield and Arthur. Pres. Harrison made him receiver of the land office and over $1,000,000 of public funds were handled by him. In 1881 he was proposed by the Republicans of his state for a position in Garfield's cabinet. He was a delegate-at-large to every national Republican convention but one from the time Gen. Grant was nominated, and from 1888 until 1897 was secretary of the Republican state executive committee. He projected and bore the expense of a conference at New Orleans to bring about the establishment of industrial schools for the colored race, and was one of a committee appointed by Sec. Windom to visit the negroes who had emigrated to Kansas from the South. In 1897 Judge Gibbs was appointed by Pres. McKinley U. S. consul to Tamatave, Madagascar, which post he accepted and entered upon the duties of his office, January, 1898.

M. W. Gibbs

LEA, Mathew Carey, chemist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16, 1823, son of Isaac and Frances A. (Carey) Lea. His father (1792–1886) was a noted geologist and paleontologist; his mother was a daughter of Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, widely known as a publisher and writer on political economy. The original American ancestor, James Lea, came to this country with William Penn. Instead of going to school or college, Mathew C. Lea was very thoroughly educated at home by the best teachers, in languages, literature, and the natural and physical sciences. His father's eminence as a naturalist, assisted with ample means, gave the boy exceptional opportunities to acquire the broadest culture. In addition to these, when nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Europe, where they made the acquaintance of the most eminent English and Continental men of science. Following his father's desire that he should become a lawyer, he studied under William M. Meredith, at that time the leader of the Philadelphia bar, and was admitted to practice in 1847. His health failing, he abandoned the law, and resided in Europe for several years, but his recovery was never complete and he always remained more or less an invalid. On returning to Philadelphia he entered the laboratory of Prof. James C. Booth, and then began his devotion to chemical research, which occupied the remainder of his life, especially the chemistry of photography, in which he became an acknowledged master. Dr. Lea's contributions to periodicals number more than 100, and won for him world-wide recognition as one of the few investigators who laid the foundations of the science of photography. Among the earliest of these papers were those relating to the influence of color upon the effects of light in the reduction of iodide, bromide and chloride of silver. At a later date he experimented with a series of salts of silon, with a view to photographing objects in their natural colors, the results of which were given in a paper which has been pronounced the most valuable contribution to the chemistry of photography made in twenty-five years. He is best known to chemists by his description of the photo-iodide and photo-bromide of silver and his discovery that these salts are identical with the substance of the latent photographic image, and by his more remarkable discovery of the allotrophic forms of silver. A series of papers, published during the later years of his life, described his discoveries, and gained for him the honor of election to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1868 he published his "Manual of Photography," a second edition appearing in 1871. Unlike many men devoted to science he never lost his interest in literary culture. An accomplished linguist, he had an intimate acquaintance with the best in classical and modern literature in English and in French, German, Italian and Spanish. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, of the American

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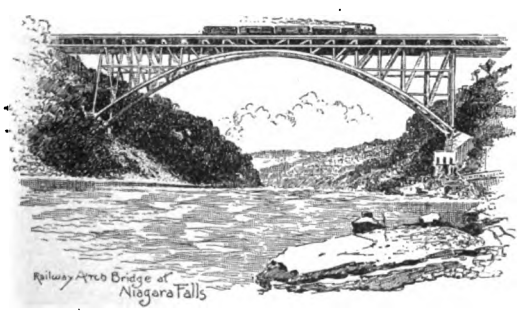
Academy of Boston, and other learned societies, though not actively participating in their work. Dr. Lea was twice married; first, to Elizabeth Jandon, widow of William Woodhouse Bakewell, of Cincinnati, who died in 1881, leaving a son, George H. Lea; and, second, to Eva, daughter of the late Prof. Joseph Looming, of Harvard University. He died in Philadelphia, March 15, 1897.

RUSSELL, Martin James, journalist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 20, 1845, son of Martin and Jane Russell. His father, a native of Ireland, was captain of a schooner on Lake Michigan, and was drowned during a storm shortly before his son's birth. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and on the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the 23d Illinois infantry. Although only fifteen years of age, he was shortly after commissioned lieutenant, and saw active service until the close of hostilities. On his return home he accepted a position as reporter on the Chicago "Post," then one of the leading newspapers of that city, and has since been continuously engaged in journalism. For ten years (1873–83) he was on the editorial staff of the Chicago "Times," and then for five years was editor of the Chicago "Herald." He is an able and facile writer, and possesses in high degree the desirable quality of tenacious industry. In 1880–94, he was South Park commissioner for Chicago, then receiving and accepting the U. S. collectorship of customs at Chicago by appointment of Pres. Cleveland, which he held until 1898. He is a member and in 1891 was president of the Hyde Park Club of Chicago. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic. In 1873 he was married to Celia C. Walsh, a native of Canada. They have four sons and five daughters.

BUCK, Leffert Lefferts, civil engineer, was born at Canton, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1837, son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Baldridge) Buck. He is descended from Emanuel Buck, who settled at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1647. His great-grandfather, Isaac Buck, served under Gen. Wolfe at Quebec (1759), and died in the American army before that city Jan. 20, 1776; his grandfather, Isaac Buck, although a mere boy,



was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, and served in the campaign terminating in Burgoyne's surrender; and his father served in the war of 1812. From early childhood, Mr. Buck showed a strong bent for mechanical construction, which led to an apprenticeship of three years in a machine shop, followed by a year and a half of practical experience as a journeyman machinist. He was fitted for college at the Canton Academy, to help found which his father had mortgaged his home, and in 1859 entered the first class at St. Lawrence University. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in company A, 60th New York infantry, and served in the civil war until mustered out in August, 1865, with the rank of captain. He saw his first important fighting at Antietam, where he was shot through both legs, and was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout mountain, Missionary ridge, Ringgold, Resaca (where he was again wounded), Kenesaw mountain, Peach Tree creek, and the actions during Sherman's march to the sea. In September, 1865, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated C.E. in 1868. For the next three years, he was assistant engineer in the Croton Aqueduct department, New York, under his former commander, Gen. George S. Greene, and then going to South America, was for two years engaged in railroad and bridge construction on the Oroya line in Peru. He erected the Verrugas viaduct, then the highest bridge in the world, under very difficult conditions. Finding the erection plant wholly unsuited to the locality, he improvised an ingenious method of placing the materials across the ravine by the use of wire ropes, made for the standing rigging of ships, which he had managed to obtain at Callao, and successfully completed the work in two and a half months. Another two years followed in the Toledo and Wabash and other railroad and bridge shops in the United States; and returning to Peru, in 1875, he built the bridges on the Chimbote and Huaraz railroad. In 1877 he became the engineer of the Railroad Suspension Bridge Co., at Niagara Falls, a position which he has since continued to fill. In 1880 and 1881 he was resident engineer of the Central railroad of New Jersey. In 1882 he examined bridge sites in Mexico, and designed several bridges for Mexican railways and a marine pier for the island of Oruba, W. I. He was engaged in designing and erecting bridges for the Northern Pacific railroad in 1883, and in December of that year with George McNulty formed a partnership in New York city, which continued until 1888. Since 1888 he has practiced alone as a civil and consulting engineer in that city. Some of his works are: the designs for bridges across the White river and across the Yakima, Washington, on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific railroad (1886); the designs for rebuilding the upper suspension bridge at Niagara Falls (1887); the combination railroad bridge across the Columbia river at Pasco, Wash., half a mile in length (1887–88); two bridges across the Genesee at Rochester, N.Y., one of them a three-hinged steel arch of 428 feet span (1889–90); the second Verrugas viaduct, cantilever (1890); Nooksack drawbridge on the Great Northern railroad, Washington, (1892); marine pier on the island of Trinidad (1894). His work on the bridges across the Niagara gorge has been most interesting and important. He reinforced the anchorage of the famous railroad suspension bridge in 1877, and, during 1878–79, replaced its wooden suspended structure with a metal truss of improved design; in 1886 he substituted iron towers for its old stone towers; and in 1896–97 he built in its place a double-track and double-deck railroad and highway steel arch of 550 feet span, designed to carry a live load of 10,000 pounds per running foot. This bridge is of extraordinary simplicity, firmness and stability, the maximum observed deflection under the test load being thirteen-sixteenths of an inch at the crown of the arch. All these changes were made without delaying traffic, except for a few hours while the cable saddles of the old suspension bridge

L L Buck

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were shifted to the iron towers. In 1897–98 he replaced the upper suspension bridge at Niagara Falls with a steel arch of 840 feet span, the longest arch in existence. Later he acted as consulting engineer in the construction of a suspension bridge across the same river at Lewiston. Since 1889, he has given much study to the problem of bringing the Pennsylvania railroad into New York city, and has made designs for improved connections with that city and New England by means of a tunnel under the lower bay and bridges across the East river. In 1895 he was appointed chief engineer of the new East river bridge commission, and has since designed and begun erecting a six-track suspension bridge between Manhattan and Brooklyn: the whole length to be 7,200 feet; the main span 1,600 feet, and its width 118 feet. He was one of the commission of engineers, appointed in 1896, to report as to the practicability of allowing elevated railroad trains and trolley cars to cross the New York and Brooklyn bridge. By invitation of the government, he made competitive designs for a bridge across Rock creek in Washington city in 1898, and for the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac at Washington in 1899. During 1890–98, Mr. Buck was a member of the intercontinental railway commission, as representative of Peru and Ecuador. His publications are to be found chiefly in the "Transactions" of the American Society of Civil Engineers, from which he received the Norman medal for a paper on the renewal of the Niagara bridge. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers; the Loyal Legion; the Century Association; the Engineers' Club; the St. Lawrence Club; the Rensselaer Polytechnic Alumni Association, and the St. Andrews Society.

WISE, Isaac Mayer, rabbi, was born in Steingrub, Bohemia, March 29, 1819. When a child he determined to become a rabbi, but obtained his early education only at the cost of many hardships. He went to Prague; studied scriptural languages, and was graduated at the University of that city, and was graduated at the Jewish Theological Seminary there in 1843. His first charge was in Radnitz, Bohemia, where he at once made known his advanced views. Upon being arrested by an Austrian secret service spy for delivering a sermon in which he declared that "not the will of one man, but of the people should be the law," he at once decided to leave a "land of bondage," and came to America, July 23, 1846. Under the introduction of Dr. Max Lilienthal, he was present as a representative at the dedication of synagogues in New Haven and Syracuse. While *en route* to the latter place he stopped at Albany to officiate, and made such an impression that he was chosen rabbi of the Bethel congregation there. His campaign against mysticism, ceremonialism and superstition soon met with fierce protests and violent outbreaks on the part of the older members of the congregation. He, however, kept steadily on his course of reform; introduced a choir, composed of both sexes, and founded a school to Americanize the Jews, in which English was taught, as well as German and Hebrew. In 1850 he resigned from the Albany synagogue, upon being violently assaulted in the pulpit, and organized a reform congregation, called the Anshe Emeth; many of the old members joining him. In 1853 he received a call from the Bene Yeshurun congregation of Cincinnati, which he accepted upon being unanimously elected for life, and at a salary that made him independent. The following year his "History of the Israelitish Nation" was brought out, and was denounced alike by Jews and Christians. He then offered to release the Cincinnati congregation from its contract, instead of which he was urged to accept the call at once. Dr. Wise made Cincinnati, where he arrived on April 26, 1854, the centre of the Jewish reform movement in America, visiting all the large cities of the United States to advocate his views. He founded, in 1854, "The Israelite" (afterwards "The American Israelite"), the motto of which was "Let there be light," which propounded his views, and "Die Deborah," a German periodical of the same nature. Having in view the unity of Jewish congregations, the founding of a college where Jewish Americans could be prepared for the pulpit, and the establishment of a synod, he issued a call, in 1848, for a meeting of delegates from various reform congregations, and several others later; but to no purpose until 1873, when the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was organized. The Hebrew Union College was then established, which opened its doors in 1875, and Dr. Wise was its president until his death. He finally organized the central conference of American rabbis in 1889. As a champion of oppressed Jews, he called upon Pres. Buchanan to protest against the treatment of his co-religionists by Switzerland; and upon Lincoln to object to Grant's order number eleven. Dr. Wise was a member of the Cincinnati board of examiners of public school teachers, and a member of the board of directors of the University of Cincinnati. He was the author of "Judaism: Its Doctrines and Duties" (1862); "Prayer Book and Book of Hymns" (1868); "Origin of Christianity" (1874); "Judaism and Christianity: Their Agreements and Disagreements" (1889); "The Cosmic God" (1876); "The History of the Hebrews' Commonwealth" (1880); "A Defence of Judaism Against Proselytizing Christianity" and "Pronaos to Holy Writ" (1891). Rabbi Wise was called "the Moses of America." For well nigh half a century he was regarded as the leader of progressive Judaism in this country—a leader who, while fighting for what he conceived to be right with utter fearlessness and marvelous energy, yet worked also for unity and harmony. As one of his pupils said of him, "All that we now have of united Judaism in America is his." At the time of his death memorial services were held in many places. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, rabbi of the Beth-El Synagogue, said of him: "His religious enthusiasm and statesmanlike sagacity accomplished wonders for the glory of American Judaism. He came to America, not with fixed theological ideas, but imbued with the spirit of American independence, that spirit which created a new type of manhood and a higher type of womanhood. He came determined to work for a progressive and, above all, a genuinely American Judaism, and he never swerved from the purpose of making Judaism a power in the world. He was a born leader of men, and a God-fearing and a man-loving enthusiast." Rabbi Wise was married at Radnitz, Bohemia, to Theresa Bloch, who died in 1874; and a second time to Selma, daughter of the late Dr. Jonas Bondi, of New York. He had fourteen children, eleven of whom survived him. He died in Cincinnati, O., March 26, 1900.

Isaac M. Wise

HOLMES, Theophilus Hunter, soldier, was born in Sampson county, N. C., Nov. 11, 1804, son of Gabriel Holmes, who was governor of that state (1821–24). He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1829, and was promoted sec-

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ond lieutenant, 7th infantry, July 1, 1829. He served on frontier duty in Louisiana, on Arkansas river and in the Indian Territory, 1830–36; became first lieutenant 7th infantry, March 26, 1835; served on recruiting service and in removing the Cherokees to the West, 1838–39; became captain of 7th infantry, Dec. 9, 1838; served in the Seminole wars in Florida, 1839–42; was on garrison duty in Louisiana and Mississippi, 1842–45; was in the military occupation of Texas, 1845–46; in the war with Mexico, 1846–48, and was brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 23, 1846. He served in Florida against the Seminoles in 1849–50; was on garrison duty in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico, 1850–59; was promoted major 8th infantry, March 3, 1855, and was superintendent of the general recruiting service July 1, 1859, to April 6, 1861. He resigned April 22, 1861, and on June 5, 1861, was appointed by Pres. Davis a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He was first assigned to duty in North Carolina, where he selected officers for the state troops; was promoted major-general, Oct. 7, 1861, and was in command of the district of Fredericksburg, Va., and of the forces that held the Potomac in the winter of 1861–62; was transferred to the district of North Carolina in 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-general, Oct. 10, 1862, and put in command of the district of Arkansas, and was at one time in command of Daniels', Walker's and Wise's brigades, army of northern Virginia. In August, 1863, he was in command of the paroled prisoners of Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana, recently a part of the garrison of Vicksburg. In 1864 his health became poor, and he was assigned in April to command the reserve forces in North Carolina, with headquarters at Raleigh. These he organized and put on a strong footing. After the war was over he cultivated a farm near Fayetteville, N. C. He was married, June 4, 1841, to Laura, daughter of Ichabod Wetmore, of Fayetteville, N. C., and niece of Hon. George C. Badger. They had eight children. He died at his home, June 20, 1880.

TODD, James Edward, geologist and educator, was born at Clarksfield, Huron co., O., Feb. 11, 1846, son of John and Martha (Atkins) Todd, and a descendant of Hugh Todd, who came from the north of Ireland and settled at Hanover, Pa. His father was a Congregational minister and the founder, with George B. Gaston, of Tabor College, which was chartered in 1866. He received his education at Tabor, Ia., and at Oberlin College, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1867, afterwards taking a three years' course at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and at Oberlin, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1870. He carried on scientific studies in New Haven, Conn., with the U. S. fish commission and with the Harvard summer school of geology. He was professor of natural sciences in Tabor College during 1871–72; adjunct professor of natural sciences at Beloit College, Wisconsin, during 1881–83; professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of South Dakota in 1892, and was acting president of the university during 1897–99. He was assistant geologist on the U. S. geological survey in 1881; on the Missouri geological survey during 1891–92; on the Minnesota geological survey during 1892–93, and has been state geologist of South Dakota since 1893. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Geological Society of America since its beginning in 1888, and of the Iowa Academy of Sciences since its beginning. He has written papers on zoölogy, botany and geology, some of which have received favorable mention abroad. His principal works have been his reports to the several surveys. He served as private in company K, 150th Ohio national guard, and took part in the defence of Washington, July, 1864. Prof. Todd was married, June 15, 1876, to Lillias J., daughter of Milo L. Carpenter, of Tabor, Ia., and a graduate of the college. They have three sons.

KNAPP, Henry Alonzo, jurist, was born at Barker, Broome co., N. Y., July 24, 1851, son of Peter and Cornelia Eveline (Nash) Knapp. His father was a son of Henry Knapp, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and his mother was a daughter of Rufus Nash, a native of Broome county, N. Y. The Knapp family is of Dutch descent, and in colonial times settled near Peekskill, N. Y., where they were farmers for several generations. The Nash family is of English extraction, the original ancestor having been one of the founders of the Norwalk colony about 1650. Henry A. Knapp was educated in the public schools and the academy at Binghamton, and afterward took up his residence at Scranton, Pa., where he has since resided. He read law in the office of Hon. John Handley, afterward president-judge of the courts of the district, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1875. He quickly acquired an extensive practice. At the time of the labor riots in 1877 he assisted in organizing a citizens' corps to protect life and property, and out of this grew the famous Scranton city guard, in which he was chosen the original first lieutenant of company A. He was a member of this company in various capacities for many years, until, in 1885, he was appointed judge-advocate of the 3d brigade on the staff of Gen. Gobin, with rank of major, which position he held for two years. In July, 1887, the legislature of Pennsylvania having created a new judgeship of the several courts of his district, he was appointed to fill the same by Gov. Beaver, and at once entered upon his judicial duties. On the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of his profession, which he has since followed. In 1892 a partnership was formed, composed of E. N. Willard, Everett Warren and Judge Knapp, and it still continues as one of the best known and most prosperous in the middle states. It represents nearly all the large corporations having interests in the coal fields of Pennsylvania. He was a presidential elector in 1892; was solicitor for the Scranton school board (1888–98), and has been for many years solicitor for Lackawanna county. On March 27, 1883, he was married to Lillie Logan, of Scranton, Pa., a descendant of the famous John Alden, of Plymouth colony. They have one daughter, Alice Alden Knapp.

Henry A. Knapp.

MENDENHALL, Thomas Corwin, scientist and educator, was born near Hanoverton, O., Oct. 4, 1841, son of Stephen and Mary (Thomas) Mendenhall. He is descended from Benjamin Mendenhall, a Quaker, who belonged to the Mendenhall, or, as it was named in earlier centuries, the Mildenhall family, of Wiltshire, England, and who came to America with William Penn., settling in Delaware county, Pa. His father was one of the pioneers in the settlement of the Mississippi valley, and, as a consequence, his early youth was spent under conditions which afforded few opportunities for scholastic training; but his fondness for study, especially in mathematics and science, induced him to make the best possible use

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of such facilities for obtaining an education as were available. At an early age he became a teacher. On the founding of the Ohio State University, in 1873, he was elected to the chair of physics and mechanics, and one of the first working physical laboratories for students established in the United States was opened by him at this time. In 1878 he went to Japan as professor of physics in the Imperial University, and there he remained until 1881, when he was recalled to America to resume the chair of physics in the Ohio State University. From 1884 to 1886 he served as professor of electricity in the U. S. signal service at Washington; then for three years he was president of the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Ind., and in 1889 he re-entered the government service as superintendent of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, with headquarters at Washington. In addition to this position, he was also, by appointment of the president of the United States, a member of the lighthouse board, and superintendent of the office of standard weights and measures. During his connection with the U. S. signal service, and for some time afterwards, he carried on systematic experiments relating to atmospheric electricity, the results of which were published in an extensive memoir by the National Academy of Sciences in 1893. He is actively interested in gravity research, having made determinations by the use of the pendulum in Japan and in Alaska and the Pribilof islands, using improved methods and instruments, largely designed by himself. Dr. Mendenhall has frequently been called upon to perform important duties of a semi-diplomatic character. He was appointed one of the two U. S. commissioners in the Behring sea investigation; served as U. S. commissioner to mark the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, and as commissioner to conduct the joint survey of the boundary line between Alaska and British North America. He was also one of five delegates who represented the United States in the international electrical congress, held in Chicago in 1893. In 1894 he left the service of the government to assume the duties of president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, of Worcester, Mass. Dr. Mendenhall has published numerous papers, chiefly relating to the subject of electricity, in the transactions of scientific societies and in scientific journals. In 1886 he published a historical work in one volume, entitled "A Century of Electricity," which was also issued in an English edition. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the Ohio State University, and that of LL.D. from the University of Michigan; he is a member of the National Academy of Sciences; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the American Philosophical Society; the American Antiquarian Society; the Massachusetts Historical Society; honorary member of the Franklin Institute; a member and past president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the American Metrological Society, and member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In June, 1896, he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts highway commission, and was elected its chairman. He has frequently lectured on scientific subjects. He was married, in 1870, to Susan A., daughter of Nathan B. and Harriet (Clark) Marple.

T. C. Mendenhall.

JARRETT, Devereux, clergyman and evangelist, was born in southeastern Virginia, Jan. 17, 1733. He was left an orphan at twelve, and worked at the trade of a carpenter; but picked up, in the meantime, some rudiments of an education, and at nineteen became a teacher on a plantation. His next home was with a family of gentle folk, where the mistress had come under the influence of evangelicism. He prepared for the ministry by private study, and in October, 1762, sailed for Great Britain to secure ordination in the Church of England, returning to Virginia in July, 1763. He immediately entered upon his labors as a pastor in Bath parish, Dinwiddie county, and continued in the same work and place until his death. His fervor and zeal, with practical spiritual preaching, had their proper results. He did not confine his work to the pulpit; but went out on missionary tours, followed his work as it spread, and visited at least twenty-eight counties on his route. From 1763 to 1783 the work was steadily pushed. In 1773 he came in contact with the Methodists, who were just appearing in Virginia; espoused their cause, and with them aroused a deeper and more vital piety than at that time characterized the Established church. The result was that southeast Virginia became the centre of Methodism, and that 47,000 out of its 57,000 members, in 1790, were found south of Mason and Dixon's line. In all this growth Jarrett was an apostle and leader. But when, in 1779, the Methodist preachers began to undertake mutual ordination and the use of the sacraments, Jarrett was scandalized, and when the Methodist Episcopal church was organized, in 1784, he withdrew from their fellowship. Later he became somewhat reconciled. In one sense, he was the founder of American Methodism, for he began his evangelistic work in a sporadic way, without contact with either Wesley or Whitefield, and before Methodism reached Virginia or even America. His sermons were published in three volumes (Philadelphia, 1793–94), and in one volume (Raleigh, 1805). His "Life," as written by himself in a series of letters to Rev. John Coleman, of Maryland, appeared in Baltimore in 1806. He died in Dinwiddie county, Va., Jan. 29, 1801.

HILGARD, Julius Erasmus, scientist, was born at Zweibrucken, in the Palatinate, Bavaria, Jan. 7, 1825, son of Theodor Erasmus Hilgard. His father, a lawyer of prominence and judge of the Bavarian court of appeals, came to America in 1835 and settled at Belleville, Ill., where he resided until his death in 1870. He was the author of numerous publications on social subjects, such as pauperism, the death penalty, women's rights, the war power, and also made a number of translations from the Greek and Latin poets. From him Julius received his early instruction in the classics and in elementary mathematics, for which latter study he early displayed great aptitude. In 1843 he went to Philadelphia to study civil engineering. His marked ability attracted the attention of Alexander B. Bache, who was then organizing the U. S. coast survey, and after a short practice in railroad engineering Prof. Bache gave him a position as head of a party to make trigonometric, astronomic and magnetic observations, and it was but a short time before he rose to be the chief of the bureau of the coast survey at headquarters in Washington. The annual reports of the survey contain numerous papers from his pen, of great scientific value. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1862, the task of supplying the demands of the army and navy with information relating to the topography, geography, geology and tidal currents of the territory occupied by the Federal forces devolved on him and was fulfilled with great ability. On the retirement of Prof. Bache, in 1864, the whole work of the coast survey was in Mr. Hil-

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gard's hands for three years; after that time the greater part of his attention was given to the bureau of weights and measures. He earnestly advocated the adoption of the metric system by the United States. In 1872 he made the first reliable determination of the difference of longitude between Washington, Greenwich and Paris, by telegraph. He was at the time the official representative of the United States at the international convention at Paris for forming an international bureau of weights and measures, was vice-president of the commission, and on the completion of its plans was offered the directorship of the bureau to be created, but declined it. At the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, he was one of the judges on scientific and mechanical apparatus. In 1881 he became the superintendent of the coast survey, but his health failing he resigned in 1885. In 1863 Mr. Hilgard was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences; on July 10, 1872, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; in 1874 president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was also an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston. Besides his numerous services in the advancement of science in America, he rendered valuable aid in the equipment of government surveys in the Sandwich islands and Japan. He died on May 8, 1891.

ACHESON, Marcus Wilson, lawyer and U. S. circuit judge, was born at Washington, Washington co., Pa., June 7, 1828, son of David and Mary (Wilson) Acheson. His father, a native of Glassdrummond, Ireland, of Scottish descent, in 1788 settled as a merchant at Washington. His mother was a daughter of John and Catherine (Cunningham) Wilson, of the same town. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native place, and there in 1845 he was graduated at Washington College (afterward Washington and Jefferson College). He then studied law in his native town, and on May 17, 1852, was admitted to the bar of Washington county. He at once removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has since resided, and was admitted, on June 18, 1852, to the bar of Allegheny county. He practiced law assiduously and successfully until 1880, when he was appointed by Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes as U. S. district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania. He held this office until 1891, when he was appointed by Pres. Benjamin Harrison as U. S. circuit judge for the 3d judicial circuit, composed of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He entered upon his duties Feb. 9, 1891. Soon afterward the U. S. circuit courts of appeals were organized, and Judge Acheson sat in the court for the 3d district at its first meeting. He received the degree of LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1881. He was married, June 9, 1859, to Sophie, daughter of Dr. William C. and Eliza (Reynolds) Reiter, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and has two sons and three daughters.

LYMAN, Daniel, soldier and jurist, was born at Durham, Middlesex co., Conn., Jan. 27, 1756, son of Thomas and Anne (Merwin) Lyman. Three brothers, Richard, Robert and John Leman, came to this country from England in 1653, and settled in Northampton, Mass. Thomas, the eldest son of Richard, and ancestor of Judge Lyman, went to Durham, Conn., when the place was a wilderness and could only be traversed by following Indian foot-paths. Daniel Lyman entered Yale College in 1772, at the age of sixteen, and while there was distinguished for scholarship, receiving, with Chauncey Goodrich, the dean's bounty for superiority in the classics. In 1775, excited by the news of the battle of Lexington, he went to Cambridge, and was commissioned captain in an expedition organized to take possession of Ticonderoga, Crown Point and St. Johns. He accompanied Arnold and Ethan Allen in the enterprise which proved so successful. He then returned to New Haven, and finished his collegiate course, taking his degree in 1776. Returning to the army, he was appointed brigade major, and was engaged in action at White Plains, where his horse was shot under him. In the spring of 1777 he was made captain in the regiment of Col. W. R. Lee, that being one of the sixteen regiments commissioned by congress which served during the war. In May, 1778, he was appointed aid to Gen. Heath, and the following year was made adjutant-general of the eastern department. After the treason of Arnold at West Point, Gen. Heath was ordered to the North river, where Maj. Lyman remained until the end of the war. Maj. Lyman settled in Newport after the war, and there began the practice of law, which he continued until 1808. He then removed to a country-seat near Providence, called the "Hermitage," where he resided until his death. In May, 1802, he was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and held that office until May, 1816. He was president of the state Society of the Cincinnati. As an advocate and judge, he sustained the character of an able, intelligent and high minded man. Towards the close of his life he became interested in the power-loom, and he built a cotton mill near his home, which still bears his name. He was married, Jan. 20, 1782, to Mary Wanton. His grandson, Daniel Wanton Lyman, endowed the Lyman gymnasium of Brown University. He died, Oct. 16, 1830, at his home, North Providence, R. I.

ROSS, George, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Newcastle, Del., in 1730. He was the son of the Episcopal minister there, George Ross, originally a Presbyterian, who emigrated from Scotland to America about 1703, and was for a time chaplain to the governors of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch studied law in Philadelphia and began practice at Lancaster, Pa., in 1751, soon taking high place at the bar. He was in the provincial assembly, 1768–70, and in the Continental congress, 1774–77, when, by direction of the assembly, he drew up rules for the government of its delegates; prepared the reply to the message of Gov. Penn, who sought to restrain the province from action against England; and the report on measures of defense, and in other ways showed himself an active patriot. In 1777 he resigned on account of illness, refusing a valuable present from his constituents, as having done no more than his duty. Later he acted as a commissioner to treat with the Indians, whom he befriended and protected, and became a judge of the court of admiralty only three months before his death at Lancaster, in July, 1779. His sister was the wife of Gov. George Read, of Delaware. His half brother, John Ross, born at Newcastle, Del., in 1714, was a leading lawyer at Philadelphia; a friend of Franklin; one of the first members of the Philosophical Society; an owner of iron mills in Bucks county, Pa., from 1744; a founder and first warden of St. Paul's Church, 1760; a sluggish or doubtful patriot. John Ross died in Philadelphia, May 8, 1776.

Geo Ross

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CONVERSE, Elisha Slade, manufacturer and financier, was born at Needham, Norfolk co., Mass., July 28, 1820, youngest child of Elisha and Betsey (Wheaton) Converse. The family line may be traced to Deacon Edward Convers (or Conyers), a direct descendant of Roger de Coigneries, whose name appears in the famous roll of Battle Abbey as one of the trusted chieftains of William the Conqueror.

Mary D. Converse

Edward Convers, with his wife and three children, came to New England in Gov. Winthrop's company, arriving in Salem harbor June 12, 1630, and later settled at Mishawum (Charlestown). His third son, known as Serg. Samuel, had a son, Samuel, whose son, Edward, was the keeper of Convers' tavern, and was active in military affairs, serving for many years as ensign. His son, Jonathan, was the father of Deacon Jonathan, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war; Elisha, second son of Deacon Jonathan, was also a tavern keeper, in connection with which he carried on other business. He was married to Betsey, the daughter of Deacon James and Sarah (Slade) Wheaton, of Thompson, Conn. Mrs. Converse was a descendant of Robert Wheaton, who came to this country about 1632. Her family was of sturdy Welsh Baptist stock and was among the earliest to settle at Swansea, Mass. Elisha S. Converse was educated in the public schools of Woodstock, Conn., where his parents had settled in 1824, and in the McLean Grammar School, of Boston. In 1834 he obtained employment in the shop of Aaron Butler, South Boston, then carrying on a general merchandise trade, principally in dry goods and boots and shoes; but after two years thus spent in study and work, he returned to Woodstock for a year of farm work and study in the local school. At the age of seventeen he went to Thompson, Conn., to learn the clothing trade under Albert G. Whipple. Two years later he was taken into partnership, and in 1842 he bought out the entire business, continuing it alone until 1844, when he disposed of it. He then returned to Boston, where he formed a copartnership with Benjamin Poland, under the firm name of Poland & Converse, and opened a wholesale boot, shoe and leather store in North Market street. Soon after the firm also engaged in the business of grinding and preparing drugs, spices, dye-stuff and similar articles, with a mill in Stoneham. In that place Mr. Converse made his residence in 1847, remaining until 1850, when he removed to Malden. In 1849 Mr. Converse formed a new partnership with John Robson, under the style of Converse & Robson, and this continued until 1853, when he became treasurer of the Malden Manufacturing Co., successor to the insolvent Edgeworth Rubber Co. On the change of the name to the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., in the same year, he devoted himself to the duties of treasurer and later of general buying and selling agent. The business during Mr. Converse's forty-five years of management increased from an output in 1853 of from 300 to 600 pairs of rubber boots and shoes per day to about 55,000 pairs per day in 1900, and more than 3,500 operatives are now employed.

Frank E. Converse

In 1878–79 Mr. Converse represented the Malden district in the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1880–81 served in the senate. He has been devoted to the welfare of Malden; was largely instrumental in securing its incorporation, and was its first mayor, being elected by an almost unanimous vote. He has also served the city as a member of various committees and as an originator or officer in the leading religious, social and benevolent societies, and in some of the principal commercial and financial undertakings in Malden and Boston. Chief among his gifts to the city is the Converse Memorial building, for a free public library, which was the last completed work of the eminent architect, Henry Hobson Richardson, and was considered by him his finest library building. It was erected by Mr. Converse and his wife in memory of their eldest son, Frank E., who lost his life in 1863, at the hands of E. W. Green, then postmaster of Malden, in the latter's attempt to rob the Malden Bank, of which young Converse was assistant cashier. The gift was received with high appreciation by the citizens, and the dedication of the building was a notable occasion in the city's history. In addition to library accommodations for 150,000 volumes, there are capacious art galleries, with interesting collections of paintings and statuary, and convenient reading rooms. Mr. Converse has also been a generous giver to the Malden Hospital; to the Old People's Home, of Malden; to the Young Men's Christian Association; to the Consumptives' Home, in the Roxbury district; to

Wellesley College, of which he is a trustee, and to various other philanthropic and educational institutions. He has been an active Baptist since boyhood and was for many years a deacon of the Malden Baptist church. The fine stone building of the latter was erected largely through his contributions, and he was the donor of the fine organ in Tremont Temple, Boston. In political affairs he has always acted with the Republican party. Mr. Converse has been president of the Malden Bank since 1856, and has been the only original director since January, 1860; he is also president of the Malden Hospital Corporation; the Rubber Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co.; a director of the National Exchange Bank; a trustee of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Soldiers' Home. He was married at Thompson, Conn., Sept. 4, 1843, to Mary Diana, daughter of Hosea and Ursula (Burgess) Edmands, of Thompson, Conn. She was a descendant in the seventh generation of William Edmands, who settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1630. They have had four children: Frank E., Mary Ida, Harry E. and Frances Eugenie Converse. Harry E. was for several years general manager of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co.

BUCHANAN, John, jurist, was born in Prince George's county, Md., in 1772, son of Thomas and Mary (Cook) Buchanan, who were of Scotch descent. He was educated at Charlotte Hall Academy, Charles county, Md., and studied law when quite young. After practicing law successfully for a few years, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of

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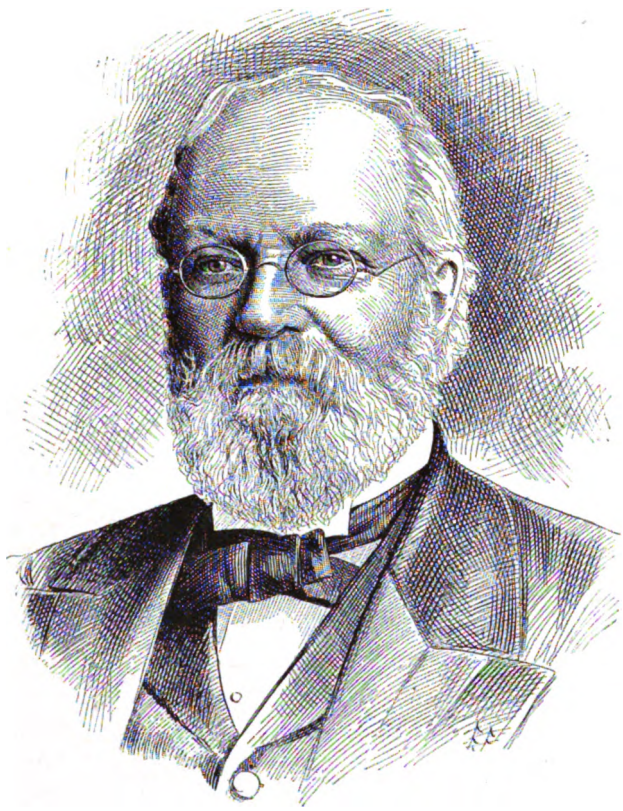

E. P. Comuso

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Maryland. He filled the position of chief justice of the court of appeals of the state for thirty-seven years, winning the admiration and esteem of such men as Pinkney, Roger B. Taney and Reverdy Johnson. Both in manners and in personal appearance he was regarded as one of the most elegant men of his day. His brother, Judge Thomas Buchanan, was associated with him on the bench. Judge John Buchanan was sent to England, with Mr. Emory and Mr. Peabody, by the state of Maryland to negotiate a loan for building the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. He remained upon the bench until his death. He was married at Springfield, Md., Oct. 4, 1808, to Sophia, daughter of Col. Elie Williams, who laid out the town of Williamsport, Md., and after whom the town is named; and niece of Gen. Otho Holland Williams, of the revolutionary army. Judge Buchanan died in November, 1844, leaving two children. He was buried at Williamsport.

CONNER, David, naval officer, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1791, son of David and Abigail (Rhodes) Conner, a descendant of an Irish family (O'Connor) that settled in Pennsylvania about 1750. He entered the U. S. navy as midshipman in 1809. In the war of 1812–15 he served as a lieutenant on the Hornet when she captured the Peacock and Penguin, and was dangerously wounded in the latter action. For bravery and prompt action on those occasions he received two medals from congress, a sword from the state of Pennsylvania, and the commendation of his commander. In 1818 he sailed on the Ontario with Capt. Biddle to the Columbia river, where formal possession was taken of Oregon for the United States. In 1818–43 Conner held various positions, including those of chief of the bureau of construction, equipment and repair, and navy commissioner. He was appointed commodore of the West India and home squadron in 1843, which position he held over the prescribed term of three years, in compliance with a request made by Sec. Mason. When war broke out with Mexico he at once reinforced Gen. Taylor, and blockaded the gulf ports. Owing to heavy-draught vessels and shallow water, he was unable to enter the ports until he acquired a light-draught flotilla, which he did, partly by capture from the enemy and partly by supply from our navy department. On March 9, 1847, Com. Conner, in his flagship the Raritan, led the attack on Vera Cruz, landed Gen. Scott's army, and assisted in the capture of that city and the reduction of its castle of San Juan de Ulloa. For this service he received the thanks of his government, and was made an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was the first U. S. naval officer to use steamships in warfare, being quick to see and approve the advantages possessed by the submerged propeller over the exposed side wheel. On June 25, 1828, he was married at Philadelphia, Pa., to Susan Dillwyn, daughter of Dr. Philip Syng Physick. They had two sons. His health having suffered much by his long and harassing service in the unhealthy climate of the gulf coast, he did not go to sea again; but he filled several important positions on land. He died in Philadelphia, while he was commander of the navy yard there, March 20, 1856.

KINGSLEY, James Luce, educator, was born at Scotland, Windham co., Conn., Aug. 28, 1778, eldest child of Jonathan Kingsley, a well-to-do farmer, and a descendant of John Kingsley, an Englishman and a Puritan, who was an original settler of Dorchester, Mass., and one of the founders of its first church. His parents had a strong appreciation of culture, and, as he was precocious and even in early childhood preferred books to play, he was sent to school as soon as possible. After receiving special instruction at Plainfield and Windham, and finally under Rev. Lewis Weld, of Hampton, in 1795 he entered Williams College. In May, 1797, he was transferred to Yale. After his graduation, in 1799, he spent a year at Wethersfield, Conn., as principal of a select school. In October, 1801, he became a tutor in Yale, and in 1805 was appointed professor of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages and of ecclesiastical history, being the first professor of any language in the college; instruction in that department having been given by the tutors, aided by the president. In addition, and until about 1812, he performed a tutor's service in taking a division of a class and carrying it through the prescribed course up to senior year. In 1831 a separate professorship of Greek was established, Theodore D. Woolsey taking the chair, and in 1835 instruction in Hebrew was transferred to the Theological Seminary; but for several years he continued to instruct in Hebrew and history, though his only proper department was the Latin language and literature. For nineteen years he filled the office of librarian, and in 1845, at his own expense, went to Europe to purchase books for the college library. In 1851 Prof. Kingsley resigned, but became professor emeritus. "No man," said Prof. Thacher, "had been more concerned in the internal progress of the college, step by step, from the comparatively low degree at which he found it, to the height at which he left it." The "Iliad" and the "Græca Minora" and "Majora" were introduced as text-books by him, the last-named being first used in this country at Yale; he broadened also the list of Latin authors studied, and he was the first person who in Yale ever heard a class recite fluxions. In every branch of learning pursued in the college, chemistry excepted, he was a master. "In variety of acquirements," said Pres. Woolsey in an address at Prof. Kingsley's funeral, "he has rarely been equaled by American scholars. In the Hebrew and Greek languages his attainments were highly respectable. In Latin he had that rare maturity that his criticisms and his elegant selection of words in Latin composition alike showed him to be a master. I doubt if any American scholar has ever surpassed him in Latin style." On another occasion Prof. Thacher said: "As a writer of English, Prof. Kingsley enjoyed a high reputation. . . Few writers have equaled him in the faultlessness of his classical diction or the finish of his periods; you are reminded of the quiet charm of the pen of Addison." Besides contributions, often anonymous, to the "North American Review," "Christian Spectator," "New Englander," "Biblical Repository," "American Journal of Science," and other periodicals, he was the author of a "Eulogy on Prof. Fisher" (1822); a "History of Yale College," printed in the "American Quarterly Register" (1835); "Life of President Stiles," in "Sparks' American Biography," and a discourse on the 200th anniversary of the settlement of New Haven (1838). He superintended the publication of the "Triennial Catalogue" for fifty years, and wrote the necrologies of the graduates for a number of years. He also prepared editions of Tacitus and

James L. Kingsley

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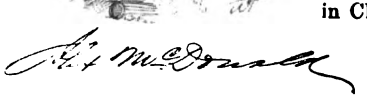
Cicero for the press for the use of the students. He was married at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 23, 1811, to Lydia, daughter of Daniel Coit, who bore him three sons and a daughter. She, with two sons and the daughter, survived him. Prof. Kingsley died at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 31, 1852.

McDONALD, Alexander, capitalist, was born at Forres, Morayshire, Scotland, Sept. 25, 1833, son of Alexander and Jane (MacKenzie) McDonald, both being descendants of famous Scottish families. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1851 and settled at Chillicothe, O., where his father died in 1863. At that place Alexander began business life—his education had been acquired in Scotland—in partnership with an uncle. In 1857 he removed to Cincinnati and founded the firm of Alexander McDonald & Co., engaging in the manufacture of starch. Since 1862 it has done merchandising in oils, and the house has become one of the largest in the United States—the amount of its annual sales running into millions. Alexander McDonald is also interested in other business enterprises, being president of the Standard Oil Co., of Kentucky; president of the Consolidated Coal and Mining Co., of Cincinnati; director of the Third National Bank and the Equitable Fire Insurance Co., both of Cincinnati; director of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf, and the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth railroads. Mr. McDonald is true to the principles of his forefathers and is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, of whose board of trustees he is a member, and is also an elder. He is a trustee of Lane Theological Seminary and of the Children's Home of Cincinnati; also a member of the board of trustees of the Art Museum Association and of the College of Music. Mr. McDonald's residence, called "Dalvay,' is one of the finest in the state. It is in Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, where in 1883 he erected an elegant stone mansion in Tudor-Gothic style, bearing over its entrance the words "God's Providence is our Inheritance." One of its apartments, called the "Scotch room," contains two beautiful stained-glass windows, one representing Flora McDonald, the other a Highlander in the uniform of a soldier of the 42d regiment. The armorial bearings of the McDonald's and MacKenzies and their plaids enter into the decorations of walls and ceilings. Mr. McDonald was married at Cincinnati, in 1862, to Laura, daughter of Thomas and Millie Palmer, the former one of the pioneer settlers of Cincinnati. Mrs. McDonald is president of the Presbyterian Hospital and the Women's Medical College, and is a zealous supporter of many charitable institutions. They had one child, Laura (deceased), wife of Edmund K. Stallo, a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar.



HOLABIRD, Samuel Beckley, soldier, was born at Canaan, Conn., June 16, 1826, son of Horatio Nelson and Amand M. (Beckley) Holabird. He was educated at the Winsted Academy, Amenia Seminary and at West Point, where he was graduated in 1849. He was immediately assigned to the 1st infantry, then serving on the Rio Grande, or the Mexican boundary. As the Indians were troublesome on this frontier, Lieut. Holabird commanded a mounted company, and until he was promoted and joined his company at Ringgold barracks, Texas, he was employed in scouting. After service there and at Detroit he was transferred to Rochester, N. Y., and shortly after 1859 was detached as adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point, where he was stationed when the civil war commenced. He served under Paterson as captain-quartermaster until Banks took command, then under that general and with his corps until the end of Pope's campaign; under Gen. Mansfield until after the battle of Antietam, and at Harper's Ferry under Gen. A. S. Williams. He was detached to again report as chief quartermaster to Gen. Banks and aided in fitting out his expedition at New York city for Texas and Louisiana. At the time of Gen. Banks' retreat from Strasburg to the Potomac, Capt. Holabird was further honored, being made major and colonel aide-de-camp, a position he held until the close of the war. He was with the Banks expedition, serving as chief quartermaster of the department of the gulf until 1866. His early experiences on the Rio Grande made him very efficient in that department, as he planned and prepared the expedition to the Rio Grande and accompanied it to its destination. After the close of the war he served in various divisions of the army as chief quartermaster, and July 1, 1883, he was made quartermaster-general, holding that position until 1890, when by law he was retired from active service. Gen. Holabird during his long and varied service gave much time to study, and wrote considerably upon military subjects. He translated Jomini's "Military History of Frederick II." He has presented his fine collection of military works to the library of the Cavalry and Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth, Mo. Since retirement from active service he has resided in Washington, D. C. He was married, July 2, 1849, to Mary T., daughter of Robert Grant, of Amenia, N. Y. They have two children.

PARKER, Alton Brooks, jurist, was born at Worcester, Mass., May 14, 1851, son of John Brooks and Harriet F. (Stratton) Parker, whose ancestors for several generations were residents of Massachusetts. His early education was obtained in the academy and normal school of Cortland, N. Y., where his family then resided. After three years spent in teaching he adopted law as his profession and entered the office of Schoonmaker & Hardenburgh, at Kingston, N. Y., passing thence to the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1872. After being admitted to the bar he settled in Kingston and formed a partnership with W. S. Kenyon, Jr., a connection which continued till 1878. In 1877 Mr. Parker was elected surrogate of Ulster county. The fact that he was the only one on his ticket to be elected, and by a handsome majority, while the others were defeated by a thousand votes, was a strong testimonial to the popular esteem in which he was held. He was re-elected in 1883, and two years after was appointed by Gov. Hill justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Theodoric R. Westbrook. He entered at once upon the duties of his office for the then current year, at the end of which he was elected justice for the full term. In January, 1889, the second division of the court of appeals was created and Judge Parker was appointed to it, being the youngest member that ever sat in the court of appeals in New York state. He held this position till the dissolution of the court in 1892. In that year Gov. Flower appointed him a member of the general term of the first department, where he continued until the adoption of the new constitution in 1895, creating appellate divisions. Judge Parker has always taken an active part in politics. He was a delegate to nearly every state convention and to the national convention in 1884 which nominated Grover Cleveland, whom he actively supported. In 1885 he was

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chairman of the Democratic state executive committee. In 1897 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of chief-justice of the court of appeals, the highest judicial office in the state of New York, and was elected by a majority of over 60,000. Thus, again, was shown the great popular esteem in which he is held by the people of his state. He was married, Oct. 16, 1873, to Mary L. Schoommaker.

HALSTED, Byron David, botanist, was born at Venice, Cayuga co., N. Y., June 7, 1853, son of David and Mary (Mechem) Halsted. He received his early education at a country school; in 1868 he entered the Michigan Agricultural College, where he was graduated in 1871. After spending two years in teaching at this institution he went to Harvard University, where in 1878 the degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him, the special branches pursued being botany and chemistry. In 1879 he became associate editor of the "American Agriculturist," and in 1883 managing editor. While with the "Agriculturist" several books issued by the house, among them such works as "Barn Plans and Out Buildings" and "Farm Conveniences," were compiled by him. In 1885 he was elected to the chair of botany in the Iowa Agricultural College, where many papers upon his specialty were edited and published under his supervision. A similar chair at Rutgers College was accepted by him in 1889. In connection with his college duties the position of botanist of the experiment station is filled by him. Prof. Halsted has published several bulletins of results obtained in the investigation of the fungous diseases of plants. He is the associate editor of the "Torrey Bulletin"; ex-secretary and president of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as an active member of several other scientific societies. He is a contributor to the "American Agriculturist," "Country Gentleman," New York "Tribune," "American Garden," "Botanical Gazette," "Popular Science Monthly," "Chautauquan," and other magazines, and is consulted particularly upon weeds and fungi injurious to crops. Prof. Halsted was married, Jan. 7, 1883, to Sue E., granddaughter of Maj. Howe, of the revolution.

PERKINS, Jacob, inventor, was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 9, 1766, son of Matthew and Jane (Dole) Perkins, and a descendant of John and Judith Perkins, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Ipswich, Mass. When but a child he was apprenticed to a goldsmith in his native town, and at the age of fifteen invented a process for plating shoe buckles. At the age of twenty-one he was employed by the state of Massachusetts to make dies for copper coinage. In 1797 he invented a machine for cutting and heading nails at one operation; but, through the mismanagement of his business partners, was pecuniarily ruined. He removed to Philadelphia in 1814, after having resided in Boston and New York, where he made great improvements in bank-note engraving, by substituting steel for copper plates, and became identified with a firm of bank-note engravers. Resigning, he went to England in 1818, accompanied by Mr. Fairman and several workmen, and obtained a contract with the government to supply the Bank of Ireland with steel plates. He successfully carried on that business for many years. During that time he was employed in perfecting engines and other machines operated by steam-power, and originated a process for transferring engravings from one plate to another. He invented a check-plate for the purpose of preventing the possibility of counterfeiting bank bills. So valuable was this considered that the Massachusetts legislature passed a law making it the only legal plate on which to print bank bills in the commonwealth. Very few attempts were ever made to counterfeit, and none was successful, though counterfeiting in other states was very successful at the time. Mr. Perkins was the inventor of the bathometer, an instrument to measure the depth of the water, and the pleometer, to mark the speed of a vessel. He also invented a gun, which, dispensing with powder, was operated by steam-pressure, and a rapid-fire gun, of novel construction, which discharged 1,000 rounds a minute. He was married to Hannah Greenleaf on Nov. 11, 1790. Mr. Perkins died in London, England, July 30, 1849.

NEWMAN, Samuel Phillips, clergyman, educator and author, was born at Andover, Essex co., Mass., June 6, 1797, son of Rev. Mark and Sarah (Phillips) Newman. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1816, and for a year afterward was a tutor in a private family in Kentucky. He then studied for a year in Andover Theological Seminary, and was licensed as a Congregational preacher. In 1818 he became a tutor in Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1820 professor of ancient languages, in 1824 was transferred to the new chair of rhetoric and oratory, which he filled until 1839. In 1831–32 he was acting president of the college. His service for twenty-one years in the college was characterized by great faithfulness and efficiency, and his occasional services as a preacher in the pulpits of Brunswick and vicinity were highly acceptable.

S. P. Newman

Impelled by failing health to seek a change of climate, Prof. Newman in 1839 accepted an appointment from the Massachusetts board of education to take charge of the State Normal School at Barre. He continued to hold the office of principal of this school until his death. Subsequently the institution was removed to Westfield, Mass. In an address to the alumni of Bowdoin in 1873, Dr. Daniel Goodwin thus referred to his old preceptor and colleague: "There, too, was the gentle Newman, the faithful friend, the classical scholar, the skillful and patient teacher, the accomplished Christian gentleman; beautiful, delicate, pure as the opening flowers of the spring, he faded early from our sight; but he left the fragrance of a good man's name behind." He was the author of "A Practical System of Rhetoric; or, the Principles and Practice of Style" (1827), which passed through sixty or more editions in the United States and was republished in England; "Elements of Political Economy" (1835). He was married, May 31, 1821, to Caroline, daughter of Col. William A. and Charlotte (Mellen) Kent, of Concord, N. H., who bore him five daughters. Prof. Newman died at Andover, Mass., Feb. 10, 1842.

WALL, James Walter, lawyer and senator, was born in Trenton, N. J., May 26, 1820, only son of Garret D. and Mary (Rhea) Wall. His father was U. S. senator from New Jersey in 1835–41. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1838, and at once commenced the study of law. Mr. Wall was admitted to the bar in 1841, and was licensed as counselor in 1844. He commenced practice in Trenton, N. J., and continued there until 1848, when he removed to Burlington, N. J. In 1850 he was elected mayor of Burlington and held that office for several years. He was the Democratic candidate for congress from the second district in 1856 and 1858. In 1863 he was elected by the New Jersey legislature to the U. S. senate to fill an unexpired term. While a member of that body he delivered several able speeches. Had he strictly followed his profession, the gift of eloquence with which

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he was endowed would doubtless have gained him eminence, but he devoted a large part of his time and talents to literary pursuits. In 1854 he visited Europe, and after his return published a volume entitled "Foreign Etchings; or, A Visit to the Old World's Pleasant Places." For years he was a regular contributor to the "Knickerbocker Magazine." He was also an occasional contributor to "Bentley's Magazine." An article published in 1855 in the "Edinburgh Review," entitled "The Curiosities of the Roman Catacombs," was from his pen. He was a constant writer for the newspaper press. He died at Burlington, N. J., June 9, 1872.

MORRIS, Thomas Armstrong, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., Dec. 26, 1811, son of Morris and Rachel (Morris) Morris. His great-grandfather, James Morris, Sr., and his maternal great-grandfather, John Morris, were brothers, who came from Wales in the early settlement of Virginia. The former lived in Pennsylvania and was an ensign in Col. John Philip De Haas's regiment, 1st Pennsylvania battalion, having been appointed by Gen. Gates, Nov. 3, 1776. When Thomas A. Morris was ten years of age his parents went from Kentucky to Indianapolis, Ind., where, in 1823, he began to learn the printer's trade. At the end of three years he was sent to a private school. In 1830 he was appointed as a cadet to West Point, and in 1834 was graduated, standing fourth in a class of thirty-six, and was then brevetted as a second lieutenant of the 1st artillery in the regular army. After about one year's service at Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort King, Fla., he was sent by the war department to assist Maj. Ogden, of the engineer corps, in constructing the national road in Indiana and Illinois, and had charge of the division between Richmond and Indianapolis, Ind. This was the first turnpike road in the state. After a year he resigned from the U. S. service and was resident engineer in the Indiana state service. During that time he had charge of the construction of the Central canal. From 1841 to 1847 he was chief engineer of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, the first in the state, and built it, after it had been abandoned by the state at Vernon, from that point to Indianapolis. From 1847 to 1852 he was chief engineer of the Terre Haute and Richmond railroad, connecting Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and now (1900) part of the "Vandalia." During the same time he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad, now part of the "Big Four." From 1852 to 1854 he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, and from 1854 to 1857 was president of the same. From 1857 to 1859 he was president of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine road, and from 1859 to 1861 chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road. He drew the plans and superintended the construction of the union depot, completed in 1853, the first of its kind in this country. When the war broke out he was appointed quartermaster-general of the state by Gov. Morton, and had charge of the equipment of Indiana's first regiments, which were so promptly in the field. As general he commanded the first brigade of troops that went from the state. He was in the West Virginia campaign, and commanded at the battles of Philippi, Laurel hill and Carrick's ford, all of which he won. His first battle, that of Philippi, June 3, 1861, was the first engagement of the civil war. His campaign was with the three months' troops, and he was mustered out of service July 27, 1861. From 1862 to 1866 he was the chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, and during that time built the road from Lawrenceburg to Cincinnati. From 1865 to 1869 he was president and chief engineer of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, building the road from Terre Haute to Indianapolis. From 1869 to 1872 he was receiver of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad. In 1877 he was appointed one of the commissioners to select plans and superintend the construction of the new state capitol. This position was one that his father held nearly half a century before with reference to the old state capitol. After the completion of the state house, in 1888, he became president of the Indianapolis Water Co., which position he now holds. He is also a life trustee of the Consumers' Gas Trust Co., an enterprise of purely public import. From his early life he has never been very long out of active employment, although in later life it has been purely a labor of love, as his estate is large and valuable. Gen. Morris was married, in 1840, to Elizabeth Rachel, daughter of John Irwin, of Madison, Ind., and has had five children, three of whom are living: Thomas O., division engineer on the Big Four; Elanora Irwin, widow of Dr. John Chambers, and Milton A. Morris, secretary of the Indianapolis Water Co.

FREEDLEY, Edwin Troxell, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1827, son of John Freedley, a leading member of the Montgomery county bar and a representative in the 30th and 31st congresses. Edwin T. Freedley was brought up on a farm; he attended school in winter, and before he was fifteen years of age filled a vacancy as teacher in a school at Hilltown. He continued his studies at the Tremont Seminary, Norristown, and at Harvard Law School. He removed to Cincinnati before graduation, where, for four years, he was engaged in business life, but in 1851 returned to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. He soon published a "Practical Treatise on Business," which had an exceptionally large sale, and was republished in England. He wrote "The Legal Adviser" in 1854 and "Philadelphia, and Its Manufactures" in 1856. In 1860–61, with the Hon. Edward Young, he published a "Manufacturers' Gazette." Previous to this he had employed Dr. J. L. Bishop to prepare a "History of American Manufactures," which, on account of the author's death, he completed himself in 1867. It was illustrated with steel portraits of representative manufacturers in groups, and is believed to be the pioneer of the many biographical works with steel engraved portraits of living men. Among other important books are: "Opportunities for Industry" (1858), and "Home Comforts" (1880). Mr. Freedley is actively interested in Freemasonry, and is a life member in and past master of Lodge No. 296. He is also an honorary member of the National Institute of Art, Science and Letters, and a member of the American Social Science Association.

HASKELL, Dudley Chase, congressman, was born at Springfield, Vt., March 23, 1842, son of Franklin and Almira (Chase) Haskell. His father was a prosperous farmer. His first American ancestor, Roger Haskell, a ship-master, joined the Massachusetts bay colony, in 1632, at Naumkeag (Salem), going to that part of the town afterward set off as Beverly. His mother was a descendant of Aquila Chase, of Newburyport, also a Massachusetts bay colonist. The early education of the boy was acquired at the district school of his native place. In 1854, with his family, he removed to Kansas, and in 1859 he went to Colorado, where he owned and operated a silver mine. In the spring of 1862 he joined the quartermaster's department of the army of the

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frontier, then operating on the borders between Missouri and Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Resigning in the spring of 1863, he returned to Massachusetts, where he pursued a special scientific course in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, completing it in the Sheffield School of Yale University in 1865. He returned to Lawrence, Kan., where he engaged in merchandising. In 1872 he was elected to the Kansas house of representatives, and returned in 1875 and in 1876, in which session he was speaker. In 1874 he was unanimously nominated for governor of Kansas by the Prohibition party, but declined to accept the nomination. He was a representative in the 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, serving as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs during the 46th and 47th congresses, and as a member of the committee on ways and means during the 47th congress. He was a deacon of the Congregational church at Lawrence, and was a prominent Mason and Knight Templar. He procured, in 1883, the establishment of the Indian school at Lawrence, and after his death it was called, by act of congress, Haskell Institute. He was married, in December, 1865, to Harriet M., daughter of James Kelsey, of Egremont, Mass. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1883, just as he was entering upon the active work of the 48th congress.

SHEPARD, George, clergyman and educator, was born at Plainfield, Windham co., Conn., Aug. 26, 1801, son of John and Ann (Davis) Shepard. When about sixteen years of age he entered Plainfield Academy with the idea of preparing himself for teaching. In 1819 he became deeply interested in religious matters and determined to consecrate his life to the ministry, and although he met with stern opposition from his father, who was not in sympathy with his son's religious views, he was strengthened and assisted in his resolve by his gentle and godly mother. In 1821 he entered the sophomore class of Amherst College, and after completing his studies in that institution entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1827. Soon after this, declining an invitation to become assistant instructor of Hebrew at the seminary, he accepted a call to the First Congregational Church at Hallowell, Me., where he was ordained Feb. 5, 1828. His simplicity, earnestness and devotion to pastoral duty and stirring eloquence made him a power in his congregation and in the vicinity. After eight years of blessed and happy pastoral labor, he accepted a call to the chair of sacred rhetoric in Bangor Theological Seminary. With a thoroughly consecrated spirit he entered upon his new duties, and in many ways aided in placing that institution on the firm and solid basis it has since occupied. He was the means of erecting the Central Church in Bangor, and for several years fulfilled the duties of preacher and pastor to its people. Professorships in other colleges were tendered to him from time to time, and twice Amherst College urged his acceptance of its presidency. He also received a call to the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and another to the Mercer Street Church, New York city; but he remained at Bangor, continuing his labors with unremitting zeal for thirty-two years. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College. Dr. Shepard excelled as a pulpit orator, although he contributed occasionally to the press with ability. He was an outspoken abolitionist and a vigorous, uncompromising advocate of temperance, at a time when both causes were weakly upheld. He was described as "a man of massive form and massive majesty of movement; strong, yet with the simplicity of a child; mighty in condensing thought, as the energies of a storm are sometimes condensed into a single burst of lightning, thunder and rain; his countenance becoming luminous in the moments of his intensest ardor in public speech; with life-long earnestness for high and noble ends, glowing with flameless anthracite heat." Dr. Shepard was married, in 1828, to Lydia, daughter of Dr. Josiah Fuller, a prominent physician of Plainfield, Conn. They had four sons and four daughters. Dr. Shepard died March 23, 1868.

McKAIN, Arthur Albert, manufacturer, was born near Troy, Miami co., O., Nov. 2, 1851, son of James and Elvira (Smith) McKain. Until his seventeenth year he worked on his father's farm and attended the district school. In 1869, after attendance for a term at the academy at Euphemia, O., he entered the employ of the Washington Street Nursery, Geneva, N. Y., where he continued for three years. He then went into the same business on his own account and conducted it successfully until 1878, first at West Sonora, O., and after 1876 at North Manchester, Ind. In 1878 he purchased an establishment for the manufacture of monuments at North Manchester and operated it until 1880, when he yielded to the persuasion of Redfield Proctor, then governor of Vermont, and opened a branch of the Vermont Marble Co. in Chicago. In this as in other undertakings Mr. McKain was eminently successful, and in February, 1881, he removed to Indianapolis and entered into the business on a more extensive scale. His firm gradually extended its scope and efficiency, and among numerous other important works erected the soldiers' monument at Winchester, Ind., at a cost of $25,000, and another at Delphi, Ind., at a cost of $12,000. In 1891 he became interested in the pneumatic straw stacker, a device which, attached to any threshing machine can do the work of from three to seven men, the straw being taken from the machine, by a turning fan and conveyed through a moveable tube, or chute, and deposited where desired. He forthwith gave up his other business and devoted his time, energy and capital to manufacturing and placing this stacker upon the market, and having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture it, he continued until 1895, when through the Indiana Manufacturing Co. he authorized its construction by all the manufacturers of threshing machines in the United States and Canada. Mr. McKain also bought out the patents on the clover-buncher, an implement which attached to mowers will bunch the clover as it is cut, thereby saving the time and labor of raking and preventing the waste of seed. In addition to building up a splendid business from the manufacture and introduction of these machines, Mr. McKain has distinguished himself by one of the most notable public services ever rendered to a city. When in March, 1887, the question of furnishing Indianapolis with natural gas for fuel was being agitated, Mr. McKain proposed municipal and co-operative ownership for the enterprise, and secured the adoption of a resolution to that effect by the common council and later by the board of trade. He is president of the Indiana Manufacturing Co. and the American Buncher Manufacturing Co., and a director of the Capitol National Bank. He is a noble example of the self-made man; successful in his undertakings, prominent in financial and public affairs, kind and generous, and universally respected as a citizen. He was married, Feb. 2, 1871, to Mary, daughter of Jeremiah McClure, of Dayton, O.

Arthur A. McKain

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TRENCHARD, Edward, naval officer, was born at Salem, Salem co., N. J., in 1784. He was descended from an ancient English family whose original seat was in Somersetshire, whence George Trenchard, the original American representative, removed to Salem, in 1682. His grandfather, George Trenchard, 3d, was attorney-general of West New Jersey in 1767. He was educated in the schools of his native state and early evinced an unusual taste for art, which was fostered by instructions from his uncle, James Trenchard, a designer and engraver of book plates and editor of the "Columbian Magazine." When sixteen years of age he went to England for the purpose of completing his education, particularly in art, and at this time formed his determination to enter on a naval career. Accordingly, on April 30, 1800, shortly after his return, he was appointed a midshipman in the navy from New Jersey, and ordered to the sloop of war Adams for a cruise against the French in the West Indies. This vessel was then commanded by Stephen Decatur, and between his son, Stephen Decatur, 2d, and Edward Trenchard a singularly close and life-long friendship was formed. During 1801–03 the Adams was engaged in the Mediterranean in the war with Tripoli, and in May, 1803, participated in the famous engagement in the harbor of that city. In 1804 Trenchard was transferred to the frigate Constellation, on which he was serving when she was fired upon by the Spanish batteries at Cabretta point, near the Straits of Gibraltar, on Sept. 21, 1805. After the Tripolitan war he was transferred to the frigate Constitution of the home squadron, to which he was attached for four years (1806–10), and meantime, on Feb. 18, 1807, was promoted lieutenant. During 1811–12 he was executive officer of the New York navy yard, and on Aug. 30, 1812, began active service in the war with England, being on that date commissioned to superintend the building of the sloop of war Madison at Sacketts harbor on Lake Ontario. He is doubtless to be credited with a large part of the expeditious work which resulted in the launching of the ship on Nov. 26th. Cooper strikingly illustrates this achievement when he writes: "Eight weeks before, her timber was growing in the forest. The unusual expedition is to be ascribed to the excellent disposition of the commanding officer and to the clear head and extraordinary resources of Mr. Henry Eckford." The last named was her builder. During April and May, 1813, Trenchard commanded the U. S. S. Oneida in the engagements at York and Fort George, but on June 12th took command of the Madison. His services, however, were interrupted by a severe attack of lake fever, which resulted in a leave of absence for one year (July 21, 1813,–May 15, 1814). Meanwhile, on July 24, 1813, he was promoted commander, and on his return to duty resumed command of the Madison, in which he served until the close of the war, taking part in the engagement off Kingston on Sept. 11, 1814. During 1815–16 he commanded the frigate John Adams of the Mediterranean squadron, and took part in the operations off Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis, which resulted in the effectual suppression of piracy in those waters. He was promoted captain on March 5, 1817, and during that and the following year was on shore duty in New York city.

Early in 1819 he was placed in command of the sloop of war Cyane, which during the next two years cruised off the coast of Africa in search of slavers. On April 10, 1820, near the mouth of the river Gallinos, the Cyane fell in with two brigs and five schooners anchored close to the shore, and after an exciting chase rounded up and captured them. Examination proved that all these vessels were engaged in the slave trade, and that one of them was probably a pirate. He accordingly took possession of all of them and shipped their officers and crews to the United States. During his cruise off the coast of Africa he visited all the important points, making numerous captures of slaving vessels and doing much to effectually check the traffic. Finally, in April, 1821, on account of serious illness among his crew, he applied for and received permission to return home, his vessel being relieved by the sloop Hornet. During 1822–23 he was on shore duty as post captain of the New York navy yard, and was also honored with the brevet rank of commodore. At that time the rank of captain was the highest in the service, and the title of commodore was an exceptional honor. Capt. Trenchard's arduous sea duty on the African coast resulted in permanent impairment of his health and an early decline. He was in the naval service twenty-four years, eighteen of which were spent at sea. In 1811 he was married to Eliza, daughter of the Hon. Joshua Sands, of Brooklyn, N. Y., by whom he had one son and two daughters. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1824

TRENCHARD, Stephen Decatur, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1818, son of Edward and Eliza (Sands) Trenchard. He was educated at Gambier, O., and on Oct. 23, 1834, was appointed midshipman in the navy. During 1835–37 he was attached to the receiving-ship in New York harbor, and was then for two years a cadet at the Naval School, Philadelphia, Pa. He was promoted to past midshipman July 16, 1840, and during 1841–44 was attached to the ship Preble, West India squadron. He served on the sloop Fairfield of the home squadron during 1844–45, and on the coast survey for four years (1845–49), being meantime commissioned lieutenant—on Feb. 27, 1847. During his services on the coast survey he was on board the brig Washington when she was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina, and was one of the few that were saved. During the Mexican war he was lieutenant on the Saratoga, and after two years' service on the sloop Albany of the home squadron (1850–52) and on the receiving-ship Philadelphia (1853) he was again on the coast survey (1854–57). In this survey he again distinguished himself by his conspicuous part in the rescue of the British bark Adieu when in danger of shipwreck off the coast at Gloucester, Mass., his gallantry being recognized by the gift of a sword from the queen of England and of a watch from the owners of the vessel. In 1857 he was ordered to the steam sloop Powhatan, then attached to the East India squadron, and during the next three years was flag lieutenant to Com. Josiah Tattnall in the diplomatic cruise to China and Japan. He was slightly wounded at the battle of the Peiho river on the occasion of Com. Tattnall's visit to Adm. Sir James Hope, the English commander. On the outbreak of the civil war he was ordered to command the Keystone State, his commission, dated April 19, 1861, being one of the earliest issued. He arrived at the

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Norfolk navy yard in time to assist in rescuing the small amount of government property undestroyed by the fire. On the steamer Rhode Island, to the command of which he was ordered June 19, 1861, he served during the remainder of the war. This vessel was first used as a supply ship, but later converted into a heavy armed cruiser and attached to the north Atlantic squadron. She was detailed to tow the Monitor from Hampton roads to Beaufort, N. C., and it was only through Capt. Trenchard's alertness that the entire crew of the Monitor was not lost when that vessel foundered off Cape Hatteras. Later, attached to the West Indian squadron, the Rhode Island performed valuable service in capturing prizes and running down Confederate ships. She was attached to the north Atlantic squadron again in 1864–65, and participated in both bombardments of Fort Fisher. Trenchard was promoted commander July 16, 1862; captain, July, 25, 1866; commmodore, May 7, 1871, and rear-admiral, Aug. 10, 1875. He was executive officer of the New York navy yard in 1866–69, and for another two years commanded the steam sloop Lancaster, flagship of the south Atlantic squadron. He was a member of the board of naval examiners in 1872; lighthouse inspector (1873–75), and commander of the north Atlantic squadron (1876–78). The squadron under his command comprised twenty-one vessels, the largest fleet collected under one head since the civil war. Adm. Trenchard was retired July 10, 1880. He was married, Dec. 1, 1848, to Ann O'Connor, daughter of Capt. John Mortimer Barclay, U. S. A. They had one son, Edward Trenchard. Stephen D. Trenchard died in New York city, Nov. 15, 1883.

Edward Trenchard

TRENCHARD, Edward, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1850, only son of Stephen Decatur and Anne O'Connor (Barclay) Trenchard. His father (b. 1818; d. 1883) was a distinguished naval officer; his mother was a daughter of Capt. John Mortimer Barclay, of the U. S. army. He was educated in private schools in his native city, and, having early displayed decided talent for art, studied painting under Prof. Holmes and Peter Moran. In 1868 he was admitted as a student to the office of Henry H. Richardson, the architect, then in New York city. He soon relinquished the intention of following architecture as a profession, and began taking lessons in painting at the School of Design, later attending the Art Students' League classes, New York city, where he continued to receive instruction from Henry C. Bispham. He then accepted the post of admiral's clerk on the north Atlantic squadron, U. S. navy, and made an extensive voyage in West Indian waters, where he took advantage of every opportunity to make sketches of rich tropical scenery. This brief experience was followed by a trip to Europe, mainly for the purpose of obtaining the art advantages there offered, and Mr. Trenchard availed himself of the opportunity to visit every art gallery and exhibition of note. Since his return to America he has devoted himself industriously to his art, and is recognized as one of the most faithful and original landscape painters of the day. In the words of a well-known critic, "he seems to prefer nature in her quieter color aspects, and is most successful in his painting of waves and surf." Among his pictures which have been frequently exhibited in the art galleries of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities may be mentioned: "The Passing Shower" (1874); "The Old Wreck" (1875); "Sea Sand and Solitude" (1876); "Sunset on the Strand" (1877); "Moose Peak Island, Maine" (1878); "The Breaking Waves Dashed High" (1889); "A Tropic Beach" (1890); "Castle Rock, Marblehead" (1891). Of late he has devoted much time to research in the records of the colonial and revolutionary periods, on which he is considered an authority. He was one of the organizers of the Society of Colonial Wars, and was assistant secretary general in 1893–95. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he was assistant secretary in 1893; is vice-president of the general Society of the War of 1812; a member of the council of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Naval Order, and recorder of the New York Commandery; hereditary member of the Aztec Society and the Military Order of Loyal Legion, and a member of various other societies, military, artistical and historical. In recognition of his services to the Venezuelan government in 1890, he was, in 1892, decorated with the Order of Bolivar. He was married, June 11, 1878, to Mary Cornelia, daughter of William Bacon Strafford, a banker of New York city.

MORTON, John, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ridley township, Chester (now Delaware) co., Pa., in 1724, of Swedish ancestry. His father died before his birth, but he was cared for by his stepfather, was fairly educated, became a surveyor, acquired a knowledge of the law, was long in the assembly and its speaker in 1772–75. Soon after his entrance on political life he attended the Stamp Act congress in 1765, in New York. He was high sheriff of the county (1766–70), and in his later years president-judge of common pleas, and a judge of the supreme court, as well as a member of the Continental congress from its beginning in 1774. As to the question of separation from Great Britain, opinions in the province differed greatly, and in 1776 its delegation was divided on this subject. Franklin and Wilson voted aye; Willing and Humphrey no; Morris and Dickinson were absent. Taking his seat late in July, Morton showed high and disinterested courage in giving his casting vote for the Declaration, thus committing his province to the revolution, and offending a number of his friends, who were loyalists or timid conservatives. This estrangement weighed upon his mind in his last hours, and he thought it necessary to send them a message averring that the action which they blamed was "the most glorious service I ever rendered my country." He helped to frame the plan of confederation, but did not live to see it adopted, dying of a fever at his birthplace, near Philadelphia, in April, 1777. He left three sons and five daughters. A tablet to his memory was set up in Independence Hall near a century later. Morton was a professor of religion and a benevolent man.

John Morton

TREMAIN, Henry Edwin, lawyer and soldier, was born in New York city, Nov. 14, 1840, son of Edwin R. and Mary (Briggs) Tremain. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the New York Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), where he was graduated in 1860. Immediately after graduation he began study at the Columbia College Law School, but on the outbreak of the civil war in April, 1861, enlisted as a private in the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., with which he served in its first campaign at Washington. When the regiment returned to New York he recruited a company of the 2d regiment of fire

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zouaves, known as the 73d New York volunteers, and was in July, 1861, commissioned first lieutenant. His regiment was attached to Heintzelman's (3d) army corps, and Lieut. Tremain served in his regiment until April, 1862, when at the siege of Yorktown he was promoted to the brigade staff of Gen. Nelson Taylor. In this capacity he served through the Virginia campaigns under Gens. McClellan and Pope. At the battle of Williamsburg he received the highest personal mention for faithful performance of duty from Gen. Taylor, who, in his own words, "relied on him for nearly all the staff duty in the field during the day." At the battle of Malvern hill he was again mentioned for "distinguished zeal and gallantry." At the second battle of Manassas he was taken prisoner while engaged in a counter charge to check a rapid advance of the enemy. Being sent to Libby prison he was there held with several other Federal officers as a hostage, to suffer death by lot, under an order of the Confederate government, to prevent the destruction of southern property by Gen. Pope. He was finally released on parole under the terms arranged after the Antietam battles. After being specially exchanged he resumed duty on the staff of Gen. Sickles, with whom he again served at the battle of Fredericksburg and until the reorganization of the army of the Potomac in 1864. Late in 1862 he was promoted captain, and in April, 1863, was commissioned major and aid-de-camp on the staff of the 3d army corps. At the battle of Chancellorsville he rendered important services and was specially recommended for a brevet promotion. Later he served on the staff of Gen. Hooker, and was the senior aide-de-camp to Gen. Sickles at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1864 he was detailed for special service in the West, and in company with Gen. Sickles visited every army in the field. On his return he again joined the army of the Potomac and served with the cavalry corps on the staffs of Gens. Gregg and Crook, participating in the battles at Hatcher's run, Dinwiddie Court-House, Farmville, Sailors' creek and other engagements in the series terminating at Appomattox. At the close of this campaign he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious service" by special recommendation of Gen. Sheridan, and before the close of the year received the further brevets of colonel and brigadier-general. In April, 1866, after several months of service at Wilmington, N. C., and at the headquarters of the department in South Carolina, he resigned his commission. He returned to New York city and, having been admitted to the bar during a brief sojourn there in 1864, entered upon the practice of law. In 1868, with Col. Mason W. Tyler, he organized the firm of Tremain & Tyler, and is still (1899) in active practice. Meanwhile he became active in politics and in 1869 was Republican candidate for the court of common pleas, his party being in a hopeless minority. In the following year he was employed by the U. S. marshal as special counsel in the prosecution of cases against the census law and the ensuing cases arising in first enforcing the U. S. election laws. These prosecutions were the first legal attacks upon the Tweed ring. Afterwards he was often employed by the government in important matters. He was first assistant U. S. district attorney during Grant's second term, and was afterwards retained by the treasury department to conduct the trial of revenue suits, in which he scored remarkable successes. Gen. Tremain has contributed extensively to the press on political and professional subjects; was at one time editor of the "Law Journal," and is author of several addresses and pamphlets: "Lawyers and the Administration of Justice" (1869); "In Memoriam, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker" (1881); "Ethics of the Tariff" (1885); "A Talk About Money" (1897); "Franchises or Monopolies," and others. He was president of the Alumni Association of the New York College (1871–75); was an organizer of the Third Army Corps Union, and has been its president; thrice a vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; of the Society of American Authors, and of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, and various other associations.

JONES, Joshua Wiestling, inventor, was born near Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 10, 1831, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fuchs) Jones. His great-grandfather, William Jones, a Welsh navigator and merchant, founded Jonestown, Pa., in 1761, on lands granted to him by William Penn. His mother was of Alsatian descent. He worked on his father's farm as a boy and attended a district school, and later was apprenticed to learn the printing and binding business. When a lad he assisted his employer, W. O. Hickok, in building his first ruling machine —the original of what became famous and was in universal use, known as the Hickok ruling machine, and also in the early manufacture of Hickok's ruling pens. On completing his term of apprenticeship he was given charge of the binding department of the state printers at Harrisburg, and later that of the state printers of Virginia, at Richmond. He was employed from 1856 to 1874 as manager and foreman for the state printers at Harrisburg, and made many improvements in both printing and binding. He invented a signature press and a new method of dry pressing printed sheets after they are folded in signatures, which was a radical departure from the old methods, and which was at once recognized by the U. S. government and by the De Vinne press. Mr. Jones was interested in the publication of school books with Benjamin Singerly, and was one of the publishers of the "State Journal," Harrisburg; in addition, was superintendent of public printing and binding from 1875 to 1884. He was the pioneer in electric arc-lighting in Harrisburg, organizing the company and making the contracts, Harrisburg being one of the first cities to adopt the system, and for a long time acknowledged as the best lighted city in America. In 1862, when Maryland and Pennsylvania were invaded by Confederate troops, Mr. Jones went to the front as a non-commissioned officer in the 2nd Pennsylvania emergency volunteers, and served until Lee's retreat to Richmond. He is also the inventor of a wire compensator for railroad signals and switches, in which the wires leading to and from the signal are constantly held taut by the action of a suspended traveling weight, which drops by gravitation when the wire is lengthened by expansion, and is raised by the shortening of the wire when contracted, at all times exerting a constant pull on both wires.

MERIWETHER, Lee, lawyer and author, was born in Columbus, Miss., Dec. 25, 1862, son of Minor M. and Elizabeth (Avery) Meriwether. He was educated in the public schools of Memphis, Tenn., and at the age of eighteen established, with an elder brother, the "Free Trader," having early manifested an unusual interest in social and economic questions. The following year he went abroad and

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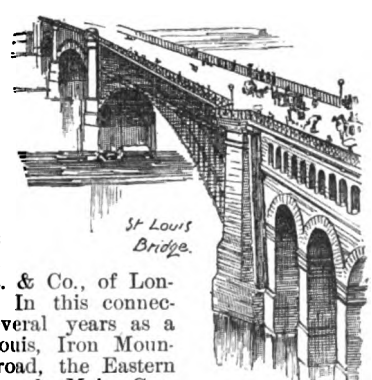
traversed on foot most of the European countries for the purpose of studying the conditions of labor, of which he made a report for the U. S. department of labor. He was subsequently appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to collect industrial statistics in the United States in which capacity he served three years. He resigned in order to accept the appointment of labor commissioner of Missouri, distinguishing himself by his energy and courage in uncovering the abuses to which Missouri miners were subjected by what is known as "truck" or corporation stores, where supplies were furnished at exorbitant prices in lieu of wages. He introduced a bill into the legislature prohibiting such practices, which was passed, but not without incurring bitter opposition on the part of mine owners and corporations. The legislature also adopted a resolution directing him to investigate and report on the best way to utilize convict labor. Upon the expiration of his term as labor commissioner he went abroad to study the prisons of Europe, visiting those of Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, and Germany. He is the author of "A Tramp Trip; or, Europe on Fifty Cents a Day" (1887); "The Tramp at Home" (1889); "Afloat and Ashore on the Mediterranean" (1892); "Miss Chunk" (1898), and "A Lord's Courtship" (1900). He is now (1900) practising law in St. Louis, Mo., and occasionally contributes to magazines and newspapers. He was married, in 1895, to Jessie, daughter of A. F. and Marie Gair. They have no children living (one daughter, died 1897).

THOMAS, William Silas, mineralogist, was born at Waterford, Saratoga co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1826, son of Noah M. and Sylvia (Beebe) Thomas. The grandfather and founder of the family in America was William Thomas, a Welshman, who was pressed into the British army while on a visit to London, and was forced to fight with the British troops sent to subdue the revolution of the American colonies. At the burning of New London, Conn., he deserted and joined the Continental forces, after the war settling in New York. William Silas Thomas spent his early youth in Norwich, N. Y., where he received an academic education, afterward taking a scientific course at the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, N. Y.; but left in 1848 shortly before the graduation of his class. He was a soldier in the Mexican war. His first work was a tour of investigation of the zinc and lead deposits of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, his being one of the first comprehensive reports ever made of the mineral region of the Northwest. Later he went to Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in study and scientific investigation. In 1855 he began developing the coal deposits around Rock Island, Ill.; opened the mines at Carbon Cliff, whence came the first coal that ever reached the upper Mississippi by rail, and the first that ever crossed that river. He was interested in the organization and building of several railroads in that section, and was for many years a director of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad. In 1876 he visited southwest Arkansas for the purpose of examining reputed deposits of antimony. This expedition brought to his knowledge such vast mineral deposits, that he sold out his interests in Illinois and made his home in Arkansas. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Co. having acquired a grant of over a million and a half acres of land, and wishing to understand their mineral value before disposing of them for agricultural purposes, availed themselves of the services of Mr. Thomas who remained with them for eighteen years. Prof. Thomas owns a fine farm in Saline county, to which he has recently retired, and in connection with his son is engaged in scientific agriculture and breeding stock. He has been one of the chief men in bringing the unlimited resources of his state to the attention of the world. In all the great expositions since the Centennial, he has been a prominent figure. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1894 was elected president of the Arkansas State Horticultural Society, of which he has been a member for many years. He was married at Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1855, to Sara S., eldest daughter of Hon. Charles A. Thorp, and has one child, Charles T. Thomas.

MORISON, George Shattuck, civil engineer, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1842, son of John Hopkins and Emily (Rogers) Morison, and a descendant of John Morison, who came to America in 1720 and settled in Londonderry, N. H., where he died in 1736. His grandson, Thomas, removed to Peterborough, N. H., in 1740, and died there in 1797. His son, Robert, came with him to Peterborough and died there in 1826. His son, Nathaniel, born in Peterborough, went to Natchez, Miss., where he made a contract to supply the town with water, and where he died in 1819. His son, John Hopkins, became a well-known Unitarian minister of Milton, Mass. He died April 26, 1896, at the age of nearly eighty-eight. His son, the subject of this sketch, was fitted for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy, of which he has been one of the six trustees since 1888. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1863, and then studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1866. He never practiced this profession, but in 1867 obtained engineering employment with Octave Chanute, who was then building the Kansas City bridge across the Missouri river. Mr. Morison remained in Kansas City, engaged in bridge and railroad construction, until 1871, when he became the chief engineer of the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois railroad, with headquarters in Detroit. In April, 1873, he was called to the position of resident engineer of the eastern division of the Erie railroad, and at the same time became principal assistant to the chief engineer. During his connection with the Erie railroad, which continued until November, 1875, he rebuilt in iron the celebrated Portage viaduct, which had been destroyed by fire. From 1875 to 1885 he was engaged in the supervision of the railroad properties in which S. G. & C. G. Ward, American agents of Baring Bros. & Co., of London, were interested. In this connection he served for several years as a director of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, the Eastern railroad of Massachusetts, the Maine Central railroad and the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. Between 1875 and 1880 he was also a member of the contracting firm of Morison, Field & Co., but, preferring engineering work proper to contracting, he retired from this business. As chief engineer he built bridges over the Missouri river at Plattsmouth (1880); Bismarck (1882); Blair Crossing (1883); Omaha (1887); Rulo (1887); Nebraska City (1888); Sioux City (1888); Bellefontaine Bluffs (1893); Leavenworth (1893). Across the upper Mississippi river he built bridges at Winona (1891); Burlington (1891), and Alton (1893). He also built the Cairo bridge across the Ohio river (1889), and the Memphis bridge across the Mississippi, completed in 1892. He was consulting engineer of the Merchants' bridge in St. Louis, and was chief engineer of the bridge



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across the Willamette at Portland, Ore.; the bridge across the Snake river at Riparia, Wash., and the bridge crossing the St. John's river at Jacksonville, Fla. In 1894 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland as one of the board to report on the greatest and most practicable span for a bridge across the Hudson river at New York city. In 1895 he served on a board of consulting engineers to report on matters relating to the water front of the city. In 1896 he was a member of the board for locating a deep water harbor in southern California. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was its president in 1895; a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (England); the Western Society of Engineers; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of the University Club; the Engineers' Club, and the Down Town Association, of New York city; the Union Club, of Boston, and of the Chicago Club, of Chicago. In his numerous contributions to the "Proceedings" of various technical societies, Mr. Morison has proved himself a clear thinker and forcible writer. He is unmarried.

GRATZ, Rebecca, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1781, daughter of Michael and Miriam (Simon) Gratz. Her father was a prominent merchant, and was long active in the affairs of the Congregation Mickveh Israel in Philadelphia; her mother was the daughter of Joseph and Rosa (Bunn) Simon, early settlers of Lancaster, Pa. Her bright mind, social accomplishments, pleasing manner and uncommon beauty won for her and retained the respect and admiration of many. But she was best known and loved in Philadelphia for her labors for the well-being of others and for her efforts toward the foundation of religious, educational and charitable works. Deeply attached to the religion of her fathers, Miss Gratz recognized it as her first duty to labor for her own people; but the sphere of her endeavors was by no means confined to them. She was interested in many secular institutions, and set a laudable example by her efforts in their behalf. As early as 1801 she was secretary of the Female Association for the Relief of Women and Children in Reduced Circumstances. She was among those who founded the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum in 1815, and in 1819 she became secretary of its board of managers, serving in that capacity for more than forty years. In this position she labored with such rare fidelity that the managers declared that to her "much of its prosperity is due, while to her dignity, grace and noble personal qualities the managers have ever yielded the tribute of their warm admiration and strong regard." She served for many years as secretary of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, which was organized in 1819, and was a pioneer worker in the Jewish Foster Home, the Fuel Society and the Sewing Society of Philadelphia. She devoted her best efforts as superintendent to the upbuilding of the Hebrew Sunday-school in Philadelphia, founded in 1838 by the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Miss Gratz's circle of acquaintances was large but select. Among her friends were Washington Irving, Henry Clay and the Schuyler and Hoffman families. Irving was a frequent visitor at the Gratz home in Philadelphia, and his only love, Matilda Hoffman, daughter of Judge Murray Hoffman, of New York city, was an intimate friend of Miss Gratz. Irving had on many occasions noted the excellent qualities of Miss Gratz, and he suggested her to Walter Scott when the novelist was about to write his "Ivanhoe," with a typical Jewess as the heroine. Scott sent the first copy of the work to Irving with this question: "How do you like your Rebecca? Does the Rebecca I have pictured compare well with the pattern given?" Miss Gratz died in Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1869.

MORGAN, John Pierpont, banker and financier, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837, son of Junius Spencer and Juliet (Pierpont) Morgan. His father (1813–90), a native of West Springfield, Mass., and a descendant of Capt. Miles Morgan, a Welshman, who was one of the founders of Springfield, in 1636, was for many years a successful banker of Boston, New York and London, and a partner of George Peabody. His mother was a daughter of Rev. John Pierpont, a noted clergyman, author and temperance worker. He was educated at the English High School of Boston and at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was graduated in 1857. On his return to the United States, he became associated with the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York city, and continued this connection until 1860, when he engaged in business on his own account. In 1864 he formed the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co. Meantime, in 1860, he had received appointment as American representative and attorney for the house of George Peabody & Co., of London, a relation subsequently continued with its successor, J. S. Morgan & Co. During the civil war he was able, through this strong connection, to render substantial assistance to the Federal government, and this service he has repeated on several subsequent occasions of emergency; notably in 1876–77–78, when his firm was prominently identified with floating government bonds, and in 1895, when they supplied the U. S. treasury with $64,000,000 in gold, for bonds, to restore the normal surplus of $100,000,000. In 1871, with Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, he formed the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., which was for many years a powerful influence in resisting all forms of stock-jobbing and chicanery; was a tower of strength in times of panic and financial distrust, and a leader in some of the greatest financial and corporate enterprises of the century. By the death of Mr. Drexel, in 1893, Mr. Morgan became senior partner, although for many years previous he had directed the firm's business, and on Jan. 1, 1895, the style became J. P. Morgan & Co., as at present (1900). He is also head of the firms of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London; Morgan, Harjes & Co., of Paris, and Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia. Mr. Morgan's reputation enables him to command a larger capital than any other one man in the world of business. He entered on his career as a reorganizer of railroads in 1869, when he obtained control of the Albany and Susquehanna, and in the work of rehabilitation made a marked departure from the policy of Jay Gould. In 1888 he successfully undertook the affairs of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and the "Big Four" system; in 1891, of the Richmond Terminal, which he consolidated with the splendidly-equipped Southern railway system; in 1895, of the Erie and Reading railroads, which he raised from im-

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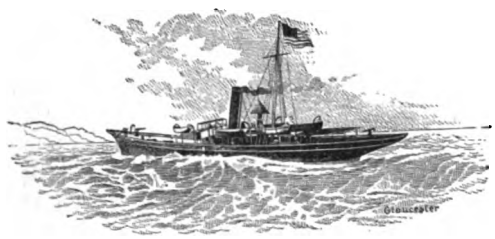
minent collapse to renewed prosperity; in 1896, of the New York and New England, which he leased for a term of years to the New York, New Haven and Hartford; in 1897, of the Northern Pacific, which, with the aid of German capital and a pooling of opposing elements, he placed on a firm basis, and later still of the Baltimore and Ohio. Other railroads have been similarly benefited by his skill. Among other large operations of Mr. Morgan was his purchase of an immense block of New York Central stock in 1879, as a means of more firmly cementing his own and the Vanderbilt interests in that vast system, which he further served substantially in the consolidation with it of the West Shore railroad in 1885, and of the New York and Northern in 1895. His generalship is also to be seen in the ex-



tension and combination of the railroads to the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and in the practical management of several transcontinental and gulf lines, as well as of the elevated railroads of New York city, the West End Railway Co., of Boston, the General Electric Co., and numerous others. In the summer following the government bond issue of 1895, he personally effected the placing of a large number of the securities in Europe, becoming an important factor in the return of prosperity and financial confidence. Mr. Morgan is a devoted Episcopalian; has been for many years a vestryman and warden of St. George's Church, New York city, and repeatedly a delegate to general and diocesan conventions. To the manifold charitable and missionary activities of his church he has always been a generous contributor. Among worthy objects benefited by his munificence are the Lying-in Hospital of the city of New York, to which he gave $1,000,000, and the New York Trade Schools, endowed by him with $500,000, as well as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Bronx Botanical garden, and the Hartford public library. His steam yacht, the Corsair, re-named the Gloucester, was placed at the disposal of the U. S. government during the Spanish-American war of 1898. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, Union League, Century, Lawyers', Tuxedo, Racquet, Riding and Players' clubs of New York city. Mr. Morgan was married in 1865 to Frances Louise, daughter of Charles Tracy, a noted lawyer, of New York city. They have one son, John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and three daughters.

LEWIS, Tayler, educator and author, was born at Northumberland, Saratoga co., N. Y., March 27, 1802, son of Samuel and Sarah (Van Valkenberg) Lewis. His father, as a captain in the revolutionary army, took part in many a siege and battle and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. His mother was a niece of John Tayler, lieutenant-governor of New York, and was descended from Johannas Van Valkenberg, a native of Holland, and one of the early settlers in Albany. He was prepared for college at Salem, N. Y., was graduated at Union in 1820, read law in Albany and began practice at Fort Miller, near his birthplace. Taking up the study of Hebrew about this time and continuing his acquaintance with the classics, he grew dissatisfied with his profession, and in 1833 left it to become principal of the academy at Waterford, N. Y. In 1835–37 he was principal of the academy at Ogdensburg; in 1837–38 again taught at Waterford; in 1838 delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Union College, his subject being "Faith the Life of Science." This was published, and as a result he was offered professorships in several institutions, including that of Greek and Latin literature in the University of the City of New York. Though he contributed frequently to newspapers and reviews, it was not until 1844 that he published a volume: "Plato Against the Atheists." This was the tenth book of Plato's dialogue, "The Laws," with critical and explanatory notes and illustrative dissertations. It was regarded by scholars in Europe as well as in this country as a masterly contribution to controversial literature, and partly in recognition of this service to religion he received from Union College the degree of LL.D. In 1849 Dr. Lewis accepted the chair of Greek in Union College and later the chair of Oriental languages and biblical literature. "As in his former position, so here he exerted an unusual influence, especially upon the finer minds among his pupils. In the classroom he aimed rather to interest and stimulate than to drill. To those to whom his department of instruction was congenial, contact with him was like a revelation. The classics, the Scriptures, philology, history, current events seemed filled with new meaning." Here he remained until his death, and here, too, he continued those studies which placed him in the front rank of scholars in his own country. To Hebrew, Greek, Latin and several modern European languages he added Syriac, Samaritan, Koptic, Chaldaic and Arabic. He was familiar with the Rabbinical writings and the Koran; he wrote original verse in Hebrew and Greek with readiness. The higher mathematics, astronomy and music were studied by him with enthusiasm. In 1855 he published "The Six Days of Creation," his best known work, maintaining that the Biblical day was not limited to twenty-four hours, and in 1856 a defence of his position, entitled "The Bible and Science; or, The World Problem." These were followed, in 1860, by "The Divine Human in the Scriptures," in the preface to which he promised a work for posthumous publication on the "Figurative Language of the Bible." In 1851–56 he contributed many articles on social and religious questions to the "Editor's Table" of "Harper's Magazine." A series of articles on state sovereignty, contributed to a newspaper and reprinted in pamphlet form in 1864 as "State Rights: A Photograph from the Ruins of Ancient Greece," had great influence in moulding the opinions of the cultured classes; so great that he was declared to have done as effective work for the preservation of the Union as any one in the field. In 1866 he published "The Heroic Periods in a Nation's History: An Appeal to the Soldiers of the American Armies." In his later years extreme deafness impaired his usefulness as a teacher, and in 1863 he utterly lost his hearing; but this calamity in no way checked his influence as a writer or as a speaker. In 1871 he read a paper entitled "Classical Study: There Should Be More of It in Our Colleges or It Should Be Abandoned" before the University Convocation of the State of New York; and so late as 1872 he conducted vigorous

Tayler Lewis

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discussions on the question of the Bible in the public schools. His last public appearance was at commencement in 1876, when he delivered an address, congratulating Prof. Isaac W. Jackson upon reaching the semi-centennial anniversary of his connection with the faculty of Union College. His principal contributions to literature besides those already mentioned were: "Nature and Ground of Punishment," with George B. Cheever (1845); "Special Introduction to Genesis, with Commentary on Chapters 1 to 11 and 37 to 50, Inclusive," in Lange's "Commentary" (1868); "Rhythmical Version of Ecclesiastes, with Introduction, Dissertations and Annotations," in Lange's "Commentary" (1870); "Rhythmical Version of Job, with Introduction and Annotations," in same (1874); "The Light by Which We See Light," Vedder lectures (1875); "Memoirs of President Nott: Contributions to and Revision" (1876). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University Convocation of the State of New York; another honor, probably the most highly appreciated, was that of an appointment on the Bible Revision Committee. Prof. Lewis from boyhood was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. He was married at Fort Miller, N. Y., March 18, 1833, to Jane Keziah, daughter of Daniel Payn, who bore him three sons and three daughters. Prof. Lewis died at Schenectady, N. Y., May 11, 1877.

ESTES, Bedford Mitchell, jurist, was born near Brownsville, Haywood co., Tenn., Oct. 10, 1832, son of Joel and Mary (Lee) Estes. His father, a native of Bedford county, Va., was an extensive planter and a man of considerable influence, distinguished for energy, force of character and unbending integrity. He made an unsuccessful canvass for congress against David Crockett, but lost none of his prestige. Bedford M. Estes was graduated at the University of Nashville in 1849, and immediately began the study of law in his native town, later attending the Louisville Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 in Lawrence county, Ark., but within a few months returned to Brownsville, where he practiced for three years. Then removing to Memphis, Tenn., he formed a partnership with Col. E. W. Munford, under the style of Munford & Estes, which continued until the outbreak of the war. In the fall of 1861 he was induced to accept a nomination for the state legislature, and was elected. Before his term expired Pres. Davis appointed him Confederate States district attorney for the western district of Tennessee, but owing to the occupation of that region by the Federal troops, he was prevented from entering upon the active duties of his office. In July, 1865, he resumed active practice in Memphis, forming with Howell E. Jackson the firm of Estes & Jackson, which rapidly became one of the busiest in the city. In 1873, by the accession of Judge Henry T. Ellett, the style became Estes, Jackson & Ellett, and on the retirement of Mr. Jackson in 1874 it was changed to Estes & Ellett, so remaining until 1884. As a trial lawyer Mr. Estes had few equals. He was a master in debate, thoroughly conversant with legal principles, and was considered an expert at cross-examination. His preparation for a trial, however, was always careful and conscientious, leaving nothing to the moment or to any confidence in his own skill. Although he had always taken great interest in politics, he was a candidate for no elective office after the war. In 1878 Gov. Porter appointed him special commissioner in aid of the supreme court, with L. D. McKisick and Henry Craft, of Memphis, to arbitrate the boundary of western Tennessee. After the tragic death of Chancellor H. T. Ellett, his former partner, in 1884, Mr. Estes was, by unanimous request of the state bar, appointed to the bench of the court of chancery for Shelby county. In point of volume and importance of business this court is scarcely inferior to the supreme court of the state, and Mr. Estes ably upheld both the dignity of the court and his own brilliant reputation. In 1854 he joined the Presbyterian church and remained a devoted and active member until his death. He was a delegate to the general assembly of 1875 and a representative at the celebrated Baltimore conference, where the Northern and Southern branches of the church resumed the fraternal relations interrupted by the civil war. By carefulness and economy Mr. Estes laid by a competence while still in the prime of his life and strength, and was able to indulge to the utmost his taste for refined recreations. He was twice married: first, in May, 1854, to Sarah Jane, daughter of James Johnston, of Madison county, Tenn., who died in June, 1867, leaving five children; and second, in July, 1868, to Lizzie, daughter of Henry Lewis Guion, of Memphis. By the second marriage also he had five children.

B. M. Estes

THOMPSON, Joseph Parrish, clergyman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1819, son of Isaac and Mary (Hanson) Thompson, and descendant of John Thompson, who emigrated to Stratford, Conn., in 1635. He was graduated at Yale College in 1838; spent a few months at Andover Seminary, and then finished his theological course at New Haven, Conn., where he was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1840. In November of that year he was installed pastor of the Chapel Street Congregational Church in that city (now the Church of the Redeemer), and labored there until April, 1845. In 1843 he founded the "New Englander," a quarterly review published in New Haven, and he was one of the founders of the "Independent," in 1848, and its editor until 1862. In 1845 he was called to the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, and became one of the most popular preachers and influential citizens of New York city. His activities were not confined to the pulpit nor to his numerous publications in diverse fields; he took a part in the anti-slavery agitation and in other reforms; in social, scientific and political movements, as well as in the Home Missionary Society of his denomination and the Congregational Union. In 1852 he devised the plan of the convention at Albany which marked an era in the history of Congregationalism in America, and resulted in the rapid growth of the denomination in the West and Southwest. After a visit to Egypt and Palestine in 1852–53 he took great and lasting interest in Egyptology, and contributed articles on that subject to the "North American Review," "Bibliotheca Sacra," "Journal of the American Geographical and Statistical Society," Smith's "Dictionary of Biblical Geography and Antiquities," and the revised edition of Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." In 1871 he delivered a course of lectures on Egyptology at Andover Seminary. In that same year, worn out by overwork, he resigned his pastorate, to the deep regret of his congregation, which had grown to be one of the largest and most philanthropic in the city; and having had a liberal pecuniary settlement made upon him, went to Berlin, Germany, being succeeded by Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D. He lived in Berlin for seven

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years—1872–79—occupied with oriental studies, and participating actively in political, religious and social discussions. A series of lectures on the United States, delivered at Berlin in 1873, did much to enlighten public sentiment, and hardly any other American, except Bayard Taylor, had such influence in Germany, or expounded American ideas there with such success. He was a member of a number of foreign societies; delivered addresses before them, and contributed to their "Proceedings" and other publications. His addresses in foreign countries and other papers are included in a volume, entitled "American Comments on European Questions" (1883). In 1875 he went to England, to explain in public assemblies Germany's attitude in regard to ultramontanism, and for this was personally thanked by Prince Bismarck, in behalf of the government. He was called in Scotland the "fiery American," and by Dorner, the theologian, "a living link" between Germany and the United States. He secured a clause in the Berlin treaty of 1878 in behalf of religious liberty, and was laboring for the same cause in Austria, through the Evangelical Alliance, at the time of his death. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1856, and that of LL.D. by the University of New York in 1868. His "Church and State in the United States" (1873) was circulated in four languages. Among other published works are: "Memoirs of Timothy Dwight" (1844); "Hints to Employers" (1847); "Stray Meditations" (1852; revised ed., entitled "The Believer's Refuge," 1857); "Egypt Past and Present" (1856); "The College as a Religious Institution" (1859); "Love and Penalty" (1860); "Christianity and Emancipation" (1863); "Man in Genesis and Geology" (1869); "Theory of Christ from His Own Words" (1870); "The United States as a Nation," lectures (1877), and "The Workman; His False Friends and His True Friends" (1879). Dr. Thompson was twice married, and had three sons and three daughters. He died in Berlin, Germany, Sept. 20, 1879.

WHITING, Samuel, first minister of Lynn, Mass., was born, Nov. 20, 1597, at Boston, Lincolnshire, where his father was mayor. He was educated at Cambridge, and was graduated in 1616, and held benefices at Lynn and Skirbeck; but was twice prosecuted by Archbishop Laud. He emigrated, reaching Boston May 26, 1636, and in the same year settled at Lynn, where he died Dec. 11, 1679. He was the author of a Latin "Oratio" (1649); "Last Judgment" (1664), and "Abraham Interceding" (1666). His memoir was written by William Whiting, LL.D. (1871). His second wife was the daughter of Oliver St. John, chief-justice of England under Cromwell. His son, Samuel (1633–1713), was the first minister of Billerica, Mass. (1663–1713); another son, Joseph (1641–1723), succeeded him at Lynn.

STANLY, John Wright, revolutionary patriot, was born about 1742. He went to North Carolina about 1770 from Philadelphia, and being charmed by Ann, the daughter of Richard Cogdell, of Newbern, was married to her, and settled in that town. He became a merchant; developed a large trade with the West Indies; imported many goods, and became wealthy. When the revolutionary war began he became a member of the Newbern committee of safety; was a commissioner, in December, 1775, to fit out an armed vessel for the state, and as early as August, 1776, asked for letters of marque and fitted out a number of armed vessels as privateers to prey on British commerce. The fleet included the General Nash, the William and the Lydia. A direct trade with France was inaugurated; munitions of war were imported, and Newbern became headquarters for privateers, which brought in their captures, and thus supplied in part the needs of the army. It is said also that Stanly loaned to Gen. Greene while on the southern campaign as much as $80,000, which was never repaid. In August, 1781, he visited Philadelphia, at the request of Robert Morris, to consult with him on the finances of the government. During that month the Tories made a sudden raid into Newbern with the purpose of capturing Stanly, and failing in this, burned his wharf and warehouses. He is said to have lost fourteen vessels during the war, at the hands of the enemy. He died in Newbern, N. C., June 1, 1789. His son, Edward, was attorney-general of the state in 1847, and was several times elected to the legislature and to congress.

BATES, John Lewis, lawyer, was born at North Easton, Mass., Sept. 18, 1859, son of Lewis Benton and Louisa Dary (Field) Bates. His father, a native of Easton, Mass., is a prominent Methodist clergyman of Boston; his mother was a daughter of Leonard and Lemira B. Field. By both lines, he is of New England colonial stock, being directly descended from Clement Bates, who settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1635, and from Rev. John Rogers, a martyr of Queen Mary's time. He was educated in the schools of Millville, New Bedford, Taunton, Chelsea and Boston, where his father was successively settled as pastor, and was graduated at Boston University in 1882. His professional studies were made in the law school of the university, and during this period, as well as a part of his college course, he taught in evening schools. Also for a year after his graduation, he taught a school at Jamestown, N. Y. He completed the three years' course of law in two years, and being admitted to the bar in 1885, he entered on a successful law practice, which, with his constant activity in politics, made him favorably prominent in his city and state. For two terms (1891–92) he served in the Boston common council, and for six years (1894–99) was a member of the lower house of the state legislature. He was speaker during the last three years; a member of committees on insurance and corporation laws (1894–95), chairman of insurance in 1895, and on metropolitan affairs, and in 1896 chairman of committee on bills in third reading and on metropolitan affairs. In the speakership, an office to which he was three times unanimously elected, he greatly distinguished himself as a master of parliamentary procedure and for his exceptional ability in maintaining order and dispatching business. He also added to his reputation as an able orator and keen debater. In the autumn of 1899 he was elected lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket, headed by Hon. W. Murray Crane, and was formally sworn into office on Jan. 4, 1900. Throughout his career Mr. Bates has been deeply active in all movements for the benefit of the masses and the enactment of more equable laws, and in 1893–94 was president of the East Boston Citizens' Trade Association. Hs is a member of the Masonic fraternity; the Odd Fellows; the United Order of the Pilgrim Fathers, of which he was for three years (1892–95) supreme governor, and several other fraternal and benevolent organizations. Among positions of trust or honor held by him may be mentioned a directorship in the Columbia Trust Co.; a trusteeship in the Wildey Savings Bank and in the Boston University. On July 12, 1887, he was married to Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel C. and Julia Smith, of Jamestown, N. Y. Of their three children, John Harold Bates and Dorothy Bates are living.

John L. Bates

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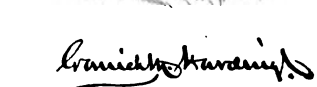
FOSTER, John Gray, soldier, was born at Whitefield, Coos co., N. H., May 27, 1823, son of Perley and Mary (Gray) Foster. His father was major of the Nashua (N. H.) light artillery, and was descended from Scotch-English colonists, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1635 or 1648. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Nashua, N. H., and the academy at Hancock, N. H.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1842, and was graduated in 1846, when he was assigned to the engineer corps, with the rank of second licutenant. He was present at the siege and fall of Vera Cruz, and took part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco and Molino del Rey. In leading the storming column of Gen. Worth's division at Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, he was severely wounded in the hip. At the close of the Mexican war he received the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for gallantry. In 1848–55 he was an assistant engineer in building Fort Carroll, Maryland, and in coast survey duty in Washington, D. C. He was assistant professor of engineering at West Point in 1855–57, and in 1858–61 he was in charge of the repairs to Fort Moultrie and the building of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. He safely removed the garrison of Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter on the night of Dec. 26–27, 1860, in anticipation of an attack by Confederates, and was second in command at Fort Sumter during its bombardment and at the evacuation, April 14, 1861. For his services at this period he was made a brevet major of engineers. After service in the construction of the fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., he became a brigadier-general of volunteers Oct. 23, 1861, and joined Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's North Carolina expedition. For gallant services in the capture of Roanoke island (Feb. 8, 1862) he won the brevet of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army of the United States. He also received the brevet of colonel for services in the capture of New Berne, N. C., March 12, 1862. He became commander of the department of North Carolina July 1, 1862, and made several important expeditions, the principal one being to Goldsborough, where he destroyed the railroad bridge. On this expedition he fought four battles in as many days. He was made commander of the combined departments of Virginia and North Carolina in July, 1862, and in the summer of 1863 he was sent to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn. Gen. Foster became commander of the department of the Ohio Dec. 12, 1863; but relinquished this position Feb. 9, 1864, in consequence of severe injuries received in falling from his horse. He took command, May 26, 1864, of the department of the South, and when Gen. Sherman was marching through Georgia he opened communications with him, and assisted in the demonstrations on points in the railway line from Savannah, Ga., to Charleston, S. C. In March, 1865, he became a major of engineers and brevet major-general in the regular army. In 1865–67 he was in command of the department of Florida, in the latter year becoming lieutenant-colonel of engineers. Later he served as superintending engineer of various river and harbor improvements. He successfully conducted important submarine operations in the harbors of Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., and this work attracted much attention in Europe. He contributed articles to periodical literature on engineering topics, and published "Submarine Blasting in Boston Harbor" (1869). Gen. Foster was married, Jan. 21, 1851, to Mary L., daughter of Col. Samuel Moale, of Baltimore, Md.; she died June 6, 1871. He was married, the second time, Jan. 9, 1872, to Nannie, daughter of George M. Davis, of Washington, D. C. Gen. Foster died at Nashua, N. H., Sept. 2, 1874.

TORREY, Bradford, editor and author, was born at Weymouth, Norfolk co., Mass., Oct. 9, 1843, son of Samuel and Sophronia (Dyer) Torrey. His father was a shoemaker; his mother was a daughter of John and Polly Dyer, of Weymouth. His earliest American ancestor was James Torrey, who settled in Scituate, Mass., prior to 1640, and from whom John Torrey, the celebrated botanist, was also descended. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and afterwards taught school for two years, and then engaged in business in Boston. His attention was early turned to literary pursuits, and he became a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers, his line of thought and work being directed mostly to out-of-door subjects. Since 1886 he has been on the editorial staff of "The Youth's Companion." He has devoted much time to the study of birds, their habits, peculiarities and domestic traits, and his first book was entitled "Birds in the Bush" (1885). "The Nation" wrote: "As a keen and discriminating observer he is entitled to high rank as a field ornithologist, while to this he adds a happy way of telling what he sees." Since then he has published: "A Rambler's Lease" (1889); "The Foot-Path Way" (1892); "A Florida Sketch Book" (1894); "Spring Notes from Tennessee" (1896); "A World of Green Hills" (1898). He resides at Wellesley Hills, Mass., and is unmarried.

HARDING, Garrick Mallery, jurist, was born at Exeter, Luzerne co., Pa., July 12, 1827, son of Isaac and Nancy Harding. He is descended from Stephen Harding, who, it is recorded, in 1669 became a freeman of Providence, R. I., and was an active Baptist through life. His son, Stephen, was a sea captain and man of wealth, who from his transactions was one of the foremost persons in the colony; his commercial enterprises having at last proved disastrous, he retired to his farm, where he died. His third son, also Stephen, located at Colchester, Conn., in 1750, and in 1774 accompanied the colonists to the Wyoming valley, Pa., settling on the site of Exeter, where all but one of his family was murdered in the massacre four years later; on this occasion he commanded Fort Wintermoot. He served throughout the revolution as captain in the Continental army, and died in 1789. Of his nine sons and three daughters, John, the grandfather of Judge Harding, alone survived. Isaac Harding, his father, removed to Illinois in 1846, and was for many years judge of the county court of Lee county; he died at Pawpaw grove in 1854. The son attended the public schools, Franklin Academy in Susquehanna county and Madison Academy at Waverly, and entering Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., was graduated with honors in 1848. He then began the study of law under Hon. Henry M. Fuller, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. From the first he achieved success in practice; his thorough legal training and fine oratorical powers rendering him a power with juries and a master at special



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pleading. During his first eight years at the bar he was associated in partnership with Judge Fuller, but severed the connection when elected district attorney of Luzerne county in 1858. In 1865 he formed a new partnership with his former student, Henry W. Palmer, later attorney-general of Pennsylvania, which continued until 1870. On July 12th of that year he was appointed president judge of the eleventh judicial district of Pennsylvania. On the bench Judge Harding continued to manifest the same excellent qualities that had made him notable at the bar—constant attention to business, fearless methods of procedure and integrity of purpose—which gained him the respect of the bar and the public. In January, 1880, he resigned and resumed practice at the bar, Stanley Woodward being appointed to succeed him. Judge Harding was married, Oct. 12, 1852, to Maria M., daughter of John W. Slosson, of Kent, Litchfield co., Conn. She died in 1867. They had three children: John S. Harding, a graduate of Yale College, and now a practicing lawyer; Henry M., also a Yale graduate, and a merchant by profession, and Harriet, wife of William W. Curtin, son of ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

LYNCH, Thomas, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born near Georgetown, S.C., Aug. 5, 1749, grandson of Thomas Lynch, who introduced the planting of rice on the low lands along the coast. His father, of the same name (about 1720–76), was a wealthy planter and an active patriot and a member of the first Continental congress. The family was of Austrian descent, and named from the town of Lintz, whence some of them migrated to Kent, Connaught and America. Sent to England in 1762, the son, Thomas Lynch, passed from Eton to Cambridge, took his degrees at the latter, and began the study of law at the Temple, in London, but soon acquired a distaste for the profession. Returning in 1772, he settled on a plantation on the Santee river, entered into the agitation for a redress of grievances or a separation from England; was married to a Miss Shubrick, and in 1775 was made a captain in the first regiment raised by the province for the war. His exertions in preparing his company for service opened the way to a violent attack of bilious fever, from which he never recovered. At the end of that year, being but twenty-five, he was sent to congress to succeed and care for his father, whose health had given way under an attack of paralysis. He remained in Philadelphia long enough to sign the Declaration, and was then obliged to retire from public duties. The father died on their way home. As a last chance for prolonging his own life he sailed with his wife for the West Indies near the end of the year 1779, hoping there to take ship for France. The vessel never reached its port, and was supposed to have gone down with all on board. He was the youngest of the "Signers," and one of the first to die. The accident of his brief service in congress, rather than his virtues and his pathetic history, has rescued his name from oblivion.

Thomas Lynch Jun^r

BOYD, John Parker, soldier, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 21, 1764. The first that is known of him is that in 1786 he entered the United States service as an ensign, but the stagnant period after the declaration of peace proving without interest to him, he went to India. Three years later he was in command of a small force which was at the service of any native prince who would pay him well. He had a command of about 1,500 men, some of whose officers were English soldiers, and was at times engaged by the rajahs of different provinces, and at last by Ali Khan, under whom he commanded at one time as many as 10,000 men. But this adventurous mode of soldiering came to an end with the British control of India, and Boyd disposed of his army, and after a visit to Paris returned to the United States. He rejoined the army and was appointed colonel of the 4th U. S. infantry, under date of July 7, 1808. He was on general service until the close of the year 1811, when the outbreak of the Indians under Tecumseh brought about the expedition of Gen. Harrison and the fight at Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, at which Boyd was present. In the following year he received a commission as brigadier-general, and had a command in the attack on Fort George in the spring of 1813. On Nov. 11, 1813, he was in command of a detachment of 1,500 men of Gen. Wilkinson's army, which fought the battle of Williamsburg, Upper Canada. In this action Brig.-Gen. Covington was killed; the Americans lost 339 men and the British 181. The result of the battle was that the descent on Montreal, which was intended, was abandoned, and the American army went into winter quarters. After awhile Gen. Boyd received the appointment of naval officer for the port of Boston, and continued to hold the office until his death, which occurred in that city Oct. 4, 1830. He published "Documents and Facts Relative to Military Events During the Late War" (1816).

SAGE, Russell, financier, was born at Shenandoah, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1816, fifth son of Elisha and Prudence (Risley) Sage, and a descendant in the fifth generation of David Sage, who came to this country from Wales in 1652, and settled at Middletown, Conn. His father, a farmer of Middletown, in 1816 started for Michigan, but, upon the birth of this son while *en route*, he decided to settle at Verona, N. Y., instead. There Mr. Sage spent his boyhood. At the age of twelve he went to Troy, N. Y., where he became an errand boy in the grocery store of his brother, Henry Risley Sage, and later a clerk. Shortly after he went into partnership in the same business, also in Troy, with another brother, Elisha Montague Sage, whose interest he subsequently purchased with his earnings. In 1839 he established a wholesale grocery trade in Troy, in partnership with John W. Bates, with whom he was associated five years. Their business developed so rapidly that they established a shipping trade, employed their own vessels and soon gained control of the Troy and Albany markets in the shipment of Vermont and Canadian horses. In 1844 he purchased his partner's interest and thereafter conducted the business alone. As a Whig, Mr. Sage was elected an alderman of Troy in 1841, and treasurer of Rensselaer county about that time, serving in both offices seven years. In 1848 he was a delegate to the national Whig convention as a supporter of Henry Clay. He was a member of congress in 1853–57, and served on the ways and means committee. He was largely interested in building the Troy and Schenectady railroad, and was prominently identified with its sale to E. D. Morgan, of New York. The road was subsequently consolidated with the New York

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Central. In 1857, through a legal engagement to save a loan to the La Crosse railroad, he was made vice-president and director of the road, and owned the major share of the stock. Mr. Sage began speculating in Wall street in 1861, and devoted his attention to stocks and the construction and promotion of railroads. In 1872 he originated the sale of "privileges," but has not indulged in selling "puts" and "calls" since 1884, when the failure of Grant and Ward cost him about $7,000,000. In 1874 he bought a seat in the Exchange, but has rarely been seen on the floor. Mr. Sage purchased a residence in New York city in 1863. In his phenomenally successful career he has engaged in the construction of over 5,000 miles of railroad. He was also the promoter of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., and was an advocate of its consolidation with the Western Union. He has been officially identified with twenty-seven corporations and over forty railroads, serving as president and vice-president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and president of the Iowa Central; director of the Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, Texas and Pacific, Manhattan, Troy and Boston, Troy and Bennington, and of the Mail Steamship Co. He is also the director and only living founder of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and a director of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Mercantile Trust Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., Gold and Stock Telegraph Co., International Ocean Telegraph Co., American Telegraph and Cable Co., New York Bank Note Co., and the Standard Gas Light Co. In 1891 a dynamite bomb was exploded in his office, upon his refusal to meet the demand of a maniac, Henry F. Norcross, of Boston, for $1,200,000. Mr. Sage was but slightly hurt. He founded Sage Hall, a dormitory costing $120,000, erected in honor of his wife, at the Emma Willard Seminary, Troy, N. Y., of which she was a graduate. Mr. Sage was first married in 1841 to Maria, daughter of Moses Winne, of Troy. She died, and in 1869 he was married to Margaret Olivia, daughter of Hon. Joseph Slocum, of Syracuse, N. Y. She is eighth in descent, through her father, of Miles Standish; and, on the maternal side, a descendant of Col. Henry Pierson, of Sag Harbor, N. Y., founder of the public school system in America in 1787. They have no children.

TYLER, William, first R. C. bishop of Hartford, Conn., was born at Derby, Vt., June 5, 1806. His parents were Protestants, who became converts to the Catholic faith. William was about fifteen years old when he was received into the church. He was educated by his uncle, Rev. Virgil Barbour, who conducted a Catholic classical seminary. His leisure was devoted to assisting his father in his farm labors. He pursued his theological studies under the immediate direction of Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, and was consecrated a priest by that prelate in 1828. He was first appointed to parish work in the cathedral church of Boston, where he remained until he was appointed bishop, with the exception of one year, which was spent in missionary labors at Aroostook, Me. Father Tyler was acting in the capacity of vicar-general to Bishop Fenwick when he was appointed bishop of Hartford, a new see recently created, comprising the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was consecrated on March 17, 1844, at the cathedral in Baltimore by Bishop Fenwick, assisted by a number of distinguished ecclesiastics. His cathedral church at Hartford was that of the Holy Trinity, a small wooden structure. After considering the situation Bishop Tyler decided to take Providence for his episcopal residence, and selected the church of SS. Peter and Paul for the cathedral. There were but six priests in his entire diocese. He immediately laid the needy condition of his see before the Leopoldine Society at Vienna, and very shortly received timely and valuable assistance from Rev. Vincent Edward, Prince and Archbishop of Vienna. Bishop Tyler not only made visitations to every part of his diocese, but performed all the laborious duties of a parish priest. He took part in the sixth council of Baltimore in May, 1846, and notwithstanding the many demands upon his limited means, succeeded in improving and enlarging the cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul until it became one of the handsomest churches in this country; the clergy of his diocese were doubled in number, several churches were built, new missions opened and other good works started. He attended the seventh provincial council at Baltimore on May 6, 1849, and returning to Providence was stricken with rheumatic fever, from which he died. Bishop Tyler, while zealous in the discharge of his episcopal duties, never appeared as an obtruder or propagandist, preferring to reach the minds and hearts of men by example and by charity. He accomplished great results with the means at his disposal. He died at Providence, R. I., June 18, 1849.

O'REILLY, Bernard, second R. C. bishop of Hartford diocese, was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, in 1803. He received a good education in his native land. On Jan. 17, 1825, he sailed for America to study for the priesthood. He entered the ecclesiastical seminary at Montreal, subsequently pursuing his theological studies at St. Mary's College, Baltimore. He was ordained a priest in New York city on Oct. 30, 1831, and there labored earnestly and in Brooklyn at St. James' Church. He won the admiration and love of the whole community by his untiring efforts during the cholera scourge of 1832. Though twice stricken with the disease himself, he rose each time but half restored to health to minister to those more severely afflicted. He was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Rochester, N. Y., in December, 1832. His territory extended from Auburn to Niagara Falls, for he was the only missionary in the country. In October, 1847, Father O'Reilly was appointed vicar-general to Bishop Simon, who had recently assumed charge of the new see of Buffalo. He was also appointed president of the new seminary; and the hospital at Buffalo, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, was the object of his special attention. Father O'Reilly, over his own name, answered a number of attacks against this hospital that appeared with different anonymous signatures, and concluded by publishing able articles entitled: "Catholicity the Friend of Civil and Religious Liberty"; "Presbyterianism the Enemy of Civil and Religious Liberty", "The Catholic Church the Church of Christ." In 1849 he was nominated by the council of Baltimore to succeed Bishop Tyler in the diocese of Hartford. Bishop O'Reilly was consecrated in St. Patrick's Church, Rochester, and at once assumed the duties of his diocese. The Catholics were then few in number, poorly educated, and lacked social standing. Bishop O'Reilly showed great discretion in the efforts he made for the advancement of Catholicism in the uncongenial atmosphere of Puritan prejudice. New churches were built in different parts of the diocese and religious and charitable institutions were established. He introduced the Sisters of Mercy into the diocese, and in 1855, when their house at Providence was threatened with destruction by a mob, he bravely faced the

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ruffians and declared that the sisters should not be molested. Quelled by his fearless courage they dispersed without doing harm to the inmates of the convent. Bishop O'Reilly's visitations of his diocese were unceasing, and the churches, institutions, etc., increased in an amazing degree. He increased the churches to forty-six, with thirty-seven stations; the number of priests to forty-two, while the ecclesiastical students numbered twenty-two; there were two male and three female academies, three orphan asylums, and before his death the Catholic population was 71,000. On Dec. 5, 1855, he sailed for Europe in order to obtain increased facilities for the education of the Catholics in his diocese. His efforts had been in a great measure successful, and he re-embarked for America on Jan. 23, 1856. Bishop O'Reilly sailed on the Pacific, which was never afterwards heard from. Months passed before his friends were willing to resign themselves to the belief that he had been lost at sea.

McFARLAND, Francis Patrick, third R. C. bishop of Hartford, Conn., was born at Waynesboro, Franklin co., Pa., April 14, 1819, son of John and Nancy (McKeown) McFarland, natives of Ireland. His father was a superior man, well educated and had a wonderful memory. Francis Patrick McFarland received a good common school and academic education. He first taught in village schools and subsequently secured a position as teacher in the academy at Chambersburg, Pa. Deciding to adopt an ecclesiastical life, Mr. McFarland entered Mount St. Mary's College for his theological studies. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Hughes in the old cathedral, New York city, on May 18, 1845. He was appointed to teach in St. John's College, Fordham, and also did parish work in New York. He subsequently filled pastorates at St. Mary's Church, Watertown, and the adjacent missions, one of the most laborious missions in the state of New York. In 1851 he was appointed pastor of St. John's Church, Utica, N. Y. Father McFarland was appointed bishop of Hartford in 1858, and was consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Providence, by Archbishop Hughes on March 14, 1859. He continued to reside at Providence until the rapid growth of the Catholic population necessitated a division of the diocese, when he went to Hartford to reside, in 1872. During the time that Bishop McFarland administered the joint dioceses of Hartford and Providence, the Catholic population increased to 200,000; the Franciscan Fathers were introduced, also the Christian Brothers, the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis and Sisters of the Congregation, and the institutions of the Sisters of Mercy were multiplied. After taking charge of the diocese he took steps toward the erection of a handsome cathedral, an episcopal residence and the building of a mother house for the Sisters of Mercy. In August, 1873, the Norwich "Advertiser" said: "A $150,000 church in this city; a $60,000 church at Willimantic; a $20,000 church at Dayville; a $40,000 nunnery at Putnam, and a $25,000 convent at Baltic, are the Catholic enterprises in this neighborhood." A number of other equally handsome church edifices were built throughout the diocese, which, under Bishop McFarland, assumed a prosperous and flourishing aspect. His conception of the great cathedral had to be left to his successors to execute. The demands on his strength had been such that his constitution, never robust, failed, and after a trip abroad in the interests of religion and for the purpose of benefiting his health, he died in Hartford, Oct. 2, 1874. His remains were buried in front of the convent he had built for the Sisters of Mercy.

GALBERRY, Thomas, fourth R. C. bishop of Hartford, Conn., was born at Naas, county Kildare, Ireland, 1833, son of Thomas and Margaret (White) Galberry. In 1836 his parents emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated in the schools of that city, and in 1847 entered Villanova College, from which he was graduated in 1851, being appointed by the faculty to deliver the oration. On Jan. 1, 1852, young Galberry entered the novitiate of the Augustinian order at Villanova, and on Jan. 4, 1853, made his vows. He was ordained a priest Dec. 20, 1856, by Bishop Neuman, of Philadelphia, and for the next two years was a professor in Villanova College. He was subsequently made pastor of the Augustinian Mission at St. Dennis' Church, on Cobb's creek, from which he was transferred, on Jan. 27, 1860, to Lansingburg, N. Y., a mission that subsequently became the mother house of the Augustinian order for their New York missions. Father Galberry erected the new St. Augustine's Church, at a cost of $33,500, on the site of the old mission church of St. John's, which was hardly fit for use when he assumed charge of the mission. He introduced the Sisters of St. Joseph into Lansingburg to take charge of the parochial schools, built a convent for them and broke ground for a cemetery, known as "St. John's-on-the-Hill," and founded a number of religious and charitable societies for the laity. On Nov. 30, 1866, he was appointed commissary general or chief superior of the Augustinian missions in the United States. He continued to act as pastor at Lansingburg until Feb. 24, 1870, when he went to Lawrence to take charge of the Augustinian church at that place. In 1872 he was called to Villanova to become president of the college. He at once began the erection of new buildings, made changes in the discipline of the college, raised the standard of studies and effected a number of improvements in the various departments. In 1874, when the council of the Augustinian order in Europe decided that the members of the order in America should henceforth elect their own superior, Father Galberry summoned the first chapter to meet at Villanova on Dec. 18th of that year. He was elected superior, being the seventh to serve. On March 15, 1875, he was notified of his appointment as bishop of Hartford, Conn., to succeed Bishop McFarland. Not wishing to give up his monastic life and naturally averse to receiving honors, he wrote to Rome, declining the appointment. His resignation was not accepted by the Holy See, and he was required to take the appointment. He was consecrated bishop of Hartford on March 19, 1876, by Archbishop Williams, of Boston, assisted by a number of eminent prelates. One of his first works after assuming charge of his diocese was to begin the erection of the cathedral that had been projected and planned by Bishop McFarland. He was not, however, destined to live to see the project mature, his life being cut short in the zenith of his usefulness just as his flock began to know his worth sufficiently to realize how irreparable was their loss. He died in New York city Oct. 10, 1878, and was buried in Hartford, Conn., in the vault under the high altar of the cathedral he had founded.

McMAHON, Laurence Stephen, fifth R. C. bishop of Hartford, Conn., was born in New Brunswick, Canada, Dec. 24, 1835, and came to this country when four months old. He was educated in Boston, at the Holy Cross College in Worcester, in Montreal, and at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He began his theological course at the College of Aix and completed it at Rome, March 24, 1860. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1860 and returning

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to the United States was first stationed in the cathedral in Boston, and in 1863 accompanied the 28th Massachusetts regiment to the field as chaplain. After the war he was appointed first pastor at Bridgeport, Conn., and later was tranferred to New Bedford, Mass., where he built the church of St. Lawrence and a hospital under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. When Providence became a separate see, in 1870, Bishop Hendricken appointed him his vicar-general, and the next year he received the degree of D.D. from Rome. He remained fourteen years at New Bedford, until he was chosen for the see of Hartford. He was consecrated on Aug. 10, 1879. Bishop McMahon went to Europe for his health in April, 1891. He died suddenly at Lakeville, Conn., while *en route* to Saratoga for his health, Aug. 20, 1893.

TIERNEY, Michael, sixth R.C. bishop of Hartford, Conn., was born in Ballylooby, Tipperary, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1839, and when a child was taken to Connecticut by his parents, who settled at South Norwalk. Having shown an inclination to the priesthood, the young man, after finishing his preparatory studies, at St. Thomas' College, Bardstown, Ky., was sent to St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N.Y., where he spent three years in study. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Conroy, of Albany, May 26, 1866. On his return to Providence he was retained at the cathedral as an assistant, and was subsequently made chancellor and secretary to Bishop McFarland. After serving in this capacity for some three or four years, he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, New London, where he remained for a number of years and showed himself a zealous rector and able administrator. His next appointment was to St. John's, Stamford, from which he was, however, recalled, and was placed in charge of St. Peter's Church, Hartford. In 1883, after the death of Dr. Carmody, of New Britain, Father Tierney was selected as the priest best qualified to succeed that worthy clergyman, and for the next ten years, during which time he erected a fine church, he labored on that mission. He received from the apostolic delegate, Mgr. Satolli, the formal notification of his appointment as bishop of Hartford, on Thursday, Jan. 18, 1894. The solemn ceremony of consecration took place in St. Joseph's cathedral, Feb. 22d. One of the first acts of Bishop Tierney, after the consecration services, was to go forward to the altar rails, where his devoted mother, who is over eighty years of age, sat, greet her, and give her the episcopal blessing. The scene was a touching one, and greatly impressed all who witnessed it.

HOWE, Edgar Watson, author and journalist, was born at Treaty, Ind., May 3, 1854, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Irwin) Howe, both natives of Ohio. He left school at the age of twelve, and served an apprenticeship in a printing office. In 1863 he became publisher of the "Globe," at Golden, Col., but since 1878 he he has been publisher, proprietor and editor of the "Daily Globe" of Atchison, Kan. He is singular in having produced, as his first literary work, a novel the merit and power of which elicited praise from those whose opinions in literary matters were most authoritative in America and Europe; and yet in his subsequent work he has not sustained his popularity, nor has he reaped to any extent the benefits due him for having written what many hailed as "the greatest American novel." "The Story of a Country Town," appeared in 1883, and since that date has run through thirty editions. It was praised in the columns of the London "Saturday Review," the Edinburgh "Review," the New York "Nation," the "Century," and many other leading publications. Mark Twain said of it: "I believe this is the first time I ever furnished an opinion about a book; but I like 'The Story of a Country Town' so much that I am glad of the chance to say so. Howe's style is so simple, sincere, direct, and at the same time so clear and so strong, that I think it must have been born to him, not made. His picture of the arid village life and the insides and outsides of its people is vivid, and, what is more, true; I know, for I have seen it and lived it all." He subsequently published "The Mystery of the Locks" (1885); "A Moonlight Boy" (1886), and "A Man Story" (1887). He was married, Nov. 18, 1874, to Clara L., daughter of M. A. Frank, of Falls City, Neb.

HAMBLIN, Joseph Eldridge, soldier, was born at Yarmouth Port, Barnstable co., Mass., Jan. 13, 1828, elder son of Benjamin and Hannah (Sears) Hamblin. He was educated at the public schools of Boston; removed to New York city, and engaged in business as an insurance broker in 1850. He became a member of the 7th regiment of the New York militia in 1851, and he entered the service of the United States April 22, 1861, as adjutant of the 5th New York volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves), receiving his commission as lieutenant May 10, 1861. He served with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's command throughout the summer of 1861, taking part in the battle of Great Bethel, Va. (June 10). He became a captain Aug. 10, 1861, and was then sent to Baltimore, where his regiment built a fort on Federal hill. He was commissioned major of the 65th New York volunteers (the 1st U. S. Chasseurs) Nov. 4, 1861, and with his regiment he took part, between April 5 and July 1, 1862, in the siege of Yorktown, Va., and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale and Malvern hill, Va. At Malvern hill three horses were shot under him. For his services in this campaign he was made a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers July 20, 1862. He also took part, in 1862, in the battles of Chancellorsville, Va. (May 1st–4th); Antietam, Md. (Sept. 17th), and Fredericksburg, Va. (Nov. 9th). His services in these engagements won for him his commission as colonel. As colonel of the 65th New York volunteers, he took part, under Gen. George G. Meade, in 1863, in the battles of Gettysburg, Pa. (July 1st–3d); Rappahannock Station, Va., and Mine Run, Va. (Nov. 26th–28th). In 1864 he was with Gen. U. S. Grant's forces in Virginia and fought in the battles of the Wilderness (May 5th–7th), Spottsylvania Court House (May 8th–18th), and Cold Harbor (June 1st–12th). In July, 1864, Col. Hamblin's regiment was transferred to the Shenandoah valley, with the 6th army corps, to resist the demonstrations of Gens. John C. Breckinridge and Jubal A. Early against Washington and Maryland. He fought in Virginia, under Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, at Winchester (July 20th), Fisher's hill (Aug. 15th), and Cedar creek (Oct. 19th). He was wounded in the thigh at Cedar creek, and at Gen. Sheridan's request he was commissioned as brevet brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services. After a short furlough, he returned to active service, taking command of a

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brigade, and participating in Virginia in the engagements at Hatcher's run (Dec. 8–9, 1864), Petersburg March 25, 1865) and Sailors' creek (April 6, 1865). For conspicuous services at Sailors' creek, he was commissioned as brigadier-general of volunteers and brevet major-general of volunteers. Gen. Hamblin was mustered out of service July 15, 1865. In 1867 he became adjutant-general of the National Guard of New York, serving as chief of staff under Gen. Alexander Shaler. Gen. Hamblin died in New York city, July 3, 1870.

HEWES, Joseph, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Kingston, Somerset co., N. J., in 1730, son of Aaron and Providence Hewes, who are said to have been natives of Connecticut and Quakers. After receiving a common school education he went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in business as a merchant; in 1763 removed to Edenton, N.C., and in that same year was chosen to the state senate. In 1774, at the first assemblage independent of royal authority, he, together with William Hooper and Richard Caswell, was chosen a delegate to the general congress at Philadelphia. He aided in preparing the report on the statement of the rights of the colonists in general; favored non-importation, although the measure would be detrimental to his business, and in other ways was a most useful member.

Joseph Hewes

In 1775 the Society of Friends held a general convention at which the proceedings of congress were denounced, and Hewes thereupon withdrew from that religious body. In 1776 he was a member of the secret committee, and of the committee on claims, and virtually was the first secretary of the navy. With Washington he conceived the plan of operations for that year. When the vote was taken on the question of adopting the resolution in favor of independence, Hewes, contrary to instructions, cast a negative ballot. Finally, as John Adams in a letter relates, a delegate proved by communications from the various colonies that popular sentiment was strongly in favor of the measure, whereupon Mr. Hewes "started suddenly upright and lifting up both his hands to heaven, as if he had been in a trance, cried out, 'It is done! and I will abide by it!'" He was returned to congress in 1776, but was prevented by illness from serving, and in 1779 was again elected, but died in the second month of his term. Other positions held by Hewes were those of delegate to the provincial convention at Hillsboro and member of the North Carolina house of commons in 1774–79. He was a man of prepossessing appearance and of great delicacy and refinement and was fond of society. He was the accepted suitor of Isabella Johnson, niece of Gov. Gabriel Johnson, who died a few days previous to her nuptials and not long before her lover. Mr. Hewes died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1779, and was buried in Christ Church, in that city, his funeral being attended by Gen. Washington, the members of congress, and many other persons of distinction.

WILBUR, John, Quaker preacher and writer, was born at Hopkinton, R. I., July 17, 1774, son of Thomas and Mary Wilbur, who were Friends of the old or orthodox school, and descendant of Samuel Wilbur, of Portsmouth, 1638. From childhood John was religiously inclined. He often taught school, and was engaged as a land-surveyor through life. He was appointed an elder at the age of twenty-eight, and was officially acknowledged as such in 1812. In 1824–25 he traveled through various parts of New England, and in 1827 visited the state of New York. From 1831 to 1833 he visited and addressed the Friends in England. In 1852–53 he traveled and preached in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, and in 1853 a second visit, for religious labor, was made to England. His private writings were very extensive. In 1845, after the Gurney schism, he published a duodecimo of 355 pages, entitled "A Narrative and Exposition," etc. His "Journal and Correspondence," an octavo of 596 pages, published by his friends, appeared in 1859. He often ministered with acceptance in assemblies of other denominations. For opposing innovations made by Elias Hicks and Joseph J. Gurney he was denounced in 1838, his monthly meeting, that of South Kingston, was dissolved, and its members were added to the Greenwich meeting, by which, in 1843, he was disowned. A division in the society ensued, an independent yearly meeting being established by the Wilburites, as they were called, of Rhode Island and other parts of New England. John Wilbur was married to Lydia Collins in 1798. He died at Hopkinton, May 1, 1856, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard in that town.

MYERS, William Henry, clergyman and author, was born at Fredericksburg, Lebanon co., Pa., Oct. 22, 1852, son of Washington and Susan Myers. He was educated at Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., and was graduated at Muhlenberg College in 1873, and at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, in 1876. Being ordained in the same year, he accepted a pastorate at North Wales, Pa., and there remained until called as assistant pastor to Trinity Lutheran Church, Reading, Pa., in 1878. In the following year he was installed pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, in the same city, a branch of Trinity, and, beginning with a congregation of fifty-four persons, within ten years raised the membership to over 1,600, with a Sunday-school of over 1,000 scholars. In 1888 the present church building was erected, with a capacity for seating 1,800 persons. The parish work is very extensive, including a large and active Luther Guild, Senior and Junior Luther leagues, a Pastor's Aid Society, and a commodious parish house for study and church offices. Dr. Myers is one of the most successful and popular preachers of the Lutheran church in Pennsylvania. His fervid oratory, great imaginative power, dramatic and intense earnestness has won for him the title "the Talmage of Reading." His services are generally attended by audiences which crowd the aisles. He is a constant contributor to the leading newspapers of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; is editor of Lutheran literature for Sunday-schools, and is widely known in the church through his "At Leisure Papers" in "The Lutheran." Among his best known works are: "The 19th Century Young Man"; "Here and There Across the Sea"; "Through Wonderland to Alaska"; "Funeral Reform"; "Woman's Vote in the Congregation"; "Wayside Sermons"; and "Cruelty to Animals." He is secretary of the Reading Benevolent Society, the oldest organization of the kind in Berks county. He has been an extensive traveler, both in this country and abroad, and has delivered numerous lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views of the places visited by him, and on practical and historical themes of the times. His sermons appear regularly in the local and church newspapers, and have won him a reputation beyond the limits of his own community.

William H. Myers

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SULLIVAN, Algernon Sydney, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Madison, Ind., April 5, 1826, son of Jeremiah and Charlotte Rudesel (Cutler) Sullivan. His father (1794–1870) was a lawyer, a major in the war of 1812, a member of the Indiana legislature in 1821, and judge of the criminal court of Jefferson county, Ind., and a judge of the supreme court (1837–46). His grandfather, Thomas Littleton Sullivan, the son of an Irish barrister, emigrated from Charleville, county Cork, Ireland, in 1791, to Augusta county, Va. Algernon S. Sullivan was educated at Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., and at Miami University, Oxford, O., where he was graduated in 1845. While a law student, about the age of twenty, he made a tour of Indiana, speaking with marked success in advocacy of taxation for the maintenance of public schools. After studying law in his father's office, he was admitted to the bar in 1848, and for eight years practiced in Cincinnati, O. In 1857 he removed to New York city, and soon took a prominent position as a lawyer and public spirited citizen. He was retained to defend the officers and crew of the Confederate schooner Savannah, the first vessel to be captured during the civil war, who were on trial for their lives on the charge of piracy. Owing to some inimical reports about him, he was arrested and imprisoned, but soon released. After the trial began, public feeling ran so high that his life was threatened if he should appear in their defense. He nevertheless did so, telling his friends that, having been appealed to as a lawyer, he could consider no other course, and the ultimate result of the trial was that the men were exchanged as prisoners of war. In 1870–73 Mr. Sullivan was assistant district attorney for New York city, and upon leaving that office he formed a partnership with Hermann Kobbe and Ludlow Fowler. In 1875 he was appointed public administrator, during which he instituted many reforms, reducing the charges upon estates administered, and, in spite of pressure, retaining in his service efficient assistants of a political party different from his own. In 1878 the firm of Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler was dissolved and he formed a partnership with William Nelson Cromwell, under the name of Sullivan & Cromwell, which firm name is still retained by the successors to his business. Mr. Sullivan was recognized as one of the strongest, readiest and most successful jury lawyers in New York, and he was admired and revered by both bench and bar. His kindness, candor and fairness, even during the heat of a trial, were always the subject of remark. Judge Bookstaver, of New York, in speaking of him, said: "He was always welcomed by the court in any case in which he appeared, because it was felt that his learning, ability and absolute truthfulness would assist the court in the trial of any question of law and fact with which it had to deal." He was noted for seeking opportunities for helping and encouraging younger lawyers. His interests were very broad, and his sympathy both deep and active. No individual ever appealed to him without receiving what was needed, either money, service, guidance or encouragement. There were few movements for public welfare, alleviation of suffering or the upholding of high ideals that did not receive his efficient aid. He was a brilliant and convincing orator, and was often chosen to speak at public gatherings, because of his prominence and eloquence. One of his most famous orations was at the laying of the corner-stone of the Produce Exchange, made at an hour's notice. In all of his work there was great readiness, versatility and ease. On the platform he was peculiarly attractive and effective. He was tall, handsome in face and form, graceful in movement, impressive and most winning in manner and presence. His voice was full, penetrating, musical and sympathetic. His style was direct, simple and vividly realistic. He was a Whig in politics until 1856, when he became a Democrat, in which party he remained until his death. He was active in party work, but with great independence. Mr. Sullivan was concerned with the affairs of charitable organizations and of the First Presbyterian Church, and was a member of the American and New York State Bar associations, many social and scientific clubs, and was the first president of the Southern Society of New York. Upon his death many of the city courts were adjourned, the last time that such an adjournment was taken for a private citizen, and the flags of the city were at half-mast in respect to his memory. Although he was a most able and brilliant man, the most prominent feature was his character, which was noble, generous and singularly pure. In 1851 he was married to Mary Slocum Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, O., who died in the same year. He was married again, in 1855, to Mary Mildred, daughter of George W. Hammond, of Winchester, Va. She survived him with one son, George Hammond Sullivan, a lawyer of New York city. Mr. Sullivan died Dec. 4, 1887.

Algernon S. Sullivan

WHITTHORNE, Washington Curran, soldier and senator, was born near Petersburg, Tenn., April 19, 1825, son of William J. and Eliza J. (Wisener) Whitthorne. He removed with his parents to Farmington, Tenn., and attended the county schools there until his fourteenth year, when he was sent to an academy at Arrington, and later to Campbell Academy, Lebanon. After studying there two sessions, he entered the University of Nashville, and subsequently was graduated at East Tennessee University. He began the study of law in Pres. Polk's law office, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar. In 1855 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1857 was re-elected. Two years later he was elected to the state house of representatives, and was chosen speaker. On the secession of Tennessee he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the provisional army of Tennessee, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was on duty at Nashville until the first call for volunteers, when Tennessee united with the Southern Confederacy, and her army was transferred to the control of that government. He served as volunteer aid on the staff of Gens. Hardee, Anderson, Marcus J. Wright and others. After the surrender at Appomattox Gen. Whitthorne was held as a prisoner of war under parole at Columbia. This was to shield him from a civil indictment before the Federal courts; and one of the first official acts of Pres. Johnson was to pardon him. In 1870 Gen. Whitthorne was elected to the 42d congress, and he served, by re-election, until the close of the 47th congress. During the greater part of his service in congress he was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. Gen. Whitthorne was married, in 1848, to Jane, daughter of Col. Robert Campbell, a planter of Tennessee. His son, Washington C., Jr., is a practicing attorney at Columbia, Tenn., where Gen. Whitthorne died, Sept. 21, 1891.

STOWE, Calvin Ellis, clergyman, was born at Natick, Mass., April 26, 1802, of English descent. His father dying when he was six years of age, he was first apprenticed to a paper maker, but attracted attention by his passion for reading and investigation, and succeeded by friendly aid in securing a scholarly

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education and was graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1824. After studying theology at Andover Theological Seminary, 1825–28, during which time he translated Jahn's "Hebrew Commonwealth" (Andover, 1828; London, 1829), he was editor of the Boston "Recorder," the oldest religious paper in the country, from 1828 until 1830, and translated at the same time Lowth's "Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews" (Andover, 1829). In 1830 he entered upon his career as a university preacher, and was professor of Latin and Greek in Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., 1831–33; of biblical literature in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, 1833–50; of natural and revealed religion in Bowdoin College, 1850–52, and of sacred literature in Andover Theological Seminary, 1852–64, when he retired on account of failing health and settled at Hartford, Conn. In 1837 he made an extensive tour in Europe to investigate the various systems of elementary instruction, and published on his return a "Report" (Harrisburg, O., 1838), and an "Essay" (Boston, 1839). Among his other works are: "Introduction to the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible" (Cincinnati, 1835); "The Right Interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures" (Andover, 1853); "Origin and History of the Books of the Bible" (Hartford, 1867). He was a member of the Old Testament Co.; of the American committee on Bible revision; received in 1839 the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College and Indiana University, Bloomington. He was married in Portland, Me., in 1832, to Eliza, daughter of Rev. Bennett Tyler, who died in 1834. In January, 1836, he was married to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Lyman Beecher. As the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" she acquired a world-wide reputation. She bore him four sons and three daughters. Dr. Stowe died in Hartford, Aug. 22, 1886.

VAN BRUNT, Charles H., jurist, was born at Bay Ridge, Long Island, Dec. 26, 1836, son of Albert N. Van Brunt. His first ancestor in this country, Rutger Joesten Van Brunt, emigrated from the Netherlands in 1653, and was one of the settlers of New Utrecht, Long Island, in 1657, where he held large tracts of land. He was married, in 1657, to Tryntje Claes, or Claeson, widow of Stoffel Harmonson, cloth-shearer, who bore him three sons. After a preparatory course in a Brooklyn school Charles H. Van Brunt entered the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1856. A taste for the law developed when he was an undergraduate, and as soon as he obtained his diploma he entered the office of Leonard & Hoffman, New York city. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar, and remained with the firm for several years as confidential clerk, finally being admitted as a partner. He obtained a good practice, and going to the front rank of the younger members of the New York bar, was made counsel to the city chamberlain. The election of Judge Brady to the supreme court, in 1869, left a vacancy in the court of common pleas, and Mr. Van Brunt was appointed his successor. In 1870 he was nominated and elected a judge of that court for the full term of fourteen years; but during the greater part of that time served in the supreme court, by assignment of the governor. In 1883 Judge Van Brunt was elected a justice of the supreme court, and on Jan. 1, 1887, became presiding justice of that court in the 1st judicial department, succeeding Noah Davis. He introduced many reforms in the methods of conducting the business of the court, and ably sustained the enviable reputation he had acquired. He was one of the seven original members of the appellate division of the supreme court for the 1st department of New York, and in 1895, on the reorganization of the supreme court, was appointed presiding justice of that department. In 1897 he was renominated by all the political parties, and, having no opponent, was almost unanimously elected, receiving 259,000 votes out of a total of 260,000. In celebration of this event, the Lotos Club, of which he is a member, gave a dinner in his honor. On that occasion, Justice Patterson, an associate of Justice Van Brunt, declared that the greatest calamity that could have befallen the courts would have been his friend's untimely retirement. Justice Van Brunt is a member of the Manhattan Club, the St. Nicholas and Liederkranz societies, and the New York Yacht Club.

SAYLES, Frederic Clark, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Pawtucket, R. I., July 17, 1835, son of Clark and Mary (Olney) Sayles. His father was a prominent financier, architect and builder of Rhode Island, and traced descent from John Sayles, who came from England to Providence in 1645 with his brothers, Richard and Thomas, and was married to Mary, daughter of Roger Williams. He was educated at Pawtucket, R. I., and at Savannah, Ga., his father being extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber in the latter place. Later, he attended the University Grammar School, Providence, completed the course at the Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, in 1853, and immediately began active life in association with his elder brother, William Francis Sayles, in conducting the Moshassuck Bleachery. In 1863 he became a partner under the firm name of W. F. & F. C. Sayles, and from his first connection with his brother exerted a marked influence on the fortunes of the concern, until by rapid stages it became the largest institution of its kind in the world and one of the model establishments of America. Besides proving himself a guiding and directing mind in this firm, he also became largely interested in a number of cotton and woolen mills, railroads and banks. He organized the Lorraine mills of Pawtucket, and the Glenlyon dye-works of Lincoln, R. I., two highly successful manufacturing establishments. He is president of eleven corporations, including the Ponemah Mills, Taftville, Conn., one of the finest plants of the kind on the continent. He was the originator in America of the higher grade of finishing fine white goods, such as lawns and nainsooks. When Pawtucket became a city, in 1886, he was elected its first mayor by a large majority and served two terms. Around the original Sayles bleacheries, which cover more than sixty acres of land and engages the entire powers of the Moshassuck river, there has grown up Saylesville, a model factory village, furnished with all modern improvements. For the benefit of their employees the Messrs. Sayles erected, in 1873, the Sayles Memorial Chapel Congregational Church, having twenty-five constituent members. Among other beneficencies of Frederic Sayles is the magnificent public library of Pawtucket, in memory of his wife. Mr. Sayles has been a wide traveler, both in Europe and America, and his palatial residence, "Bryn Mawr," near Pawtucket, is filled with many examples of the rare and beautiful in sculpture and painting collected by him. He was married, Oct. 16, 1861, to Deborah Cook, daughter of Robert Wilcox, of Pawtucket, R. I., and granddaughter of Thomas Wilcox, one of the daring party which, in 1778, captured Gen. William Prescott on the island of Rhode Island. She died Nov. 25, 1895, leaving two sons and two daughters.

F. C. Sayles.

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HASTINGS, Samuel Dexter, philanthropist and reformer, was born at Leicester, Worcester co., Mass., July 24, 1816, son of Simon and Betsey (McIntosh) Hastings, and grandson of Peter McIntosh, of Boston, who served in the revolution under Gen. Washington, and a direct descendant of Thomas Hastings, who emigrated from England in 1634 and settled at Watertown, Mass. At the age of fourteen years he went to Philadelphia and there remained until 1846, when he removed to Wisconsin, which was then a territory. He became deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement in 1835, and among his co-laborers and intimate associates were Benjamin Lundy, William Lloyd Garrison, James G. Birney, John G. Whittier, Wendell Phillips, Gerritt Smith and many others of renown. Mr. Hastings was one of the founders of the Liberty party in Pennsylvania and served as chairman of its state central committee when but twenty-four years of age. Upon removing to Wisconsin he at once became identified with every movement that was designed to benefit the state, and he was speedily called into the service of the public as town clerk; justice of the peace; chairman of the town board of supervisors; chairman of the county board of supervisors; member of the Wisconsin legislature two terms; state treasurer four terms, of two years each; secretary of the state board of charities and reform, three years; trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane; curator of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and treasurer nearly twenty years of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. At the age of sixteen he united with the church and has been trustee, treasurer and deacon of a Congregational church; superintendent fifteen years of one of the largest Sunday-schools of the state; president of the Wisconsin state convention; moderator of the state Congregational convention; moderator of the triennial convention of Congregational ministers and delegates from the churches of the northwestern states; secretary, treasurer and president of the Wisconsin Sunday-school assembly; corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and a trustee of Beloit College and of Rockford Seminary. During all his political career he was an earnest advocate of temperance reform, and from early boyhood always found time and means to spend in this cause. He lectured on various phases of the temperance question in nearly every state in the Union, Canada, England, Scotland and Ireland; in nearly every city and large town in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, and on the questions of slavery and temperance in every county and in almost every town in Wisconsin. Mr. Hastings was prominently connected with most of the national temperance organizations of the country, and was one of the committee that organized the National Temperance Society and publication house, and served as a vice-president of the organization from its inception to the present time (1900). He was a member of the national division of the Sons of Temperance, and was grand worthy patriarch of this order in his own state for several years. He was also grand chief templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Wisconsin for two years, and was at the head of the order in the world as right worthy grand templar six years. In the interest of this order and the general cause of temperance he crossed the Atlantic six times, and also spent sixteen months lecturing and organizing in Australasia. Since 1882 Mr. Hastings has been a member and treasurer of the national executive committee of the national Prohibition party, and he was its candidate in Wisconsin for member of congress in 1882, and in 1884 the candidate for governor. He was married, Aug. 1, 1837, to Margaretta Shubert, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have three children, Samuel D., Jr., judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit of Wisconsin; Emma M., wife of Horace R. Hobart, and Florence L., wife of Henry W. Hoyt, of Chicago, Ill.

Saml. D. Hastings.

ROBERT, Henry Martyn, military engineer and author, was born at Robertville, Beaufort district, S. C., May 2, 1837, son of Joseph Thomas and Adeline (Lawton) Robert. His father was a distinguished educator and Baptist preacher in South Carolina and Georgia, and his mother was a granddaughter of Maj. Joseph Lawton, of the revolutionary war, and a sister of Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga. His family descends from Pierre Robert, who was first pastor of the Huguenot colony, which settled on the Santee river, South Carolina, shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Another of his ancestors was Thomas Smith, who was landgrave and governor of South Carolina in 1693. He was educated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, which he entered in 1853. On his graduation, in 1857, he was brevetted second lieutenant, and assigned to the engineer corps. He was assistant professor of natural philosophy, astronomy and practical military engineering at West Point in 1857–58, and during 1859 was engaged in the exploration of the country between the Dalles of the Columbia river and Salt lake, Utah. Later in the same year he was engineer in charge of the defenses of San Juan island during the boundary difficulties with England, and in 1860 commanded an exploring party for the military route from Vancouver to Puget sound, *via* Toutle lake. On the outbreak of the civil war he was employed on the defenses at Washington, D. C.; in 1861–62 was in charge of defenses of Philadelphia, and in 1862–65 of New Bedford, Mass. For two years following the war he was treasurer of the U. S. Military Academy and in charge of the department of practical military engineering; was chief engineer of the military division of the Pacific (1867–71), and since that time has been engaged in the construction of defensive works, lighthouses and river and harbor improvements in various parts of the country. He was in charge of the government improvements on the Columbia river and at various places in Oregon and Washington territory in 1871–73; on Lake Michigan, Green bay and Lake Superior in 1874–83; on Lakes Ontario and Champlain and the St. Lawrence river, and in charge of the construction of defenses on the northern frontier (1883–85); at Philadelphia and on Delaware river and bay (1885–90); was engineer commissioner, District of Columbia (1890–91), and was engaged in river and harbor improvements on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers (1891–93). In 1893–95 he was superintending river and harbor improvements on Long Island sound and construction of fortifications on Staten Island; was division engineer of the northwest division (1895–96), and is now of the southwest division (1895 and since 1896); is president of the board of engineers for fortifications, and also of the harbor line boards for New York and

Henry M. Robert

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Philadelphia (since 1895). He has been president of the board of engineers on the construction of harbors for Galveston, Tex.; San Pedro, Cal.; Arkansas Pass, Tex.; Buffalo Bayou, Tex.; Brazos river, Texas; the Southwest pass, Mississippi river, and several other places, and member of boards of engineers for various other river and harbor improvements through the country. In 1893–98 he was a member of the board of examination of engineers for promotion. His advancements in rank have been steady; on Dec. 13, 1858, he was promoted second lieutenant; on Aug. 3, 1861, first lieutenant; on March 3, 1863, captain; March 7, 1867, major; on Jan. 10, 1883, lieutenant-colonel, and Feb. 3, 1895, colonel. Col. Robert has published several works of value to military and civil engineers. His "Rules of Order: A Compendium of Parliamentary Law" (1876) has enjoyed wide acceptance, and over 200,000 copies have been sold. He has also prepared "An Index to the Reports of the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army on River and Harbor Improvements from 1866–1887" (2 vols., 1881–89). He also wrote the articles on parliamentary law in "Appleton's Cyclopædia" and "Johnson's Cyclopædia."

STODDARD, Francis Hovey, author and educator, was born at Middlebury, Vt., April 25, 1847, son of Solomon and Frances Elizabeth (Greenwood) Stoddard. He comes of a distinguished line of ancestry, his father being for many years professor of languages at Middlebury College and one of the authors of "Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar"; and is the nephew of David Tappan Stoddard, missionary to the Nestorians in Persia. He is directly descended from Solomon Stoddard, pastor of the church at Northampton, Mass. (1672–1729), who was also the ancestor of Col. John Stoddard, chief-justice of the colonial court of common pleas, member of his majesty's council under George III., and of Solomon Stoddard, high sheriff, under the crown, of Hampshire county at the time of the American revolution.

Francis Hovey Stoddard

The daughter of Benjamin Tappan and the granddaughter of a sister of Benjamin Franklin was the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, therefore he was collaterally related through these and other ancestors to Aaron Burr and Jonathan Edwards. Francis H. Stoddard passed his early life in Northampton, where he prepared for Amherst College under the tutorship of Prof. Josiah Clark. He was graduated at that college with high honors in 1869, after which he taught for several years. For two years before becoming instructor in English literature at the University of California he studied at the University of Oxford in England. Since 1888 he has held the position of professor of English literature at the University of the City of New York. He has received the degree of M.A. from Amherst College and of Ph.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania. He belongs to the Author's Club and the Century Association in New York city, besides being a member of many learned societies. He has never actively engaged in politics. Mr. Stoddard has been conspicuous in many of the more recent educational movements, and is noted as a student of mediæval literature. He is the author of "The Evolution of the English Novel" (1900), and of various studies and monographs, such as "The Modern Novel" (1883); "Women in English Universities" (1886); "Miracle Plays and Mysteries" (1887); "The Cædmon Poems" (1887); and "Tolstoi and Matthew Arnold" (1888). He was married, May 14, 1873, to Lucy Smith, a descendant of William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony.

JESSUP, William, jurist, was born at Southampton, Suffolk co., N. Y., June 21, 1797, son of Zebulon and Zerviah (Huntting) Jessup. The first of the Jessup family in America was John Jessup, who settled in Massachusetts shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims. The line of descent is traced from a John Jessup, probably the first settler, through his son, Henry Jessup (b. 1681); through his son, Thomas Jessup (b. 1721), for many years a deacon in the church of Southampton; through his son, Zebulon (b. 1755), father of Judge William Jessup. The mother of Judge Jessup was the daughter of Samuel Huntting, a merchant of Southampton, whose family came from England in 1638. He was educated in the schools of his native county and at Florida, N. Y., and was graduated at Yale College in 1815. Three years later he removed to Montrose, Pa., where he read law in the office of A. H. Reed, and taught for five terms in the town academy. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1820, and at once entered upon practice at Montrose, taking a leading place in many matters of public import and acquiring an extensive and profitable practice. He also joined the local militia organization in which he ultimately rose to the rank of colonel, and gained reputation for the skill with which the troops were trained. He was appointed judge of the eleventh judicial district of Pennsylvania in April, 1838, and served until November, 1851, when the judiciary became elective and he was not a candidate for re-election. He gained national prominence as one of the earliest leaders of the temperance movement at the time when public sentiment was not yet aroused to the need of restraining the liquor traffic. He was also prominent in political affairs, at first as a Democrat, later as a Whig, and finally as a Republican from the organization of the party. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions at the Republican national convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and created great applause by his speech in which he declared "freedom is the normal condition of the territory." His religious connections were with the Presbyterian church of Montrose, which he joined in September, 1826. On Aug. 2, 1829, he was made a ruling elder, and thereafter was an active worker in the interests of his denomination. Judge Jessup defended Dr. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, in his trial for heresy by the general assembly. Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was married, July 4, 1820, to Amanda Harris, of Southampton, N. Y. Of their eleven children three sons and one daughter survive. Rev. Henry Harris Jessup, D.D., and Rev. Samuel Jessup, D.D., have been missionaries at Beirut, Syria, for many years. Judge Jessup died at Montrose, Pa., Sept 11, 1868.

Wm Jessup

JESSUP, William Huntting, jurist, was born at Montrose, Pa., Jan. 29, 1830, son of William and Amanda (Harris) Jessup. His father (1797–1868), was a noted judge of Pennsylvania, and his mother was a daughter of Capt. Henry Harris, of Southampton, N. Y. William H. Jessup was educated at Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y., and at the age of sixteen entered the sophomore class at Yale College. After his graduation, in 1849, he began the study of law in his father's office. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and shortly after formed

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a partnership with his father, which continued until the latter's death. The fame of the firm spread throughout the state, and it enjoyed a large and profitable practice in all the courts. In 1877 he was appointed presiding judge of the 34th judicial district, a position which he held for two years. His record on the bench shows him to have been remarkable for clearness and comprehension of intricate points of law and promptness of decision. In 1881 he opened an office in Scranton, where he formed a partnership with the late Isaac J. Post; but after his partner's death, in 1886, he formed a new firm with his son, William H. Jessup, Jr. Judge Jessup has been an active Republican since the foundation of the party, which he assisted in forming, and has many times been chosen a delegate from his district to political conventions. During the civil war he was major of the 28th Pennsylvania volunteer militia, and after his discharge, in 1863, was appointed by Pres. Lincoln assessor of internal revenue for the 12th collection district of Pennsylvania, a position he held for three years. In 1871 he was commissioned as major-general of the 10th division of the Pennsylvania national guards. For many years he was president of the Susquehanna Agricultural Society, one of the oldest organizations of the kind in the state, and has been one of the most prominent men in the country in the introduction of valuable farm stock and advanced methods of farming. He was married, in October, 1853, to Sarah W., daughter of Nelson Jay, of Belvidere, Warren co., N. J. They had two sons and four daughters. One son and three daughters are living.

JESSUP, Henry Harris, missionary, was born at Montrose, Pa., April 19, 1832, son of William and Amanda (Harris) Jessup. His preliminary education was received at Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y., and like the other members of his family he went to Yale College, where he was graduated in the class of 1851. Always an earnest and devout member of the Presbyterian church, he determined on the life of a foreign missionary, and after leaving Yale he entered the Union Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1855. In October of that year he was ordained as a missionary, and on Dec. 12 left Boston for the field of his first appointment, Tripoli, Syria. In 1860 he was transferred to Beirut, Syria. He made several visits to the United States: in 1857, when he was married to Caroline, daughter of Wynans Bush, a leading physician of Branchport, N. Y.; in 1878, when for a year he traveled throughout the country, making addresses and preaching missionary sermons, and in 1879, when he was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at Saratoga, N. Y. He received many offers of church positions at home, and Pres. Arthur appointed him U. S. ambassador to Persia, but he answered that men enough could be found for the work at home, but not for the foreign missionary field. As a summary of his work, his daughter, writing for the history of the class of 1851 (Yale), said: "Arabic is not an easy language, but my father has been enabled to learn it well, to talk it and write it, to prepare books in the language and to preach in it with great fluency and acceptability. Besides the preaching work of a missionary there is teaching of almost any grade, establishing and superintending schools, visiting among the people, doing any practical work with the hands that may need to be done, preparing and editing books, managing a large printing establishment, holding one's own with the Turkish government; in short, think of one man having to combine the varied spheres of professor, cook, mason, translator, carpenter, school director, plumber, almoner, judge, lawyer, doctor, printer, author, bishop, musician, custom-house agent, banker and saint. All of the above outlets for activity have opened to my father during his missionary experience." Mr. Jessup is the author of: "The Women of the Arabs" (1873); "Mohammedan Missionary Problem" (1879); "The Greek Church and Protestant Missions" (1884); "Syrian Home Life" (1890); "Kamil, A Moslem Convert" (1899). In 1865 he received the degree of D.D. from both Princeton College and the University of New York. His first wife died in 1864, and in 1868 he was married to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. David Dodge, a brother of the late William E. Dodge. After her death he was married, in 1884, to Theodosia D. Lockwood, of Binghamton, N. Y. He has eight children living.

JESSUP, Samuel, missionary, was born at Montrose, Pa., Dec. 21, 1833, son of William and Amanda (Harris) Jessup. After engaging in mercantile pursuits for a short time, he entered Yale College, but before finishing the course went to the Union Theological Seminary and was graduated in the class of 1861. In 1862 he was ordained by the presbytery of Montrose, and after serving for a short time as chaplain of the 6th Pennsylvania reserve corps, he went to Syria as missionary and still resides there. He was acting secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in 1889. He is the editor of the "Arabic Weekly," and in 1883–96 was manager of the Arabic Publishing House at Beirut. In 1862 he was married to Annie E. Jay, of Belvidere, N. J., who died at Beirut in 1896. His daughter, Frances Mulford, is a missionary working with him in Sidon. His son, Stuart Dodge, is on the staff of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, mayor of Chicago, was born near Lexington, Ky., Feb. 15, 1825, son of Carter H. and Caroline (Russell) Harrison. His father died when he was less than a year old; his mother committed the boy to the care of Dr. Louis Marshall, with whom he was brought up and received his early education. He entered Yale College in 1841 and was graduated in 1845. Young Harrison made his entrance into politics as a strong advocate of emancipation and at once, by his position on the question, became conspicuous. He studied law at the Transylvania Law School, but the charge of large farming interests delayed his entering active practice. In 1851 he made an extended tour of Europe, Asia and Africa, occupying in his travels two years. This experience he supplemented by a tour of inspection through the new territory of the Northwest, and in 1855 he visited Chicago, which he determined to make his future home, and the foundation of his subsequent fortune was laid by investing all his capital in real estate there. He actively engaged in real estate operations in connection with his law practice, and in 1871 he was elected county commissioner, a position he held for three years. In 1874 he was elected to the 44th congress as a Democrat, though he had been defeated in the election of 1872. His seat was contested in the house, but his election was conceded. He was re-elected to the 45th congress. In congress he assumed a prominent part in legislation, and his resolution lengthening the presidential term of office to six years, with ineligibility for re-election, and making the ex-president a senator for life, provoked a wide

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and earnest discussion. He was one of the first advocates of the Centennial appropriation bill, and won laurels as an orator and debater in its behalf. He was elected mayor of Chicago in 1879, and was successively re-elected by increased majorities in 1881, 1883 and 1885, a record unparalleled in the history of that city. In 1887 he made a tour of the world, returning in 1889, and the next year, under the title "A Race with the Sun," he published a record of his experiences. In 1891 he was an independent candidate for mayor of Chicago, but was defeated. In 1893 he was again elected mayor of Chicago as a Democrat. On Oct. 29, 1893, he was assassinated in his own home by a disappointed office-seeker.

BAILEY, Liberty Hyde, horticulturist, was born at South Haven, Van Buren co., Mich., March 15, 1858, son of Liberty H. and Sarah (Harrison) Bailey, who were natives respectively of Vermont and Ohio. The region in which he was brought up is famous for its fruits of all kinds, and the associations of orchards and gardens undoubtedly had much to do in determining his after life. In early boyhood he began reporting and writing for the press, and subsequently he followed at intervals a reporter's life. He once reported for the lower house of the Illinois legislature. At the age of nineteen he entered the Michigan Agricultural College and was graduated in 1882. After graduation he resumed the occupation of a reporter for a brief time, but soon went to Harvard as an assistant to Dr. Asa Gray. Two years were spent at Cambridge, at the latter part of which time he wrote a popular book on botany, "Talks Afield" (1884). In 1885 he was called to the professorship of horticulture and landscape gardening at his alma mater. While there he wrote "Field Notes on Apple Culture," a small illustrated volume and became a contributor to many journals. During the summer of 1886 he was one of the botanists chosen by the natural history survey of Minnesota to explore the Vermilion lake region, near the British boundary. In 1888 he was appointed to the newly instituted chair of general and experimental horticulture in Cornell University, where he still remains. Before entering upon this position he spent some months in Europe. In 1889 he published the "Horticulturist's Rule Book," and "Annals of Horticulture for 1889." The latter volume is the initial one of a series, intended to epitomize the horticultural progress of each year. In 1890 he published "The Nursery Book" and "Annals of Horticulture for 1890." Professor Bailey was editor of "The American Garden," a leading horticultural magazine (1890–93). In a purely botanical way he is best known through his studies of the difficult genus Carex; although he has made contributions on Rubus, Prunus, Vitis, and other difficult genera. He has published about a score of contributions upon the genus Carex, one of which, comprising about 100 pages, was published in 1886 in the "Proceedings" of the American Academy of Art and Sciences. He has the largest and best private collection of carices in America. His other publications are: "The Survival of the Unlike" (1896); "Evolution of our Native Fruits" (1897); "Lessons with Plants" (1897); "Plant Breeding" (1897); "Principles of Fruit Growing" (1897); "Garden Making" (1898); "Pruning Book" (1898); "Forcing Book" (1898); "Principles of Agriculture" (1898); "Principles of Vegetable Gardening" (1900); "Cyclopædia of American Horticulture," in four volumes (1900); "Practical Garden Book" (1900). He is editor of the "Rural Science Series" and the "Garden Craft Series," published by the Macmillans. He is also author of many bulletins of the agricultural experiment station of Cornell University, and organizer of the nature-study and extension work at the university. Professor Bailey was married, in 1888, to Nettie L., daughter of James N. and Rachel Smith.

PENDLETON, Louis [Beauregard], author and journalist, was born at Tebeauville (now Waycross), Ware co., Ga., April 21, 1861, son of Philip Coleman and Catharine (Tebeau) Pendleton. The family descends from Philip Pendleton, a native of Norwich, England, who emigrated to Virginia in 1676. The line of descent is traced from him through his son, Henry Pendleton; through his son, James Pendleton; through his son, Philip Pendleton, a captain in the revolutionary war, and through his son, Coleman Pendleton, grandfather of the present representative, who early settled in Georgia and was married to the daughter of Capt. Benjamin Gilbert, also an officer of the revolutionary army. Louis Pendleton was educated partly at home and partly in an academy at Valdosta, Ga. At the age of nineteen he became a printer and assistant editor of the Valdosta "Times," a local weekly paper published by his elder brother, Charles R. Pendleton, now editor of the Macon (Ga.) "Daily Telegraph." He began his literary career by contributing stories to a weekly paper published in Atlanta, and from the beginning achieved a popular success. In 1882 he accepted employment with Bradstreet's Commercial Agency in Chicago, but resigning before the close of a year, he resumed study in the College of the New Jerusalem Church in Philadelphia. After two years here, he entered the employ of a Philadelphia medical publishing house and during seven years spent with them studied modern languages, read widely and wrote extensively for periodicals. The success of Mr. Pendleton's juvenile tales and stories of Southern life encouraged him, in 1888, to publish a volume entitled "Bewitched and Other Stories," which brought him flattering letters from Mark Twain, Bret Harte and other noted writers. His subsequent books are: "In the Wire Grass" (1889); "King Tom and the Runaways" (1890); "The Wedding Garment" (1894), which has been translated into German and Swedish; "The Sons of Ham" (1895); "Corona of the Nantahalas" (1895); "In the Okefenokee" (1895); "Carita, a Cuban Romance" (1898), and "Lost Prince Almon" (1898). Since early in 1899, in addition to other literary work, Mr. Pendleton has contributed daily editorials to the Macon "Daily Telegraph." His literary genius covers a wide range; from humorous descriptions of Southern negro and "Cracker" life and character, as found in "The Sons of Ham" and "In the Wire Grass," through the romantic conceptions of "Carita" and "Corona" to the soaring imagination of "The Wedding Garment." The latter book, which covers much the same ground as Mrs. Oliphant's "Stories of the Seen and Unseen," expresses, in the words of a noted critic, "The one grand practical lesson—the need of an interior, true purpose in life." All Mr. Pendleton's writings are characterized by vigor and grace of style, an unusual quality of imagination, dramatic force and originality of thought.

WHIPPLE, Amiel Weeks, soldier, was born at Greenwich, Mass., in 1818. He entered Amherst College, but receiving a cadetship in the U. S. Military Academy he entered West Point in 1837, and was graduated in the class of 1841. His first service in the army was in the survey of the Patapsco river the

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year of his graduation. In 1842 he was with the surveying party which sounded and mapped the approach to New Orleans, and afterwards assisted in the survey of Portsmouth, (N. H.) harbor. In 1844, as assistant astronomer, he was one of a party detailed to make the northeastern boundary survey. In 1845 he assisted in determining the boundary line between Canada and the states of Vermont, New Hampshire and New York. He was assistant astronomer in the Mexican boundary commission of 1849, and in 1853 had charge of the Pacific railroad survey on the thirty-fifth parallel. When Gen. McDowell was given command of the Federal forces in Virginia, in 1861, Lieut. Whipple was assigned to his staff as topographical engineer, and drew the first maps of that portion of Virginia lying between the two capitals, intended as the scene of the battles leading to the capture of Richmond. When Gen McClellan was made commander-in-chief of the army operating against Richmond, Whipple was appointed on his staff as chief topographical engineer. In May, 1862, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers and recalled from the army of the Potomac to take charge of the defence of Washington on the Virginia side of the Potomac. For services in this connection he received in orders the thanks of the president of the United States. In October, 1862, his division was assigned to the 9th corps and pursued Lee in his retreat after the battle of Antietam down the eastern base of the Blue ridge. His division was afterwards made a part of the 3d corps of the centre grand division under Gen. Hooker in the reorganization instituted by Gen. Burnside preparatory to the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. At Chancellorsville his division was in Gen. D. E. Sickles' corps and was much exposed, suffering more severely than any other division on that field. He received a severe wound on May 4th, just as the battle was to end. He was immediately removed to Washington and appointed a major-general of volunteers for his gallantry in the action. His received his commission before his death, which occurred May 7, 1863. Gen. Whipple's promotions in the regular army were lieutenant-colonel by brevet for the Manassas campaign; colonel for Fredericksburg; brigadier-general for Chancellorsville, and major-general for services during the war.

HYSLOP, James Hervey, educator, was born at Xenia, Greene co., O., Aug. 18, 1854, son of Robert Hyslop, a farmer, and of Martha Ann (Bogle) Hyslop, both of whom were natives of Greene county. He is the grandson of George Hyslop, of Roxburyshire, Scotland, who was disappointed in his ambition to enter the Royal Guards, and consequently emigrated to America, where he was married to Margaret Greenwood, of Virginia, and engaged in farming. James H. Hyslop spent his first eighteen years on his father's farm, attending public schools; then continued his studies at West Geneva College, Northwood, O., and at Wooster University, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1877. For two years he taught in public schools; then for three years at Lake Forest University, Illinois. The latter position he resigned, and for two years attended the University of Leipsic, Germany. On returning he taught for short periods at Lake Forest University and Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; and then entering Johns Hopkins University as a student in the philosophical course, was graduated after one year with the degree of Ph.D. In 1888 he spent seven months as a journalist on the staff of the Associated Press; than served for half a year as teacher of psychology and ethics at Bucknell University, Lewisburgh, Pa., and finally was appointed to his present position as professor of logic and ethics at Columbia College, New York. Dr. Hyslop has contributed to such prominent periodicals as "Mind," "New Princeton Review,' "Andover Review," "Unitarian Review," "New Englander and Yale Review," "Philosophic Review," "Psychological Review," "Christian Thought" and "The Nation," and has edited an edition of Hume's "Ethics," with an introduction by himself, and published four independent works, a popular text-book on "Elements of Logic," and one on "Elements of Ethics," a work entitled "Democracy, a Study of Government," and a "Syllabus of Psychology." He was married, in 1891, to Mary Fry, daughter of George W. Hall, of Philadelphia, Pa.

OSBORN, Thomas Ogden, soldier, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Jersey, O., son of Samuel and Hannah (Meeker) Osborn. He was educated at Delaware College, Ohio, and at the Ohio State University, where he was graduated in 1854. He read law with Gen. Lewis Wallace, and began practice in Chicago, Ill., in 1859. At the beginning of the civil war he recruited the 39th regiment, Illinois infantry, serving as its colonel. This regiment was selected to represent Illinois in the army of the Potomac, and fought in the Shenandoah valley. He was appointed to the command of the 39th Illinois, 13th Indiana, 62d and 67th Ohio regiments, which were actively engaged in the siege and capture of Fort Sumter and Fort Drury, where he lost the use of his right elbow. For "promptly and efficiently placing his command in position and attacking and driving off the enemy," he received the commission of major-general. After the war he resumed his law practice, and was elected treasurer of Cook county, Ill. He was appointed one of the managers of the National Soldiers' Home; a member of the international commission to settle disputed claims between the United States and Mexico, and in 1873 was appointed by Pres. Grant minister to the Argentine Republic, and served thirteen years. During his incumbency of the office a controversy arose, relating to the boundary line between Chili and the Argentine Republic, which was submitted to their respective U. S. ministers for settlement. The treaty, if made, was to be ratified on a certain day, and that there might be no delay was ratified by telegraph, in consequence of which it was called the Osborn Telegraph Treaty. For this service the Argentine government presented Gen. Osborn with a gold and silver shield, which cost $70,000, the only very valuable token of esteem ever awarded an American minister by a foreign government. He is a member of the Loyal Legion. He is unmarried.

GUNTON, George, social economist, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, Sept. 8, 1845. His family belongs to that rough Norman set that went with the Conqueror to England and dominated it after the battle of Hastings. The genealogical trail leads back beyond the middle of the reign of Henry I.

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(1122), when we find Matthew de Gunton a lord of the manor. He came to this country in 1874, settling in Massachusetts, where he devoted several years to journalism. Having had exceptional opportunity, both in England and in this country, for studying industrial questions, his writing was exclusively on economic and kindred subjects. In 1880 he withdrew from editorial writing and devoted himself entirely to scientific, economic and sociological work. In 1887 he published his first book, "Wealth and Progress." In 1890 the Institute of Social Economics was organized and he became its president and the editor of its publication, the "Social Economist," since 1896 known as "Gunton's Magazine," both of which positions he still occupies. The institute also issues a weekly lecture bulletin and maintains a course of public lectures delivered by Mr. Gunton in New York city every winter. His second and more comprehensive work, "Principles of Social Economics," was published in 1891. In 1899 he published a third book, "Trusts and the Public," and he is also the author of several economic monographs. The same year Mr. Gunton was appointed international examiner and director of the economic and sociological work of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America. He is a member of the Colonial Club and National Republican Club.

George Gunton

TIFFANY, Alexander Ralston, jurist, was born at Niagara, Canada, Oct. 16, 1796, son of Sylvester Tiffany, who was a native of Massachusetts. Previous to 1812 the family removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., where the father published a paper, and the son, when a small lad, used to sit on a high stool and set type. At an early age he learned the printing trade, but finally studied law with John C. Spencer, afterwards chief-justice of the state of New York. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Palmyra, N. Y. He was soon elected a justice and held that position several years. About 1823 he was appointed first judge of the court of Wayne county, N. Y., and held the place until compelled to resign by ill-health. In 1832 he removed to Palmyra, Mich., and two years later was appointed prosecuting attorney of Lenawee county. In 1836 he was elected judge of probate, and held that office eight years. In 1850 he was a leading member of the state constitutional convention, and was a representative in the legislature of 1855. He was the author of "Tiffany's Justice Guide" (1855); "Tiffany's Criminal Law" (1860), and a "Form Book" (1860), which were of inestimable value in the early days of Michigan, and are still standard works, as enlarged and revised by Judge Andrew Howell. Judge Tiffany was a territorial associate judge for Lenawee county in 1833, was re-appointed in 1834, and was county judge in 1846–50. He was a lawyer of learning and ability, with a candor and sincerity that carried great weight with court and jury. He died in Palmyra, Mich., Jan. 14, 1868.

WHITING, William, solicitor of the war department, was born at Concord, Mass., March 3, 1813, a descendant of Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn. He was graduated at Harvard in 1833, and in the law department in 1838; rose to eminence at the Boston bar, and published several pamphlets, especially "The War Powers of the President and the Legislative Powers of Congress in Relation to Rebellion, Treason, and Slavery" (1862, 43d ed., 1871). This was in much demand in Europe; the later imprints contained additional matter upon military arrests, reconstruction and military government. As solicitor of the war department, 1862–65, he was thought to enjoy the confidence of the authorities and to be often consulted. He was president for five years of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and published, in 1871, a memoir of Samuel Whiting and his family. He was an elector in 1868, and in 1872 received the degree of LL.D. from Colby University, and was elected to congress; but never took his seat, dying in Boston, June 29, 1873.

MERRICK, Edwin Thomas, lawyer and jurist, was born at Wilbraham, Mass., July 9, 1809, son of Thomas and Anna (Brewer) Merrick. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Merrick, who came to this country in 1634, and was one of the original settlers and owners of the city of Springfield, Mass. His great-grandson, Jonathan Merrick, was a wealthy farmer and an officer in the revolutionary army, who assisted in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne. Thomas, son of Jonathan, was the father of Judge Merrick. His mother was the daughter of Charles Brewer, of Wilbraham, Mass. His father dying when he was a boy, he was brought up by his uncle, Samuel Brewer, of Springfield, N. Y., where he received his preliminary education. At the age of nineteen he entered Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, and was graduated in 1832. He began the study of law in the office of William Knight, and immediately after his graduation removed to New Lisbon, O., where he completed his law studies with his uncle, Col. A. L. Brewer. In December, 1833, Judge Merrick was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Carrollton, Carroll co. He soon after took charge of his uncle's practice at New Lisbon, becoming a partner with William E. Russell of that place. Having formed a partnership with James H. Muse, of Clinton, La., when Mr. Russell retired from business, Judge Merrick removed to Clinton, and afterwards to New Orleans. Louisiana being the only state in the Union in which civil law is the basis of jurisprudence, it became necessary for him to practically begin the study of law anew. He did so and passed a brilliant examination before the supreme court, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He rapidly acquired an extensive practice, and shortly won an enviable reputation throughout the state. In 1854 he was elected judge of the seventh judicial district, and the following year he was nominated by the Whigs to be chief-justice of the supreme bench, and was elected by a large majority for a term of eight years. Judge Merrick was not in favor of secession, but when Louisiana seceded, although he had opposed such action, he recognized the right of the people to so decide and cast his lot with the state of his adoption. At the outbreak of the war he remained with his family for a short while upon his plantation in Pointe Coupée, engaged with his duties as chief-justice of the supreme bench. In 1863 he was re-elected. In 1865 he returned to New Orleans, and after great difficulty recovered his real estate from the Federal authorities. He was soon after admitted to membership in the firm of Race & Foster, the firm name becoming Race, Foster & Merrick. A few years later the firm name was changed to Merrick, Race & Foster as a tribute to Judge Merrick, and finally became Merrick & Mer-

E. T. Merrick

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rick, Judge Merrick being in partnership with his second son, E. T. Merrick, Jr. In 1871 he published a treatise upon the "Laws of Louisiana and their Sources," which was copied and commented upon throughout the world. In 1840 he was married to Caroline E., daughter of Capt. David Thomas of Jackson, La., who was an officer of the American army at the battle of New Orleans, and they had four children, two of whom survive, Edwin Thomas and Capt. David T. Merrick, a prosperous planter at Pointe Coupée. Judge Merrick was recognized as a just man, whether on the bench or at the bar, and much of his success as a lawyer is explained by his persistent refusal to take cases unless he believed law and justice were on his side. He died at his home in New Orleans, Jan. 12, 1897.

MERRICK, Caroline Elizabeth (Thomas), author, was born at Cottage hall, parish of East Feliciana, La., Nov. 24, 1825, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Patillo) Thomas. Her father was a South Carolinian, who fought in the war of 1812; after settling in Louisiana, he became a planter. In 1840 Miss Thomas was married to Edwin T. Merrick, who later became chief-justice of Louisiana. At the close of the civil war, they settled in New Orleans, La. Mrs. Merrick was secretary of the board of St. Anna's Asylum for Widows (undenominational), a position which she retained for twelve years. When, in 1879, a convention was held for the purpose of framing a new constitution for Louisiana, Mrs. Merrick, with Mrs. Saxon, petitioned the convention to remove those disabilities which restricted the independent action of women and to grant them a vote in educational matters, since many were large tax-payers. The convention gave them a public hearing, at which Mrs. Harriette Keating, of New York, and Mrs. Saxon spoke, and Mrs. Merrick made the concluding address. Her husband encouraged her to the undertaking, which resulted in the concession which enabled women of twenty-one and older to hold any managerial position under the school laws of the state. Another constitutional convention was held in 1899, and another opportunity was afforded Mrs. Merrick and her associates to plead their cause. They begged for power to sign notarial acts; to be witnesses to wills; to own their own wardrobes; to draw their own money from the banks without written authorization from their husbands; to exercise municipal suffrage. But the convention revoked the concession granted in 1879 and gave in its place only the small privilege of voting when a question of imposing taxes came up, a privilege restricted to tax-paying women. She is still working, with others, for the enfranchisement of women in her own state and elsewhere. She is honorary vice-president for life of the Woman Suffrage Association of Louisiana, having resigned the presidency in 1900; for ten years was president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Louisiana, being one of the first Southern women to enter the general society, and is now honorary vice-president. Many stories of considerable literary merit have been published by her; also a volume of recollections of her own times. She has two sons living, and resides in the old family homestead. Mrs. Merrick is a notable example of the fact that a woman may be actively interested in public and benevolent activities and at the same time maintain her position as leader of the domestic circle.

Caroline E. Merrick

MERRICK, Edwin Thomas, lawyer, was born in the parish of Pointe Coupée, La., Oct. 27, 1859, son of Edwin Thomas and Caroline E. (Thomas) Merrick. His father was twice elected chief-justice of Louisiana. He is a graduate of Vanderbilt University, and a leader among the younger members of the New Orleans bar, possessing a wide reputation for care in the preparation of his cases and zeal in trying them. He was one of the first to take part in the war against the Louisiana Lottery. He is public spirited and as chairman of the Federal subcommittee, is the author of several articles in support of the anti-lottery postal law. He is now bringing out a "Revised Annotated Civil Code of the State of Louisiana," which is (1900) nearly complete. He was married, May 15, 1889, to Kate, daughter of Gen. E. H. Lombard, commander of the Confederate veterans of the state of Louisiana, who resides in New Iberia. They have four children.

Edwin T. Merrick.

THAYER, Martin Russell, jurist, was born at Petersburg, Va., Jan. 27, 1819, son of Martin and Mary Call (Russell) Thayer, and descendant in the seventh generation from Richard Thayer, of Gloucestershire, England, who aided in founding Boston in 1630. At the age of twenty Martin Thayer removed to Petersburg and there his wife died. The son was brought up by his father's sister, and at the age of nine was sent to Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, Amherst, Mass., and prepared for Amherst College, where he spent a year. His father having settled in Philadelphia, he transferred his relations to the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated there in 1840, valedictorian of his class. Two years later, in September, 1842, having studied law in the office of Hon. Garrick Mallery, he was admitted to the bar and soon had a lucrative practice. Within ten years' time he was called one of the ablest lawyers in Philadelphia. In 1862 he was appointed a commissioner to revise the state revenue laws, and in that same year was elected to congress from the fifth district, as a Republican. There he earnestly supported the measures adopted for the prosecution of the war and the reconstruction measures. He was chairman of the committee on land claims, and one of the framers of the national bankrupt law. Blaine in his "Twenty Years in Congress" in speaking of the debate on the civil rights bill, quotes Congressman Thayer as saying that the measure would be of brief duration and would give way to means more likely to secure the permanent restoration of the Southern states. He also refers to the "uncommonly able speech" made by Thayer in support of the civil rights bill. He took an active part in the discussion of the various army bills and tariff and internal revenue bills. After serving for four years he declined a renomination, returning to his profession, and in 1867 was appointed a judge of the district court for the county of Philadelphia. In 1868 he was elected a judge of same court for a term of ten years. Subsequently he was transferred to the court of common pleas under the new constitution adopted in 1874, at which time he was made president judge. He was re-elected unanimously in 1878 and 1888 and held office until October, 1896, when he

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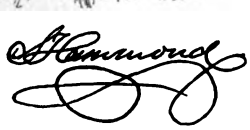
resigned to accept the office of prothonotary, succeeding Hon. William B. Mann, deceased. His reputation as a jurist is not inferior to that of any member of the legal profession in a city that has always been noted for its able and learned lawyers and judges. Judge Thayer has published "Duties of Citizenship" (1862); "The Great Victory—Its Cost and Value," a summing up of the civil war (1866); "The Law as a Progressive Science" (1870); "On Libraries" (1871); "Life, Character and Works of Francis Lieber" (1873); "The Battle of Germantown" (1878); "The Philippines" (1899), as well as many essays, reviews, and dissertations upon historical, literary and other subjects. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

HAMMOND, Samuel, soldier and statesman, was born at Farnham's Parish, Richmond co., Va., Sept. 21, 1757. In 1774 he volunteered in an expedition against the western Indians, ordered by Gov. Dunmore, and was at the battle at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, under command of Gen. Andrew Lewis, on Oct. 10th of that year. On the breaking out of the revolution he was commissioned captain of a company of volunteers, and took part in the battle of Long, or Great, bridge, near Norfolk, in December, 1775. He also served with the Virginia troops in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, under Col. Mathews, Gen. Maxwell and others. In 1778 he volunteered as aid to Gen. Hand and went to Pittsburgh. In January, 1779, he removed with his father's family to Ninety-six district, S. C., and on the 2d of March following was commissioned captain in Col. Le Roy Hammond's regiment. He was engaged at the battle of Stono and several skirmishes previous thereto. He was also at the siege of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779, and fought under Gen. Huger in the attack upon the British left. After the fall of Charleston and the subsequent overrunning of South Carolina, in 1780, the officers of Williamson's brigade held a conference and a majority of them surrendered and were paroled; but Capt. Hammond refused to abide the decision of the majority, and with a small party made his escape to North Carolina. He took part in many battles and skirmishes until the latter part of 1780, when he was commissioned major of Le Roy Hammond's regiment and placed in command thereof. He was in the battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, and thereafter fought under Gen. Andrew Pickens, who had succeeded to the command of Williamson's old brigade. He subsequently became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and on Sept. 17, 1781, he was appointed colonel of one of the cavalry regiments of state troops and served under Gen. Greene until the end of the war. After the war he settled in Savannah and was twice appointed as one of the state commissioners. In 1793 he was appointed to the command of the 1st regiment of the Chatham county militia by Gov. Telfair and immediately ordered to the frontier, where he rendered important services in checking the depredations of the Lower Creek Indians. When his term of service expired he returned to Savannah, raised a volunteer troop of horse and returned to the frontier. He represented Chatham county several times in the Georgia legislature, and in 1802 was elected to congress. In 1805 he was appointed by Pres. Jefferson civil and military commandant of upper Louisiana, whither he removed, occupying various responsible positions, including those of member of congress and receiver of public moneys. In 1824 he returned to South Carolina, and in 1827 was elected surveyor-general, and in 1831 secretary of state. In 1835 he retired to his plantation, Varello, near Hamburg, S. C., where he died Sept. 11, 1842.



WILLIAMS, William R., clergyman, was born in New York city, Oct. 14, 1804. His father came to America from Wales, about 1794, and settled in New York city, where he was pastor of the Oliver Street Baptist Church for twenty-seven years, and was active in philanthropical and missionary work. Young Williams was educated at Wheaton's School and Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1822. He then studied law and became a partner of Peter A. Jay, but he gave up the profession in 1828, owing to religious convictions, and went abroad. Dr. Williams studied for the ministry in the interim and was ordained in 1832. He organized and became pastor of the Amity Street Baptist Church, serving until his death. He also organized the East Broome Street Church, afterward known as the East Baptist Church. Dr. Williams took an active part in religious and educational movements, serving as a trustee of Columbia College (1844–54); also trustee and president (1850–51) of the Rochester Theological Seminary. He was the author of: "Miscellanies" (1850); "Religious Progress" (1850); "Lectures on the Lord's Prayer" (1851); "Lectures on Baptist History" (1880), and "Eras and Character of History" (1882). His library contained over 20,000 volumes, and was one of the choicest private collections in the country. He left an index rerum of ten volumes, the notes of his reading. He was a member of the New York Historical Society; the American Tract Society, and the American Bible Society. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia College in 1837 and that of LL.D. from Union College in 1859. In April, 1847, he was married to Mary S., daughter of John Bowen, of New York city. They had two sons, Leighton and Mornay, clergyman and lawyer, respectively. Dr. Williams died at his home, April 1, 1885.

William R. Williams

GANNETT, Ezra Stiles, clergyman, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 4, 1801, son of Rev. Caleb and Ruth (Stiles) Gannett. The latter was a daughter of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale University. He was graduated at Harvard in 1820, and upon his ordination to the Unitarian ministry, in 1824, became a colleague of Dr. Channing of the Federal Street (now Arlington Street) Church of Boston. The following year the American Unitarian Association was formed, and Mr. Gannett served as secretary during the first six years of its existence. In 1834 he helped form the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, of which also he became secretary. Meanwhile, he had started a small magazine called "The Scriptural Interpreter." He went, worn out, to Europe in 1836 for the benefit of his health, but soon after his return had a paralytic stroke which left him a cripple for life. Upon the death of Dr. Channing, in 1842, Mr. Gannett assumed sole charge of the parish, and at the same time was engaged in editing the "Monthly Miscellany of Religion and Letters," later becoming co-editor of the "Christian Exami-

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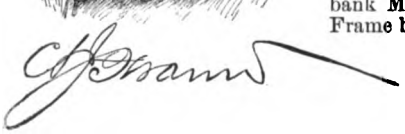
ner." He delivered the annual "election sermon" in 1842; the Dudleian lecture in 1843; the "convention sermon" in 1848, and the address to the alumni of the Cambridge Divinity School in 1850. In theology he was a strong Unitarian of the more conservative or scriptural school. Many of his sermons (of which over 1,700 were left in manuscript) were published in pamphlet form, but his renown as a preacher came less from these than from his rare gift of fervent extemporaneous expression. He was an earnest advocate of peace, the temperance reform, education, and public charities. Dr. Gannett was president of the American Unitarian Association (1847–51); of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches (1857–62), and an overseer of Harvard College (1835-58). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by that institution in 1843. He delivered the semi-centennial address at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1867, and resigned his pastoral duties in 1869. He was married in Boston, Oct. 6, 1835, to Anna Linzee, daughter of Bryant P. Tilden. They had three children. Dr. Gannett was killed in a railroad accident near Boston, Aug. 26, 1871. A memoir by his son appeared in 1875.

FRAME, Andrew Jay, banker, was born at Waukesha, Wis., Feb. 19, 1844, son of Maxwell and Jane (Aitken) Frame, both natives of Scotland. His father, a blacksmith, came from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1836, and after a short stay in New York state settled in Waukesha (then Prairieville), Wis., in 1840, where he died at the age of thirty. His son Andrew was educated in the public schools of his native place, and in the spring of 1862 became office boy in the Waukesha County Bank. He soon rose to the position of bookkeeper, then to that of teller, and in 1865 was made assistant cashier. The bank was reorganized as a national bank May 8, 1865, and Mr. Frame became cashier. He was then but twenty-one years of age. The bank had a capital of $50,000, which, on account of losses, was seriously impaired, but under his management the value of the stock steadily increased until it reached par, when semi-annual dividends were resumed and have been paid regularly ever since. The bank now (1900) has a capital of $150,000, a surplus of $65,000 and a deposit line of $1,200,000, as against one-twentieth of that amount in 1866. It has a larger volume of deposits in proportion to the population of the city than any other bank in Wisconsin. Mr. Frame became director in 1869 and president in 1880. Since 1866 he has been its chief executive officer. His "Money and Wealth," "Banking and Currency Reform" and "True vs. False Currency Reform" have given him the reputation of being the clearest writer on financial topics in the state of Wisconsin. Although he has taken no active part in politics, Mr. Frame has always been a consistent Republican. He has been director and president of the Gas, Electric Light and Water Works companies; president of the Spring City Hotel Co.; a member of the board of education for twenty-seven years and of late years its president; trustee of Carrol College; member of the executive committee of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association and at one time its president; also was vice-president for Wisconsin of the American Bankers' Association of the United States. He is a Knight Templar; a member of the Waukesha Club, and has been prominent in fraternal and social circles. Mr. Frame was married, Aug. 25, 1869, to Emma J., only child of Hon. Silas Richardson, of Waukesha, who is descended from Gen. Israel Putnam. Mrs. Frame was a native of Vermont, but removed with her parents, in 1856, to Wisconsin. They have four children, three sons and one daughter.



MEADE, Richard Kidder, soldier, was born in Nansemond county, Va., July 14, 1746, son of David and Susannah (Everard) Meade. His mother was a daughter of Sir Richard Everard, proprietary governor of North Carolina. His grandfather, Andrew Meade, a native of county Kerry, Ireland, came to this country toward the end of the seventeenth century and settled in New York, where he was married to a Quakeress, Mary Latham, and later in Virginia. He was named for his great-grandfather, Dr. Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells. At an early age he was sent to England and placed at Harrow with his elder brother, David. Later he was transferred to a private school in Dalfton, Hackney parish. He returned to Virginia several years before the revolution, and in 1765 he married Elizabeth Randolph, of Ceuls, an aunt of John Randolph, of Roanoke. After his marriage he made his home at Coggins point, in Prince George county. He entered early into the cause of the colonies and in June, 1775, was one of twenty-four persons who seized upon the arms and ammunition in Lord Dunmore's house in Williamsburg, carrying the ammunition to the magazine and dividing the arms among themselves for safe-keeping. Others in the party were James Monroe, Geo. Wythe, Benjamin Harrison and Col. Bland. He then raised a company and was by unanimous vote placed at its head. The company was attached to the 2d Virginia regiment, commanded by Col. Woodford, and took part in the battle of Great bridge, near Norfolk, the first combat of the revolution fought in Virginia. In this fight Capt. Meade acquitted himself with bravery and distinction. Soon after he was appointed aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief and without delay repaired to headquarters in New Jersey, where he took up his position as a member of Washington's official family. He was with Washington in all the great battles of the revolution and did most of the riding, reconnoitering and carrying of orders on the field for him. He had personal supervision of the execution of Maj. André, and while entirely approving the order, he always spoke with regret of the death of so fine a soldier. He rose to the rank of colonel, and remained on Washington's staff to the last. When the commander took leave of his aids at the close of the war he said to Col. Meade, whom he then called by his familiar name: "Friend Dick, you must go to a plantation in Virginia; you will make a good farmer and an honest foreman of the grand jury of the county where you live." "And so," said his son, Bishop Meade, "it proved, for he became a most attentive, successful and at first hard-working farmer, and was, while health permitted, always the foreman of the grand jury of the old district court of Frederick county." When on the prospect of war with France, Washington was once more called to the head of the armies, he sent for Col. Meade and consulted with him as to the selection of officers. Col. Meade having lost his first wife just prior to the revolution, and none of the children she bore him having survived her, was married at the close of the war to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Grimes, and widow of Wm. Randolph, of Chatsworth, near Richmond. The sad death of his friend, Alexander Hamilton, weighed upon him and undoubtedly hastened his own death, which took place at his home, Lucky Hill, in

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what is now Clarke county, Va., in 1805. His children were Richard Kidder, William, David, Mary, Susannah, Lucy and Ann Randolph.

MEADE, Richard Kidder, statesman, was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1801, the son of Richard Kidder and Mary (Thweatt) Meade. His father was a planter of large estates living in Brunswick county; his grandfather was Andrew Meade, a brother of Col. Richard Kidder Meade, the revolutionary soldier, and he was a cousin of Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, bishop of Virginia. He was educated at the University of Virginia, being graduated in the law course, and immediately after graduation began the practice of his profession at Petersburg, Va. He early entered public life and served in the state legislature. He was sent to congress during Pierce's administration and served two terms. He was a warm admirer of James Buchanan and was a prominent figure in the convention which nominated the latter for the presidency. As a reward for his support Buchanan appointed him minister to Brazil at the court of Dom Pedro, where he served from July 27, 1857, to July 4, 1861. At the outbreak of the war he ran the blockade and returned to Virginia, where he espoused the cause of the Confederacy. His son, Lieut. R. K. Meade, was a graduate of West Point and was ordered to Fort Sumter. He remained true to the Union until after the fall of Sumter and Virginia seceded, when he resigned his commission and joined the Confederate army. The presence of the son at Fort Sumter was a source of great grief and anxiety to Mr. Meade and probably hastened his death, which occurred a few months after his return from Brazil. He was married to a daughter of Robert Haskins, of Brunswick county, Va. His children were Richard Kidder, mentioned above, who rose to the rank of major and was on Gen. Robt. E. Lee's staff, and Hugh Everard, both of whom were killed in the Confederate army; Susan, Mary, David B., Indie, Julia and Marion. He died in Petersburg, Va., April 20, 1862.

MEADE, Richard Kidder, chemist, was born at Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 28, 1874, son of Rev. Francis A. and Mattie B. (Mosby) Meade, both of West Virginia, and great-grandson of Bishop William Meade, of Virginia. He is also descended from Thomas Nelson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and is connected with the famous Rives, Cabell, Randolph and Lee families of Virginia. He was educated at the University of Virginia and at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he was graduated in 1897. In 1893–95 he was editor of the "Independent Herald" of Hinton, W. Va., during which he also frequently wrote short stories and articles for the neighboring city papers. At this time he took up the study of chemistry and metallurgy, and he resigned his position in the fall of 1895 to begin the study of analytical chemistry at Lafayette College, where he became assistant professor in chemistry in 1897. For a short time previous to this he held the position of chemist for the Longdale Iron Co., of Alleghany county, Va. Mr. Meade is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; of the American Chemical Society, and of the International Association for Testing Materials. He is secretary of the Lehigh valley section of the American Chemical Society. He has written frequent papers upon technical subjects for the journal of the American Chemical Society, "The Chemical News"; "The Engineering and Mining Journal"; "The Scientific American," and the "Cemiches Central-Blatt," and has published "The Chemist's Pocket Book" (1900). He has made a specialty of rapid analytical methods, and his volumetric methods for copper and magnesium are valuable additions to the analytical chemistry of these metals. The analysis of lead ores, coal and coke has occupied much of his time, and he has made a specialty of the analysis of hydraulic cement. He was married, at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 20, 1899, to Fannie Louise, daughter of the late Dr. Charles B. Thomas, of North Carolina.

STILES, Norman Charles, manufacturer and inventor, was born at the little village of Feeding Hills, Agawam, Mass., June 18, 1834, son of Henry and Sally (Avery) Stiles. He traces his ancestry back to John Stiles, who, with three brothers, came from England in 1635 and were among the first settlers of Windsor, Conn. He evinced decided genius in the line of mechanical arts at an early age. When only ten years of age he made a good running timepiece out of a defective clock, which had been discarded as worthless. He was an active, thoughtful boy, and intensely practical. It is said that when only twelve years of age he successfully built an "l" to his father's house, the designing, carpentering and painting being all his own work. With the simplest tools he constructed with great accuracy and success a miniature steam engine, a miniature fire engine and a violin. At the age of sixteen, in 1850, he engaged with his brother, Dorus A. Stiles, in manufacturing tinware, at Meriden, Conn., but soon took a position in the American Machine Works at Springfield, Mass., where he remained until he was of age, mastering every detail. After employment by different firms and saving a little money, he began independent work by hiring bench-room from B. S. Stedman, a practical machinist at Meriden, and in 1860 brought out his first invention, known as a toe-and-instep stretcher, which met with great favor among the boot and shoe manufacturers. After some vicissitudes he established permanent works, at Middletown, Conn., now one of the most important establishments in the state. The principal invention, upon which Mr. Stiles' chief fame as an inventor may be said to rest, is his stamping and punching machine, introduced in 1864, to which he added several valuable improvements, among them being an "eccentric adjustment," patented in 1864. This "adjustment" still gives his punching machines a decided advantage over all others. Messrs Parker Bros., of Meriden, manufactured a rival punching machine, known as the Fowler press, and Mr. Stiles, having claimed an infringement of his patent, a long and expensive litigation followed, which was finally ended by a compromise and a consolidation of both firms under the name of the Stiles & Parker Press Co. This business is practically controlled by Mr. Stiles, who is the largest stock owner, and is both treasurer and general manager. A branch office was subsequently established in New York city. Mr. Stiles took his inventions to the Vienna exposition, where they secured a market in many foreign countries. He also exhibited at the International Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and was a member of the advisory committee to the board of commissioners. At the great exposition in Paris, in 1889, he was awarded the gold medal of honor, the highest prize conferred. For some years he has been a director of the U. S. Patent Association. He was married, March 18, 1864, to Sarah M., daughter of Henry Smith, of Middletown. They have three children

N. C. Stiles.

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KEYES, Elisha W., lawyer, was born at Northfield, Washington co., Vt., Jan. 23, 1828, son of Capt. Joseph and Olive (Williams) Keyes. His father was one of the earliest pioneers of Wisconsin. In 1837 he removed with his family to the township of Lake Mills, where he had the previous year located a claim. Here young Keyes worked upon the farm, attending the district school and Beloit Seminary during the winter. In December, 1850, he removed to Madison, Wis., where he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, Oct. 17, 1851. Becoming actively interested in politics, in 1852, he was appointed special agent of the post-office department. In 1853 he was admitted to the law firm of Collins & Smith, which was afterwards known as Collins, Smith & Keyes, and which, upon the election of Mr. Collins to the circuit bench in January, 1855, became the firm of Smith & Keyes, and had a large practice until it was dissolved in 1862. Mr. Keyes was a law partner of the late Chief-Justice Harlow S. Orton at the time the latter was elected to the bench. During 1859–60 he was the district attorney of Dane county, and in April, 1861, was made postmaster of Madison. In this position he served for twenty-one years continuously, during which time, in addition to his office duties, he devoted himself mainly to Republican politics. In 1898 he again became postmaster of Madison, being appointed by Pres. McKinley. For many years he was a member of the state central committee, and for ten years was the chairman of that organization. In 1865 he was elected mayor of Madison, being the first Republican elected to that office, and was re-elected in 1866 and in 1886. In 1882 he was a member of the legislative assembly of the state. In 1871 Mr. Keyes was appointed attorney for the government in its arbitration between the United States and the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Co. The taking of the testimony consumed the whole of the summer, and resulted in finding for the company an award of $145,000. Congress afterward appropriated this sum and the government secured the line of improvements of the company. In 1877 he was appointed a regent of the State University, which position he held for twelve years. Mr. Keyes was chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican convention in Philadelphia in 1872 which renominated Gen. Grant for the presidency. He held the same position in the Republican national convention in Cincinnati in 1876 which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, and was again chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the national convention in Chicago in 1884 which nominated James G. Blaine. During the years that he was a member and chairman of the state central committee he did most of the work of perfecting the organization of the Republican party in the state, and was an important factor in helping on the succession of victories which the party achieved under his leadership. In 1879 he was a candidate for U. S. senator, but withdrew his name in favor of his friend, Matthew Hale Carpenter, who was nominated by acclamation. After 1881 he devoted himself almost entirely to the practice of law and to his real estate business. In February, 1889, he was appointed municipal judge of Dane county to fill a vacancy, and in April of the same year he was elected by a large majority to serve the unexpired term of Judge A. B. Braley, which terminated Jan. 1, 1893. He was married three times: first, in New York city, May, 1854, to Caroline Stevens, who died in 1865, leaving him three children; second, in 1867, to Mrs. Louise Sholes, by whom he had one son; and third, in 1888, to Mrs. Eliza M. Reeves.

HAMMOND, John Hays, mining engineer, was born in San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1855, son of Richard Pindle and Sarah Elizabeth (Hays) Hammond. His father, a native of Maryland and a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy (1841), served through the Mexican war, being brevetted for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Cherubusco and Cerro Gordo; attained the rank of major, and on the return of peace settled permanently in California; his mother was a daughter of Harmon Hays, a planter of Tennessee, and a sister of Col. John C. Hays, famous in the history of Texas. He is descended from Richard Tilghman, of Kent, England, who settled in Maryland in 1634, and, through the Tilghman, Hammond and Ringgold families, from several colonial and revolutionary notables. After a thorough preparatory training in the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Conn., he entered Yale, where he was graduated Ph.D. at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1876. For the next three years he studied at the Royal School of Mines Freiberg, Saxony, and on his return home accepted employment as mining expert on the U. S. geological survey and mineral census to examine gold mines in California. In 1882 he went to Mexico, where he was superintendent of large silver mines in Sonora, and then returned to California as consulting engineer at mines in Grass valley. Later on, he accepted the position of consulting engineer to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco and to the Central and Southern Pacific railroad companies. For a number of years his engagements as consulting engineer took him to many parts of North America, South America and Mexico. In 1893 he was sent to South Africa as consulting engineer to the mining companies operating under the control of Barnato Bros. of London. At the expiration of his engagement with them, he became associated with Cecil Rhodes in his various mining interests, and was consulting engineer to the Consolidated Gold Fields Co. of South Africa, the British South African Co. and the Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Co. Mr. Hammond is at present (1900) residing in London, England, although he has charge of important mining enterprises in the United States and Mexico. One of the most conspicuous events of his life was his connection with the Jamieson raid into the Transvaal, for which he was sentenced to death by the Boer authorities, which was afterwards commuted to fifteen years imprisonment. He was released, however, by the payment of $125,000 fine. He is a member of the University clubs of New York city and San Francisco, and of the Ranelagh, City and Carlton clubs of London. In 1881 he was married to Natalie, daughter of Judge J. W. M. Harris, of Mississippi. They have three sons: Harris, John Hays, Jr., and Richard Pindle Hammond, 2d.

WILKINSON, William, educator, was born at Thompson, Windham co., Conn., in 1760; he was a descendant of Laurence Wilkinson, who emigrated to Providence, R. I., about 1650, and possibly a grandson of Joseph Wilkinson, one of the original settlers of Scituate, R. I. His parents, who were natives of Rhode Island, returned there in 1773, settling in Scituate, and in the following year he entered Rhode Island College, now Brown University. The occupation of Newport by the British, in December, 1776, broke up the college, and the students were dismissed, to return to their homes or to enter the army. The first commencement exercises after the war were held in September, 1783, and six students, including William Wilkinson, were gradu-

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ated. He was immediately appointed principal of the Latin school connected with the university, and now known as the University Grammar School, and held the position for eleven years, having as pupils a number of youths who became conspicuous in public life. For several years he served as librarian to the college. He attended every commencement regularly for seventy-eight years, and his mental faculties remained unimpaired until the last. Pres. Washington appointed him postmaster of Providence; but on the accession of Jefferson he was removed, and about that time opened, in connection with John Carter, the first book-store in Providence. He remained in business until 1817, binding and printing books, as well as selling them. He was a member of the town council in 1824, and represented Providence in the general assembly in 1813–18. He was treasurer of the Providence Mutual Insurance Co. for some time, and a director until his death. Mr. Wilkinson was master of St. John's Lodge, F. & A.M., Providence, in 1806–07, and again in 1813. He was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Rhode Island in 1815 and 1816, was grand treasurer for five years, and was an active and most useful member of Providence Royal Arch Chapter. He was grand king of the Grand Chapter in 1811–13; deputy grand high priest in 1814–17; and grand high priest in 1817–21. He was one of the early members of St. John's Commandery, and in 1818 was elected grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was a member of the Unitarian church. He was twice married: first, to Chloe Learned, of Killingly, Conn., who bore him two sons and four daughters; second, to Marcy, daughter of Oziel and Lydia (Smith) Wilkinson, of Pawtucket, who bore him four sons and four daughters. Mr. Wilkinson died in Providence, May 16, 1852.

TYLER, Ransom Hebbard, lawyer and author, was born at Leyden, Franklin co., Mass., Nov. 18, 1813, but was taken in childhood to Oswego county, N. Y., where he studied at Mexico Academy. He practiced law at Fulton, N. Y., where he was also president of a bank, and became district attorney, county judge, editor of a newspaper, the Oswego "Gazette," and general of the New York state militia. Besides fugitive papers, he wrote "The Bible and Social Reform" (1863); "American Ecclesiastical Law" (1866), and legal treatises on "Infancy and Covertures" (1868); "Ejectment" (1870); "Usury, Pawns and Loans" (1873); "Boundaries, Etc." (1874), and "Fixtures" (1877). He received the degree of A.M. from Hamilton College in 1853. He died at Fulton, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1881.

HARRISON, Benjamin, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and governor of Virginia (1782–84), was born at Berkeley, Va., in 1726, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison. His father was a sheriff and a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia. He was a student of William and Mary College, though he left that institution before the usual period, in consequence of a quarrel with one of the professors. He displayed such firmness and decision of character that the management of his estate was committed to his care soon after his return home. As a descendant of the political leaders of the colony, he was early elected to the house of burgesses, where he took a conspicuous part, serving on the committee which drew up the address to the king and the remonstrance to parliament, on the passage of the Declaratory Act in 1764. He opposed the Stamp Act resolutions of Henry as impolitic. In 1774 he was one of the delegates from Virginia to the first Continental congress, and continued in that body until 1777, longer than any of the others appointed with him. In 1775 he resided in Philadelphia in the same house with Washington and Peyton Randolph, and, on the resignation of the office of president of congress by the latter, and the election of John Hancock, he lifted Hancock bodily to the chair, exclaiming "We will show mother Britain how little we care for her by making a Massachusetts man our president, whom she has excluded from pardon by a public proclamation." In June of the same year he was a member of the committee which framed the militia system adopted and carried through the war, and in September, with two others visited the camp at Cambridge to arrange for the continuance, support and regulation of the army, a service he afterwards performed for the troops in South Carolina and New York. He was also chairman of the committee which until the creation of the department of foreign affairs, conducted the foreign intercourse of the United Colonies, and from June, 1776, until his retirement from congress, he was at the head of the board of war. Sent on a mission to Maryland, he put an end to aggressions of the enemy along the coast by fitting out a number of small vessels, and in March, 1776, he was chairman of the committee for fortification of ports and protection of American privateers. As chairman of the committee of the whole, he presided in congress over the debates upon the Declaration of Independence, brought up the resolution for the same on June 10th, and reported the document as having received approbation, July 4th.

Ben Harrison

At the solemn moment of affixing his name his mirthful nature broke out in a remark upon "the hanging scene" to come. Later, he again presided over the discussions relative to the admission of Vermont and on the Articles of Confederation, as well as other questions of vital importance, but his favorite department, and one in which he was peculiarly efficient, was that which provided for the support and increase of the army. In the most trying times of congress he remained with that body, on the flights both to Baltimore and Yorktown, and he was incessantly engaged until his voluntary retirement at the close of 1777. From that year until 1782 he was speaker of the house of burgesses of Virginia, when that body was driven from place to place by the invasion of Arnold and Cornwallis, and in person implored the assistance of Washington, which that commander was forced to refuse. In 1782–84 he held the office of governor, with a popularity that never waned, and being then ineligible for four years for re-election, returned to the legislature and to the speakership, his own county failing him but once, when he came in from Surrey. In 1788 he was a member of the convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, the amendments to which he considered essential. In 1790 he declined the nomination for governor tendered him at the expense of his friend, Beverly Randolph, then in office. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Churchill) Bassett, and niece of a sister of Mrs. Washington, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Benjamin, educated in the counting-room of Willing & Morris, Philadelphia, was paymaster-general of the southern department during the revolution, and later a merchant of Richmond, Va., where he acquired a large fortune. This he impaired to assist Robert Morris in the distresses of the famous financier. His youngest son was William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States. He died suddenly, April 24, 1791, in consequence of a fit of the gout, the day after his unanimous election to the legislature.

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COOKMAN, John Emory, clergyman, was born at Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa., June 8, 1836, son of Rev. George Grimston and Mary (Barton) Cookman. His father, a native of Hull, England, settled in the United States in 1825, and was twice chosen chaplain of the U. S. senate. John E. Cookman was graduated at the Philadelphia High School in 1854, and then entered the Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Concord, N. H. Prior to 1861, he preached in New Brunswick, under the direction of the presiding elder of the New Jersey conference; in 1861 he was received into the New York conference and stationed at Lenox, Mass., where his ministry was marked by a great revival. Two years later he became pastor of St. James', Harlem, and subsequently ministered to the following churches: Washington Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where an extraordinary revival took place; Bedford Street, New York city; Trinity, New York city; Tremont Street, Boston; Sixty-first Street, New York city; First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Central, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bedford Street, New York city, second time; Twenty-fourth Street, New York city. In 1889, while pastor of the last named church, he announced his intention of entering the Episcopal church, saying that he did not take this step from any change of views, but because of a desire for larger usefulness, and partly because his mother had been a member of that church before her marriage. For a year after his withdrawal he was assistant rector of the Seaman's Mission in Pike street, and on Feb. 15, 1891, was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, but was soon forced to give up work, his health having been impaired. Dr. Cookman was a man of increasing activity, unaffected manner, social disposition and sympathetic heart. As a pulpit speaker, without straining for effect or seeking for unusual methods of appeal, he stirred profoundly the consciences of his auditors. He was married at Wilmington, Del., June 6, 1872, to Margaret, daughter of Charles W. and Gulielma M. Howland. She survives him with four children: Rev. Charles H. Cookman, assistant pastor of Grace Church (Methodist Episcopal), New York city; Arthur Shirley, Harold Holmes and Gertrude Morris. Dr. Cookman died in New York city, March 29, 1891, and was buried at Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

John E. Cookman

WHITNEY, John, the first of the name in America, was descended from the English Whitneys, who for some 500 years were lords of Whitney-on-the-Wye, in the county of Hereford. He settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635, and became one of the most prominent men in the community. He was for seventeen consecutive terms a member of the board of selectmen and also constable and town clerk. He died in Watertown, June 1, 1673, in his eighty-fourth year. Nearly all of the name who have attained distinction in the United States are his descendants.

WHITNEY, Josiah, soldier, was born at Stow, Middlesex co., Mass., Sept. 11, 1731, son of Richard Whitney, of Stow, and a descendant in the fourth generation from John and Elinor Whitney, who settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1635. Most of his life was spent in the town of Harvard, to which he removed in 1750. In 1755 he served in Col. John Whitcomb's regiment during the first expedition against Crown Point, and in 1757 was one of Capt. Thomas Wilder's company that marched on the alarm for the relief of Fort William Henry. He was in the battle of Concord, April 19, 1775, and on the following day at Cambridge, as a lieutenant-colonel, participated in the deliberations of the first council of war. During the remainder of 1775 he held that office in the 23d Massachusetts regiment of the Continental army, and was present at the battle of Bunker hill. In January, 1776, he was given command of a new regiment, reinforcing Washington's army before Boston, and after the capture of that city was, by vote of the general court, April 10, 1776, commissioned colonel of a regiment to fortify the town and harbor of Boston. This work occupied him until January, 1777. During the latter year he led the Worcester county militia into the field for three campaigns, on the occasions respectively of the Rhode Island, Bennington and Saratoga alarms. In 1782 he accepted the command of a brigade of Massachusetts militia and held it for a number of years. He was also active in other ways in the patriot cause and contributed to it the greater part of a considerable fortune. In 1780 he was a member of the convention that prepared a state constitution, and in 1788 of the convention that, in behalf of Massachusetts, adopted the Constitution of the United States. In 1787 Gov. James Bowdoin caused his arrest under a state warrant, charging treasonable complicity with Shays' rebellion, but the grand jury refused to indict him and his fellow townsmen showed their sympathy with him by electing him for two terms in the general court, where he had previously served in 1780. By two wives, Sarah Farr and Sarah Dwelly, he had twenty-five children, eleven of whom reached adult years. He died at Ashby, Mass., Jan. 24, 1806.

WHITNEY, James Scollay, was born in South Deerfield, Mass., May 19, 1811, son of Stephen Whitney, a prominent merchant manufacturer. The military title by which he was always known was derived from his election and commission, when only twenty-four years of age, as brigadier-general of the 2d brigade of Massachusetts militia, which he was largely influential in reorganizing. Succeeding to his father's business in 1838, he removed it to Conway, Mass., where he also became a large manufacturer. His enterprising public spirit, general intelligence, capacity for business and superior tact in the management of men and affairs made him a popular leader all his life; and, although a Jacksonian Democrat in politics, and, therefore, usually of a minority party, he held many public offices of honor and trust. He was town clerk of Conway from 1843 to 1852, and in 1851 and 1854 represented the town in the legislature. In 1851 he was also appointed sheriff of Franklin county, and in 1853 was elected to the convention which revised the state constitution, in the deliberations of which he took a conspicuous position as one of the most able, industrious, practical and useful members. In 1854 he was appointed superintendent of the U. S. armory at Springfield, Mass., which position he held until 1860, when, on nomination of Pres. Buchanan, he became collector of the port of Boston. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, in 1856, which nominated James Buchanan for president, and also in 1860. In 1872 he represented the 1st Norfolk district in the state senate; in 1876 he was president of the Democratic state convention which nominated Charles Francis Adams for governor, and in 1878 he presided over the Democratic state convention, in Fanueil Hall, Boston, which nominated Josiah G. Abbott for governor. After his removal from the collectorship, in 1861, as the result of the success of the Republicans in the previous election, Gen. Whitney engaged in business in Boston, and soon became identified with enterprises of large extent and importance, one of them being the Metropolitan Steam-

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ship Co., whose steamers formed the "outside line" from Boston to New York. He was married to Laurinda Collins. Four daughters and two sons survived him, the latter being Henry Melville Whitney, president of the West End Railway Co., of Brookline, and Hon. William C. Whitney, of New York city. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1878.

WHITNEY, Henry Melville, financier and railroad president, was born at Conway, Franklin co., Mass., Oct. 22, 1839, son of James Scolly and Laurinda (Collins) Whitney. He was

educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; began his business career as a clerk in a bank at Conway, and at the end of three years went to Boston, where he became clerk in the Bank of Mutual Redemption. Afterwards he was a clerk in the office of the navy agent for one year (1860), and for five years thereafter was engaged in the shipping business in New York city. In 1866 he returned to Boston, and was appointed agent of the Metropolitan Steamship Co., of which his father was then president, and has continued to hold the position to the present time. On his father's death, in 1878, he succeeded him as president, and in the management of this company's affairs exhibited for the first time, in a broad and striking manner, the indomitable energy and resource that have characterized his subsequent career. Being a resident of Brookline, in 1886 he conceived the idea of a broad boulevard uniting that town with Boston by a superior system of street railroads, and he offered to bear one-third the expense of constructing the boulevard if Brookline would assume the remainder. When the preparations were almost completed he was stubbornly opposed by the railroad companies of Boston, and he therefore arranged a union of all railway interests, forming one harmonious corporation, the West End Railway Co. On becoming president of this larger corporation, Mr. Whitney proceeded to introduce electricity as a motive power, his line being the first in the country to adopt the electric system on an extensive scale. The result has been the establishment of a system of rapid transit in and around Boston, which, in range and character of service, is without a rival in the world. He also organized the Dominion Coal Co., for the purpose of utilizing the extensive deposits of bituminous coal in the Sydney district of Cape Breton island; the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Co., for the purpose of producing illuminating gas to be disposed of to the various Boston companies at a price which would compel its purchase, and leave an unusually fine quality of coke suitable for use on railroads; and the New England Gas and Coke Co., which supplies gas to the city and coke to the railroads and manufacturers at prices forbidding competition. To still further utilize the output of his mines, he formed the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., one of the largest and strongest corporations in America, composed of many of the foremost financiers of the United States and Canada. In this, as in the other large and successful enterprises with which he is identified, Mr. Whitney is a moving spirit. He was married, Oct. 8, 1878, to Margaret F. Green, of Brookline, Mass. They have four daughters and one son.

WHITNEY, Eli, capitalist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 22, 1847, son of Eli and Sarah (Dalliba) Whitney, and a direct descendant of John Whitney. He is also a descendant of Capt. Thomas Willet, first English mayor of New York (1665); Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. James Pierpont, a founder of Yale, and Rev. Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton College. He is a grandson of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin. Mr. Whitney was educated in private schools and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1869, and later received the degree of M.A. Subsequently he took a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the Sheffield Scientific School. Returning to New Haven in 1871 he became connected with the Whitney Arms Co. (founded by his grandfather and of which his father was president), and was vice-president of the same for several years. Since 1894 he has been president of the New Haven Water Co., organized by his father in 1861. Mr. Whitney is a director of the City Bank of New Haven; a trustee of the New Haven Trust Co., also of the Connecticut Savings Bank, and a director of several business corporations. He was chairman of the executive committee of the New Haven Hospital ten years, and is now one of the directors, and is largely interested in several other charitable organizations. Although not an active politician, he has held a number of local offices; was a member of the park commission; of the board of public works; of the committee appointed by the legislature to prepare a charter for New Haven, and is now president of the board of education. Mr. Whitney is president of the New Haven Horticultural Society; a vice-president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars, and of the Society of the War of 1812. He is also a member of the Century, the University and other prominent New York clubs, also of several in New Haven. On Oct. 22, 1873, he was married to Sarah Sheffield, daughter of Hon. Henry Farnam, of New Haven, and has seven children, all of whom are daughters.

TRENT, William Leftridge, lawyer, was born at Shady Grove, Franklin co., Va., Jan. 21, 1855, son of James W. and Mary E. (Mitchell) Trent. His ancestors emigrated from England to America early in the history of the country, and one of the family, Zachariah Trent, died as a soldier in the revolutionary war. James W. Trent removed from Virginia in 1859 to a farm in Chambers county, Ala., remaining there until after the civil war. In 1865 he removed his family to a farm in Knox county, Tenn. His son entered Hiwassee College, at Hiwassee, Monroe co., Tenn., in 1873, and was graduated in 1875. He taught school and read law for three years after leaving college, and then entered the law school of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., where he took his degree in 1879, and then was licensed to practice. He at once opened a law office at Knoxville, Tenn., and in 1888–94 was clerk and master of the chancery court at Knoxville. Mr. Trent was appointed postmaster March 1, 1898, by Pres. William McKinley, and he still holds that position (1900). He was a member of the Republican state central committee of Tennessee in 1894–98. He has given much time to fruit culture, and owns near Knoxville the most extensive peach orchard in East Tennessee. He was married, Oct. 14, 1880, to Sallie E., daughter of William Thompson, a farmer

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living near Strawberry Plains, Jefferson co., Tenn. They have two sons and two daughters: Charles James, born Nov. 24, 1883; Henry G., born July 22, 1887; Mary T., born Oct. 26, 1889, and Frances W., born Aug. 5, 1891.

WHELAN, Richard Vincent, R. C. bishop (second bishop of the diocese of Richmond, Va., and first of Wheeling), was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 28, 1809; son of David Whelan, a native of that city. He received his classical education at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., going to the seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, for his theological studies. Mr. Whelan was ordained a priest in 1832, and at once returned to the United States. Bishop Whitfield placed him in charge of the Catholics at Martinsburg, Va., the missions of that state then being under the direction of the archbishop of Baltimore. On Dec. 19, 1840, Father Whelan was appointed Bishop of Richmond, and March 21, of the following year, was consecrated at Baltimore by Archbishop Eccleston. The whole diocese of Virginia contained at that time but six mission priests, three female schools and a Catholic population of 6,000 scattered over an area of 61,000 square miles. One of Bishop Whitfield's first acts after assuming charge of the diocese was to appeal for assistance in the propagation of faith, at Paris, Lyons, and Vienna. He received substantial assistance and established schools for boys in different parts of the state, and purchased a tract of land near Richmond upon which he built an unpretentious brick college, which was, however, costly for the resources of the diocese. He opened a seminary on this property for theological students, of which he was rector and the Rev. J. Guerdet vice-rector. This seminary was suspended in 1864 on account of its remoteness from the city and the expense incurred in conducting it. In 1846, Bishop Whelan seeing the great need of priests to minister to the Catholics in the vicinity of Wheeling entrusted his affairs of the Richmond diocese to his vicar-general, and labored among the people simply as a missionary priest, never resuming charge of his see at Richmond. The simple chapel which he had first intended to build, through his enterprising efforts became a handsome brick and stone building of ornate gothic architecture, which later was his cathedral church. In 1848 a school was opened in the basement, and the same year Bishop Whelan introduced the visitation nuns into the diocese, who started three schools during the following year. In 1849 he preached at the ecclesiastical retreat for the clergy of the Cincinnati diocese, and the same year attended the 7th provincial council of Baltimore and recommended the division of the Richmond diocese into two sees. This was finally effected on June 23, 1850, and the see of Wheeling created out of the Richmond diocese, Bishop Whelan becoming its first bishop. The diocese then contained but two priests, two churches and one or two stations and few schools. At the time of his death there were forty-eight churches, over forty stations for religious service, twenty-nine priests, six academies for young ladies, four convents, one hospital, one orphan asylum and a college, and the Catholic population had been increased from an almost inappreciable number to 18,000. He attended all the councils of Baltimore (1840–74), and the Vatican council (1869–70). Notwithstanding his unceasing labors, the debt incurred by the building of his cathedral at Wheeling was an oppressive one and in order to raise funds to liquidate it Bishop Whelan went abroad in 1857, and made a tour of Europe soliciting money and other assistance. He opposed the definition of papal infallibility on the sole ground that its definition was at the time inopportune, but when the dogma was declared, promptly and unqualifiedly submitted to the decision. His biographer, Dr. Clarke, says of him: "Bishop Whelan was gentle and firm, the model of his clergy in labor and in virtues; as a citizen he took a deep interest in everything tending to improve his city, and he certainly evangelized the state of West Virginia and founded there a future flourishing church. He separated religious from civic duties and claimed independence for the church. When the military authorities of the Union noticed that no flag was hoisted on his cathedral, in common with other churches, when some Federal victory was celebrated, they notified Bishop Whelan to hoist one; he respectfully declined on the sole ground that no banner but God's could be raised on His temple; the authorities, conscious that he was legally right, and knowing his firmness, dropped the matter." Bishop Whelan's health began to fail early in 1874, and though every effort was made to restore it, he continued to decline and died at St. Agnes' hospital, Baltimore, July 7, 1874. His remains were taken to Wheeling and interred in the cathedral.

McGILL, John, third R. C. bishop of Richmond, Va., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4, 1809, son of James and Lavinia (Dougherty) McGill, who were natives of Ireland. His parents subsequently removed to Kentucky, where they located at Bardstown. John was placed at school in St. Joseph's College and was graduated at that institution in 1828. He subsequently studied law but afterwards deciding to devote himself to the priesthood entered St. Thomas' Seminary at Bardstown for his theological studies, completing them at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. Mr. McGill was ordained on June 13, 1835, by Bishop David, at Bardstown, Ky. He was first made assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church, Lexington, and was afterwards appointed assistant to the Rev. Martin J. Spalding at Louisville. In 1838 he was sent to Europe to escort Bishop Flaget home, returning in 1839. In addition to his duties as assistant to Dr. Spalding he was also given editorial charge of the "Catholic Advocate." It was through the columns of this paper that he became widely known as a dogmatic writer. He also delivered a series of dogmatic lectures, which subsequently became identified with the religious history of Louisville. During his residence there he published two religious works, "The True Church" and the "Life of Calvin." In 1830, when the see of Richmond was divided, Father McGill was appointed bishop of Richmond. He was consecrated at Bardstown on Nov. 10, 1830, by Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, archbishop of St. Louis, assisted by Bishops Spalding and Miles. Bishop McGill at once assumed charge of his diocese, which was not only poor in numbers but in resources of every kind and in a greatly embarrassed condition, which made the prospects of his episcopate both arduous and discouraging. He entered upon them with a zeal and energy that could not but forecast success. Bishop McGill at once set about improving the condition of his diocese and began building churches and schools, and offered inducements to religious communities to establish themselves in his see. He erected and dedicated churches at Richmond, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Fredericksburg, Fairfax Station and Warrentown. There were in his diocese 11,000 Roman Catholics; to this number he made large additions by converts who through his argumentative reasoning and eloquent sermons were brought into the

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church. Besides the convents and academies he established he started fourteen parochial schools. Bishop McGill's diocese suffered greatly during the civil war and his projects for its advancement were materially crippled. He was three times called to Rome by Pope Pius IX.: in 1854, on the occasion of the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception; in 1867, at the centenary of the martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul, and again on the assembly of the Vatican council. In 1866, in the council of the American bishops, he took a prominent part. In fact, Bishop McGill's commanding presence and intellect made him a conspicuous figure wherever he went. During the civil war he established a hospital at Richmond for the wounded soldiers and devoted himself to their care. Bishop McGill was pre-eminently charitable, and no applicant was ever turned away. Like many other gifted men he was simple in his character, tastes and habits. "He was a man of learning in theology, canon and civil law, the classics and English literature. His tall figure, serious aspect, modest demeanor, close logic and gesticulation added to the force of his sermons. He was not one whose services to religion were confined to his own diocese, or to any locality. He was called on to preach in various cities in America and Europe, and whether it was in Richmond, Charleston, Baltimore, Louisville, Paris or Rome, the impression he always made was profound and lasting." His health became impaired while attending the Vatican council and he subsequently lost the use of one of his eyes. His death, however, was caused by cancer of the stomach. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 14, 1872.

THOMSON, Samuel Harrison, clergyman and author, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., Aug. 26, 1813. He was graduated at Hanover College, Indiana, in 1837. For several years after his graduation he was engaged in teaching and in editorial work. In 1844 he was elected professor of mathematics in Hanover College, which position he filled until 1874, when failing health compelled him to lay aside the active duties of his professorship—though he remained in the college as emeritus professor. Several times during a vacancy in the presidency Dr. Thomson filled that office temporarily, and always with ability and success. He was ordained to the Gospel ministry in 1857, though, from his lifetime connection with the college, he never had a settled pastorate. Dr. Thomson was a man of broad and deep scholarship. As a teacher, he was clear and interesting, inspiring his pupils with confidence in him and with enthusiasm for their studies. His life was devoted to the college, and to him it owes much of its present state of efficiency and usefulness. Wherever his pupils are at work to-day in the world they carry with them much of the inspiring helpfulness which he brought them. In 1877 he removed to California for his health. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 2, 1882.

BAILEY, Jacob Whitman, educator, was born at Ward, now Auburn, Worcester co., Mass., April 29, 1811, son of Isaac and Jane (Whitman) Bailey, and descendant of John Bailey, who settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1635. His parents removed to Providence, his mother's birthplace, when he was a child. He early manifested a studious habit and a love of science. Up to the age of twelve he had a common school education; he then went into a book store and circulating library, but continued his studies, especially Latin. He was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, where he was graduated with high honor in 1832; on July 1 was made brevet second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. artillery and joined his company (during the nullification trouble in South Carolina) at Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor. In 1833 he was stationed at Bellona arsenal, near Richmond, Va., and served as commissary quartermaster, company and post commander. He was appointed assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at West Point March 18, 1834, and full professor July 8, 1838, remaining at the academy until his death. Faithful as he was to the duties of his special chair he was, over and above all, noted as a microscopist. His papers, very numerous and always embodying something new, and beautifully illustrated by himself, were mostly published in the "American Journal of Science" and the "Proceedings" of the Smithsonian Institution. He corresponded with most of the learned foreign microscopists and was a member of many societies. He was an original member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and on his death-bed was elected its president. He was a retiring and modest man; very genial when among his intimate friends; dearly loved by his pupils at West Point. He wrote readily and gracefully in prose and verse. "His most splendid monument," says Dr. A. A. Gould, "was his bequest of his library and collections to the 'Boston Society of Natural History.'" He also left valuable gifts to the Military Academy. He has been called "the father of microscopic research in America." He made many examinations of soundings obtained from great ocean depths by the U. S. government surveys, especially in reference to the Atlantic plateaus, in preparation for the cable. He was married at Afton, Va., July 23, 1835, to Maria, daughter of Samuel and Frances (Banks) Slaughter, of Culpeper Court House. With her only daughter she was lost in the burning of the Henry Clay, off Yonkers, N. Y., July 28, 1852. His youngest son, Whitman, escaped from the disaster as by a miracle. Prof. Bailey barely survived the shock of this disaster and died finally of consumption, Feb. 26, 1857. He left three children, of whom two, Loring W. and William Whitman, survive.

J. W. Bailey

BAILEY, William Whitman, educator and author, was born at West Point, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1843, son of Prof. Jacob W. Bailey, of the U. S. Military Academy, and his wife, Maria Slaughter. Among his paternal ancestors are Thomas Angell, one of the founders of Providence, R. I., and Peter Bulckley, a famous colonial divine. On July 28, 1852, he was almost miraculously rescued from the burning steamer Henry Clay on the Hudson, and at the same time his mother and sister were drowned, despite his father's efforts to save them. The nervous strain caused by the horror of this disaster influenced his whole future life. He received his early education at the garrison school for officers' children at West Point, and under the personal oversight of his father. After the death of the latter he went to Providence, R. I., and attended the University Grammar School of that city from 1857 until entering Brown University in 1860. He pursued a special chemical course at college. In 1862 he served as a private in the 10th regiment Rhode Island volunteers in the defence of Washington. He was graduated in 1864, served for a time as assistant in the chemical department at Brown, then (1866) found employment at the Manchester (N. H.) print works, and in 1867 under Profs. Storer and Eliot at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. In 1867 he was appointed botanist of the U. S. geological exploration of the fortieth parallel under Clarence

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King, and remained with the survey for nine months. At the end of that time his health failed, and returning to the East in 1868, for three years he acted as librarian of the Providence Athenæum. After teaching in private schools in Providence, five years, in 1877 he was appointed instructor in botany at Brown University, and in 1881 became full professor, the department having been created by himself. Prof. Bailey is the author not only of verse and of voluminous prose, both literary and scientific, published in periodicals, but has also written: "The Botanical Collector's Note-book" (1881); "Among Rhode Island Wild Flowers" (1895); "New England Wild Flowers" (1897); "Botanical Note-book" (1897), and "Botanizing" (1898). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Appalachian Mountain Club; the Torrey Botanical Club; the New England Botanical Club; the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, of which he is botanist; the New York chapter of the Sons of the Revolution; the Society of American Wars; the Grand Army of the Republic; the New York Microscopical Society, and other associations. In 1896 he was a member of the Board of Visitors of the West Point Military Academy and served as its secretary. He was married at Providence, in 1881, to Eliza Randall Simmons, and has two children.

KOLLOCK, Shepard, soldier, editor, judge, was born at Lewes, Sussex co., Del., in September, 1750, son of Shepard and Mary (Goddard) Kollock, and great-grandson of Jacob Kollock, born 1657, buried at Lewes, concerning whom nothing more is known. His father, a lawyer, gave him as good an education as the times afforded, and then sent him to Philadelphia to learn the printer's trade under his uncle, William Goddard, editor of the "Pennsylvania Chronicle." In 1770 his health failed and he removed to St. Christopher's, West Indies, where he carried on the printing business until 1777, when he returned home and entered the army, serving under Col. Neill, of the Continental artillery, as first lieutenant. At Trenton, Fort Lee, Short Hills and elsewhere, he displayed great courage. He served until the close of the campaign of 1779, when, under the advice of Gen. Knox, he resigned for the purpose of publishing a newspaper to encourage and animate the people in their contest for freedom. The "New Jersey Journal" as it was called, was first established at Chatham, N. J., and was of great service to the patriotic cause by its stirring editorials. Upon the evacuation of New York by the British, in 1783, Mr. Kollock removed his press to that city, and in December published the first number of the "New York Gazeteer and the Country Journal," a weekly, later a tri-weekly, and finally a semi-weekly. In August, 1786, he entered into partnership with George Carroll and John Patterson, and the newspaper was managed by them until Dec. 14th, when it was discontinued. In 1784 he established his printing house on the corner of Wall and Water streets, and there, in 1786, he issued the first "New York Directory," a diminutive volume, a fac-simile of which was published in 1889. He also had a book store on Hanover square. As early as July, 1784, a newspaper called the "New Jersey Journal and Political Intelligencer" was established at New Brunswick, N. J., conjointly with the "New York Gazeteer," and in 1787 the "New Jersey Journal" was resumed at Elizabethtown. Mr. Kollock sold out his interest, Sept. 1, 1818. In 1818–29 he was postmaster of Elizabethtown, and for thirty-five years he was judge of the court of common pleas for Essex county. His name appears on the list of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Kollock was married at Elizabethtown, N. J., June 5, 1779, to Susannah, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (White) Arnett, who bore him four sons and six daughters. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1839.

KOLLOCK, Mary, artist, was born at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 20, 1832, daughter of Rev. Shepard Kosciusko and Sarah (Harris) Kollock, the latter a descendant of John Alden, the pilgrim. The earliest ancestor in this country on her father's side of the family was Jacob Kollock, connected with the early history of Delaware. Shepard Kollock, her grandfather, was a lieutenant in the Continental army during the early years of the revolutionary struggle, and having a great admiration for the Polish hero, Kosciusko, bestowed the latter's name upon his youngest son. Rev. Shepard K. Kollock, a man of more than usual culture, was a preacher of the Gospel for forty-six years, pastor of Presbyterian churches in the South and North, and for several years professor of rhetoric and logic in the University of North Carolina. Miss Kollock studied under Robert Wylie at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, in 1860–65, and then removed to New York city, where she opened a studio, and also continued her studies at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students' League. In 1875 she went to France, where she remained for several years, studying at the Julien school in Paris, and making sketching tours to various parts of the country. Returning to Paris in 1890 she took a studio, and also studied with Delance, Callot, Deschamps and others. She remained there until 1894, when she returned to the United States, and in 1897 to New York city. Her works have been shown in all the principal cities of the United States and at the Paris Salon. Among them are: "Midsummer in the Mountains" (1876), shown at the Centennial exhibition; "Morning in the Mountains," and the "Road to Mt. Marcy" (1877); "A November Day" (1878); "A Gleam of Sunshine" (1882); "On Rondout Creek" and "The Old Fiddler" (1883); "Under the Beeches" (1888); "Glimpse of the Catskills" (1886); "Early Morning in the Mountains" (1888); "Portrait of Miss W." (1890, in Paris); "Brittany Woman Spinning" (1890); "Devotion" (1897).

HARNEY, John Milton, poet, was born in Sussex county, Del., March 9, 1789, second son of Thomas Harney, an officer in the revolutionary war, and a brother of Gen. William S. Harney, who served in the Black Hawk war and the Mexican war. In 1791 the family removed to Tennessee, and a few years after to Louisiana. The son studied medicine, and settled at Bardstown, Ky., where he practiced his profession. In 1816 he visited the eastern states, and soon after, his wife dying, he returned to Tennessee. He traveled in Great Britain, Ireland, France and Spain, and spent several years in the naval service of Buenos Ayres. On returning to the United States he resided in Savannah, Ga., where he conducted a political newspaper. He was married, in 1814, to a daughter of Judge John Rowan. He wrote "Crystalina: A Fairy Tale," in six cantos; but it was not

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published until 1816. Although a work of considerable merit, he was so wounded by some unfavorable criticism that he suppressed nearly all the copies. Two works were published posthumously: "The Fever Dream," written at Savannah after he had been a sufferer from the disease he described, and "Echo and the Lover." He died at Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 15, 1825.

THORNTON, John Wingate, historian, was born at Saco, York co., Me., Aug. 12, 1818, son of James B. and Eliza B. Thornton, and a direct descendant of Gen. Daniel Gookin. His mother was for many years a contributor of poetry to the "Southern Literary Messenger," the "Christian Mirror," and other periodicals. Her best known poem is "The Mayflower." He studied law at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1840, and practiced in Boston; but gave much of his time to historical and genealogical research and to societies which have similar ends in view. He was the founder of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and was vice-president of the American Statistical Association. He published: "The Landing at Cape Ann" (1854); "The Pulpit of the American Revolution" (1860); a review of Oliver's "Puritan Commonwealth" (1857), and an oration at the Popham celebration in 1862. Most of his books were privately printed; these include: Lives of Heath, Bowles and Eliot (1850); memoirs of the Gilbert and Swett families (1850–51); "Ancient Pemaquid" (1857); "First Records of Anglo-American Colonization" (1859), and "Historical Relation of New England to the English Commonwealth" (1874). Mr. Thornton contributed to the "Historical Magazine" and other periodicals. He died at Saco, Me., June 6, 1878.

WALMSLEY, Robert Miller, banker, was born in Cecil county, Md., March 5, 1833, son of Robert Miller and Margaret (Beard) Walmsley. He comes of English and Welsh ancestry. His maternal grandmother was Mary Hughes Carroll, a relative of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who traced his ancestry back to Roderick the Great, King of Wales, A.D. 832, and Mary Hughes, a niece of Sir Thomas Hughes, who received from George III. a grant of 5,000 acres of land in Maryland, near what is now known as Havre de Grace. Robert M. Walmsley received his education in private schools, and in the academy of his native place. He entered a mercantile house in Elkton, Md., but after three years procured a position in the largest wholesale establishment of that time in the city of Philadelphia. He afterwards moved to Dubuque, Ia., where, at about twenty-one years of age, he took a prominent place among the influential men of that city. A branch of his family having for some time been resident in Louisiana, he removed in 1860 to Natchitoches, where he was connected with the firm of C. L. Walmsley of long standing. In July, 1865, he opened an office in New Orleans, his firm having entered the cotton commission business. Mr. Walmsley became a member of the cotton exchange when it was organized, and was its president for three successive terms. He is also a member of the board of liquidation of the city debt, and has been its president since 1888. He was chairman of the city advisory committee that formulated the New Orleans drainage system now being constructed, and afterwards was elected president of the commission to carry it into effect. Since the organization of Tulane University he has been one of its board of administrators, and has ever been active in its interest.

RANDOLPH, George Wythe, soldier, was born at Monticello, Albemarle co., Va., March 10, 1818, son of Thomas M. and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph. His father was governor of Virginia; his mother was a daughter of Pres. Jefferson. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1831, but afterwards studied at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Charlottesville and at Richmond. During the excitement over John Brown's raid he raised and took command of an artillery company, which passed into the Confederate service and was engaged at Big Bethel. For gallantry in that action he was made a brigadier-general. Before this he was one of the Virginia commissioners sent to confer with Pres. Lincoln as to the prospects of a peaceable solution of the pending difficulties. He was secretary of war for the Confederate States from March to November, 1862, and in 1863 became their agent in France. He died at Edge Hill, Albemarle co., April 4, 1867.

TYLER, Robert, lawyer and author, was born in New Kent county, Va., Sept. 9, 1818, eldest son of Pres. John Tyler and Letitia Christian, his first wife. In October, 1833, he entered William and Mary College and in 1836–37 was graduated in the law department. He took up his residence at Bristol, Pa., and met with success at the bar. During his father's administration he acted as signer of patents, and for a short while as private secretary. He was at this time elected president of the Irish Repeal Association. He was also the author of several poems as a young man, "Ahasuerus" (1842) and "Death; or, Medora's Dream" (1843), which owing to the political excitement of the times were as extravagantly praised by some as they were inconsiderately abused by others. After the expiration of his father's administration he resided in Philadelphia and exerted an important influence in politics. He contributed greatly to the nominations of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, and received the tender of important missions from both. In 1847 he was solicitor of the sheriff of Philadelphia, and shortly after became prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, which he held until the war in 1861. In 1858 he was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic party of the state of Pennsylvania; and in 1854 he introduced and passed through a state convention in Pennsylvania the first resolution ever passed by any state in favor of the construction of the Pacific railroad, and wrote a largely circulated pamphlet in favor of this enterprise. Owing to his well-known Southern sentiments he was driven from Pennsylvania in 1861, and became register of the treasury of the Southern Confederacy, holding that position through the war. Afterward he established himself in Montgomery, Ala., and was editor of the "Mail and Advertiser." For some time he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee. In 1839 he was married to Priscilla, daughter of the tragedian, Thomas A. Cooper. In the opinion of Mr. Buchanan, Robert Tyler was a man of "commanding talents and excellent heart." He was an impassioned and eloquent speaker, and won the respect of all by his high and delicate sense of personal and official honor. He died in Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8, 1877.

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BLAND, Richard Parks, congressman, was born near Hartford, Ohio co., Ky., Aug. 19, 1835, son of Stouten E. and Margaret (Nall) Bland. The family originated in Virginia with Theodoric Bland, an Englishman, who, in 1654, settled at Westover, on the James. He was one of the king's council, and, according to Bishop Meade, was second to none in the colony for fortune and understanding. Another Theodoric Bland, the noted revolutionary soldier, belonged to the same branch of the family. Left an orphan in his boyhood, Richard paid his way through school by working during the summer months, his weekly wages never exceeding $2. At the age of eighteen he entered Griffin Academy at Hartford, and spent a year taking a teacher's course, after which he taught, himself, meanwhile continuing his academic studies. In the spring of 1855 he emigrated to Missouri; spent a few months as teacher of a school in Wayne county, and then removed to California. There he engaged in mining until the fall of 1859, when he became a resident of Virginia City, Utah Territory, now in the state of Nevada. His time was given to mining and to the practice of law, and he also served as treasurer of Carson county from 1860 until Oct. 31, 1864, when Nevada became a state. In 1865 he returned to Missouri, and, associated with his brother, C. C. Bland, practiced law at Rolla until August, 1869, when he settled at Lebanon. Mr. Bland continued the practice of his profession until 1872, and then was elected to congress by the Democrats of the 5th district. He was defeated in 1894 by Dr. Joel D. Hubbard; but was re-elected as a silver Democrat in 1896 from the 8th district, defeating a Republican and a Populist candidate, and remained in congress until his death. During his first congressional term the bill demonetizing silver ("the crime of 1873," as he subsequently termed it) was passed; also the "inflation bill," increasing the paper currency of the country. Mr. Bland spoke in favor of the latter measure and in denunciation of the national bank system, and was active in opposition to the "force bill," which was introduced during the session of this congress. In 1875 he was made chairman of the committee on mines and mining, which reported a bill for the remonetization, or free coinage, of silver. This passed the house by a two-thirds vote; but failed in the senate. During this same congress (the 44th) a silver commission, of which Mr. Bland was a member, was authorized, and an elaborate report was made to the 45th congress. At its next session the house passed, by more than a two-thirds vote and under a suspension of the rules, a bill introduced by Mr. Bland providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The senate, in what became known as the Allison amendment, struck out the free-coinage features, and provided for the purchase of not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion every month, and not more than $4,000,000 worth, to be coined into standard silver dollars as fast as purchased. The Bland-Allison bill was vetoed by Pres. Hayes; but both houses passed it over the veto by a two-thirds vote, Feb. 28, 1878, and it became a law. By 1890, when this act was repealed by the passage of the Sherman bill, $380,000,000 worth of silver dollars had been coined under its operation. On Nov. 1, 1893, the "Sherman law," requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government, was repealed, and Mr. Bland at once took steps to meet it with a free coinage bill; but finally succeeded only in securing the passage by the house, in February, 1894, of a bill authorizing the coinage of the seigniorage, a majority of Republicans and a minority of Democrats opposing. The senate converted this into a free coinage bill, and passed it by a small majority; but Pres. Cleveland vetoed the bill, and the house was unable to pass it over his veto. For many years Mr. Bland was chairman of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures. In 1896 he was indorsed by the state of Missouri as a candidate for the presidency on the Democratic ticket, and received 290 votes in the Chicago convention. He took an active part in the campaign of that year, making several speeches in different states in Bryan's behalf. He was married at Rolla, Mo., Dec. 17, 1873, to Virginia Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. E. Y. Mitchell, who bore him four sons and five daughters. Three of the latter are not living. Mr. Bland died at his home, near Lebanon, Mo., June 15, 1899. He was buried with Masonic honors.

SMITH, Ashbel, diplomat, was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 13, 1805. His early education was acquired in Hartford, and he was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1824. He was graduated in the medical department in 1828, having also studied law at the same time. His medical studies were continued in Paris, and he then removed to North Carolina, where he practiced until 1836. The following year he went to Texas, and was appointed surgeon-general of the army of the new republic. He was joint commissioner in making the first treaty with the Comanches, in 1837. He was a personal friend of both Prests. Samuel Houston and Anson Jones, and during their administrations Dr. Smith was the Texan minister to the United States, Great Britain, France and Spain. He was recalled in 1844 and became secretary of state under Pres. Jones, remaining in that position until the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. In the Mexican war he served under Gen. Taylor, and in the early part of the civil war he raised the 2d Texas volunteers for the Confederate service, commanding that regiment in several campaigns east of the Missouri river. In the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded. He was several times elected a member of the state legislature. He was instrumental in the establishment of the State University and was president of its board of regents. Dr. Smith retired to a plantation on Galveston bay in 1865, and devoted himself to literature. His publications include: "Account of Yellow Fever in Galveston in 1839" (1840); "Account of the Geography of Texas" (1851), and "Permanent Identity of the Human Race" (1860). He was a commissioner from Texas to the Paris exposition in 1878. He died, unmarried, in Harris county, Tex., Jan. 21, 1886.

CROMPTON, William, inventor, was born at Preston, Lancashire, England, Sept. 10, 1806, son of Thomas and Mary (Dawson) Crompton. He worked at hand-loom cotton weaving, and at an early age learned the machinist trade. In the early thirties he became superintendent of a cotton mill in Ramsbottom, near Berry, and made many experiments on cotton looms. He came to this country in 1836, settled at Taunton, Mass., and entered the service of Messrs. Crocker & Richmond. At this period the harness of all power looms was operated by cams, consequently the changes of the weaves were very limited, and goods for which an intricate pattern was required were, as formerly, woven by a hand-loom. While in the employ of Crocker & Richmond Mr. Crompton invented a loom to weave a certain pattern of goods which the looms in their mill could not produce, and for which he received a patent on Nov. 23, 1837. A feature of this invention was that, instead of allowing one part of the warp to remain stationary, it was de-

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pressed while the other part was lifted, thus securing more room for the passage of the shuttle; the chief feature, however, was the novel harness-pattern chain, whereby it was possible to weave a greater variety of patterns than before. This was the first power-loom invented in which the figure of the pattern desired to be woven could be made up in a small chain, which, when placed upon the loom, would control suitable mechanism to move the harness and weave the proper figure. In other words, this was the first power-loom with a head motion of any kind whatsoever, as on all previous power-looms the harnesses had been controlled either by cams or by a Jacquard, thus making this one of the most important inventions in weaving machinery. In 1838 Mr. Crompton went to England and procured a patent for it in that country, returning to the United States in 1839, and in the following year adapted his loom to the weaving of fancy woolens. In 1840 the Middlesex mills, of Lowell, Mass., received a sample of cassimere from Paris, and desired to reproduce it, but their looms were without sufficient harness capacity to weave it, and Mr. Crompton was called in consultation. He speedily adapted his loom to the work, and there, for the first time in the history of the world, a power-loom wove a piece of fancy cassimere, and at the present time all fancy power-looms, excepting Jacquard looms, have their harnesses controlled by the principle of the chain which he invented. In 1849 he retired from business, and his son, George, receiving an extension of his father's patent, commenced the manufacture of the looms for himself. Mr. Crompton was married to Sarah, daughter of George and Katherine (Buckley) Law, on Easter, 1828, and had eight children. William Crompton died at Windsor, Conn., May 1, 1891.

CROMPTON, George, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Bolton, Lancashire, England, March 23, 1829, son of William Crompton, the inventor. He was educated in the common schools of Taunton and the academy in Millbury. In 1849 he obtained, by a personal visit to Washington (though only twenty years of age), an extension of his father's patent; then formed a partnership with Merrill E. Furbush, and in 1851 they began the manufacture of looms in Worcester, Mass. In 1854 their mills were burned, and they then moved to the present location of the Crompton department of the Crompton & Knowles loom works. From 1851 to 1857 Furbush & Crompton made narrow looms. In the latter year George Crompton brought out a fast-operating, broad fancy loom, with improvements in box motion. Broad looms up to that period operated about forty-five picks per minute. This new (1857) broad loom, with twenty-four harnesses and three boxes at each end, reached the speed of eighty-five picks per minute, thus almost doubling the productive capacity of the loom. This was a great stride, and nothing since has equaled it. In 1859 the partnership was dissolved by mutual agreement, Mr. Crompton taking the New England states and New York, while the remainder of the country was apportioned to Mr. Furbush. Mr. Crompton immediately enlarged his works. The civil war began, causing a great demand for goods, which he was enabled to meet on account of his improved facilities. Like all inventors he was forced to enter into many lawsuits in order to protect himself against the infringement of his inventions. In 1862–63 some of the ideas of the Greenhalge looms were adapted to the Crompton loom, and the loom thus improved and patented was exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1867 and attracted the earnest attention of the continental manufacturers. It was awarded a silver medal, the only recognition given to any loom for weaving woolen, notwithstanding seven different looms were in competition from England, Belgium, Saxony, France and Prussia. The Cromptom looms were improved from time to time, many patents being taken out both in the United States and in foreign countries. They were exhibited at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, and awarded medals. Mr. Crompton was pre-eminently an inventor, taking out during his active life over 100 patents, nearly all of which were improvements in weaving machinery. Outside of his own business he was president of the Crompton Carpet Co., which failed in 1878 with an indebtedness exceeding $137,000, which he personally paid. He was also a director in the Worcester National Bank, the Worcester Gas Light Co., and the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Co., of Hartford. Mr. Crompton was an alderman in 1863 and 1864, a member of the common council in 1860 and 1861, and in 1871 was the Republican candidate for mayor of Worcester, but was defeated. He was chairman of the committee which erected the soldiers' monument at Worcester. He was married, Jan. 9, 1853, to Mary Christina, daughter of Charles Pratt, of Hartford, Conn. They had nine children. Mr. Crompton died Dec. 29, 1886.

GREGG, Maxcy, soldier, was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1814, son of James and Cornelia (Maxcy) Gregg. His father (1787–1852), was a graduate of the University of South Carolina, where he subsequently taught. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1813, and became a prominent attorney of Columbia. In 1830 he was elected to the state senate, and became colonel of the 23d militia regiment. His son, Maxcy, was also educated at the College of South Carolina, where he was graduated in 1836. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was appointed major of the 12th infantry March 24, 1847, and was sent to Mexico; but arrived there too late to share in any of the important battles of the war. He was a delegate from Richland district to the state convention of South Carolina of 1852; was a member also of the state convention of 1860–61, which, on Dec. 20, 1860, passed the ordinance of secession, and was a member of the special committee that framed the ordinance. He was appointed colonel of a regiment, and was stationed on Morris island during the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, April 12th and 13th. He left Charleston on April 22d for Virginia, and his was the first volunteer regiment to enter that state. Previous to the battle of Manassas Gregg's regiment was stationed at Centreville and near Fairfax Court House, and in the affair at Vienna Station he commanded the Confederate infantry. His regiment was also engaged in the battle of Manassas, forming a part of Bonham's brigade. In August his regiment was reorganized, and four months later Col. Gregg was made a brigadier-general, and sent to South Carolina to take charge of the regiments there that had been assigned to his brigade. He soon returned to Virginia, and his brigade, consisting of Gregg's 1st, the 12th, 13th and 14th South Carolina regiments and Orr's 1st regiment of South Carolina Rifles, was assigned to A. P. Hill's light division, Jackson's corps. The brigade was present at Seven Pines, but was not engaged; was engaged at Me-

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chanicsville, Cold harbor, Frazer's farm, Malvern hill, Cedar mountain, Warrenton springs and second Manassas, where Gen. Gregg immortalized himself and his brigade by what some considered the bravest stands recorded in modern history. From early morning until late in the afternoon of Aug. 29, 1862, his brigade withstood six determined assaults of the Federal forces, who sought to overwhelm Jackson's corps before Longstreet could arrive and take his position. Gen. Hill sent a messenger to ask Gen. Gregg if he could hold his position. "Tell Gen. Hill that my ammunition is exhausted, but that I will hold my position with the bayonet." Then taking his position before his troops, he marched up and down exclaiming: "let us die here! let us die here." At this juncture the brigades of Pender and Fields of their division appeared on their right and left, and saved the day. The brigade was again engaged at Ox hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, where Gen. Gregg was slightly wounded; Shepardstown, Snicker's gap, and Fredericksburg, where he was mortally wounded. He died the next day, Dec. 13, 1862.

WHEELER, Schuyler Skaats, electrical engineer and manufacturer, was born in New York, May 17, 1860, son of James Edwin and Annie Wood (Skaats) Wheeler. His father, a lawyer in New York city, was the son of Aaron Reed Wheeler, of Waterloo, N. Y., a prominent land owner in that section, who came originally from Blackstone village, near Worcester, Mass., and was the son of Caleb and Rachel Wheeler, of Maine. Through his mother, the daughter of David Schuyler Skaats, for many years the president of the First National Bank of Waterloo, N. Y., he is descended, in the eighth generation, from Dominie Gideon Skaats, who settled at Albany, N. Y., prior to 1650. Mr. Wheeler was educated at Friends' Seminary, Keble Hall, Columbia Grammar School and Columbia College. Leaving college in 1882, upon the death of his father, he became assistant electrician of the Jablochkoff Electric Light Co. When that company was dissolved, in 1883, he joined the United States Electric Lighting Co., and subsequently became a member of Thomas Edison's staff. He was appointed electrician in charge of the original Edison station, in Pearl street, N. Y., and afterwards was detailed to lay the Edison underground systems in other cities. Later he acted as superintendent of the Newburg (N. Y.) Edison Co., and then as electrician of the Herzog Telescme Co. When the C and C Electric Motor Co. was organized, in 1886, he became its electrician and manager of its factory, which he established and organized. In 1888 he organized the firm of Crocker & Wheeler, electrical engineers, which was shortly afterwards incorporated as the Crocker-Wheeler Motor Co. of New York state, and eventually as the Crocker-Wheeler Co. of New Jersey, of which two firms he has been president since 1889. This company, which employs 500 men at its factory at Ampere, N. J., has furnished, among other electrical plants, the entire equipments for the government printing office at Washington, D. C.; for the Pencoyd Iron Works, the largest bridge-building factory in the country; for the Grand Central station in New York city; for Columbia University, and a large number of other electrical power plants in this country and in England. Mr. Wheeler has invented numerous electrical devices, of which many are patented. Among the most important industries developed by him is the direct application of electricity to driving tools, which saves a great amount of power. The use of the electric motor in connection with the Gatling gun, which reduces the work of the operator when firing to simply pressing a button, is one of the earliest applications of electricity to ordnance, and is one of the combinations he introduced. He is also widely known as one of the pioneers in the development of the electric motor and its application to driving machinery, having devised many forms of apparatus that are the standard to-day, and he was the first to introduce the portable electric fan. He was appointed as expert of the board of electrical control of New York, a position he held during the seven years of its existence. He has been a prolific writer on electrical matters, and is the joint author with Prof. Francis B. Crocker of "The Practical Management of Dynamos and Motors" (1894). Mr. Wheeler is perhaps most widely known for his advocacy of a better class of workmanship in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, and his writings upon this subject commenced in the early days of electric lighting, his first article appearing under the title of "The Cheap John in Electrical Engineering." This was followed by two illustrated full supplements for "Harper's Weekly," which reached a very wide circulation, being reprinted in the "Illustrated London News," with all the plates, and reprinted again in America. In 1889 he received the degree of D.Sc. from Hobart College. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the University Club; the Lotus Club; the chamber of commerce; the Lawyers' Club; the Automobile Club, etc. He was married, in 1890, to Ella Adams, daughter of Richard N. Peterson, of New York city. She died in 1895, and he was again married, in 1898, to Amy, daughter of John Joseph Sutton, of Rye, N. Y.

KEDZIE, Robert Clark, chemist, was born at Delhi, Delaware co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1823. With little early training in the public schools, he entered Oberlin College, teaching a district school for three months, in order to support himself during his stay at that institution, and was graduated in 1847 with the degree of A.B. In 1851 he was graduated with high honors at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and settled first in Kalamazoo, but in 1852 removed to Vermontville. He was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1861, when he entered the army as surgeon of the 12th Michigan infantry, and on his return from the war settled at Lansing. In 1863 he was elected professor of chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural College and still occupies the chair; in 1864, was president of the State Medical Society; in 1867, a member of the Michigan legislature, and in 1876 chairman of the section on state medicine and public hygiene of the American Medical Association. In 1877 he became president of the state board of health, of which he was a member for many years, and did valuable work on the committee appointed to investigate poisons, explosives, chemicals, accidents, and special sources of danger; inventing an oil tester, which exposed the dangerous character of illuminating oils for sale throughout the state, and arousing the opposition of dishonest manufacturers. He also gave special attention to the analysis of arsenical wall-papers. His labors for the advancement of agricultural chemistry, however, placed him preeminently as the friend of the farmer, and he is widely known as the founder of the present system of farmers' institutes, resolutions submitted by him to the faculty of the Michigan Agricultural College, and by that body to the state board of agriculture, having led to their establishment. By his efforts

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agents for fertilizers were required to take out a license and affix a label to every package having a chemical analysis of the contents printed thereon, and he also proposed a plan by which farmers were enabled to put up their own lightning rods. In 1877, in support of the farmers against the State Millers' Association, he demonstrated that Clawson wheat is the best suited to the soil and climate of Michigan. He is a writer on various subjects of public interest, and among his best known articles are: "Water Supply of Michigan"; "Poisons in Agriculture"; "Influence of the Destruction of Forests on Climate"; "Climatology of Central Michigan"; "Experiments on the Conduction of Electricity of High Tension with Reference to Protection from Lightning"; "Healthy Homes for Farmers," and the "Magnetic Wells of Michigan," exposing the popular fallacy of their curative influence being connected with their magnetic properties. He received the degree of A.M. from Oberlin in 1864; of Sc.D. from Michigan Agricultural College in 1897, and of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1900. In 1850 he was married to Harriet E. Fairchild.

FRENCH, Alice ("Octave Thanet"), author, was born at Andover, Mass., March 19, 1850, daughter of George Henry and Frances (Morton) French. Her earliest American ancestor, William French, was one of the original proprietors and first captain of the town of Billerica, and a member of the provincial legislature. Her mother is a daughter of Gov. Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts; through whom Miss French is descended from the Winslows, Bournes, Lathrops, Mayhews, Tillinghasts, Carvers, Allertons, Carys, Hodges, as well as by direct line from George Morton, the pilgrim. Her father removed to the West before the civil war, and for a number of years was a manufacturer of agricultural implements. She was educated at the Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass. During a trip to England, soon after leaving school, she became interested in English social history of the time of Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and this interest she never lost. She was a diligent student of English literature, and she also became interested in German philosophy, and had what she called "a perilous smattering" of Hegel and Schopenhauer. Her story, "Schopenhauer on Lake Pepin," is the only record of her impressions. As a manufacturer's daughter and the confidant of her brothers, she became more and more interested in industrial questions. Probably no living story-writer knows so much at first hand of the working man and his employer as she. She is said to believe in coöperation rather than in trades unions as the final solution of the labor problem, but considers organization of working men necessary as preliminary to coöperation. Miss French is president of the Iowa Society of Colonial Dames, and belongs to several woman's clubs. Among her works (the most popular of which have been translated into French, German, Italian and Russian), are: "Otto, the Knight"; "Stories of a Western Town"; "Heart of Toil"; "Adventure in Photography"; "Expiation," a novelette; "The Missionary Sheriff," and "We All," a child's story. The characteristics of her stories have been an intimate knowledge of life and the human heart, a sane yet sympathetic view of life, and an optimism that is rather because of her clear vision than in spite of it. Her style is modeled on the French story tellers, of whom she is an industrious and delighted reader, and is studiously simple and direct, but varies with the subject. Her summers are spent at Davenport, Ia., her winters on a plantation in Arkansas.

CLIFFTON, William, poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1772, son of a wealthy member of the Society of Friends. His health was delicate, and he had a tendency to consumption, on account of which he became interested in literary pursuits, in music and painting and in such field sports as could be indulged in without injury to his health. When Jay's treaty brought out much unworthy opposition to the government, Cliffton exercised his pen in support of the administration in satires in the newspapers, in prose and verse. The longest of these productions was entitled "The Group." In the same fashion "A Rhapsody on the Times" and an unfinished poem, called "The Chimeriad," are mentioned in "The Anthologist." Cliffton was a member of an association called the Anchor Club, which is described in the preface to his poems as combining social purposes with the object of "producing a disposition in the public mind towards war with France." One of his best papers, read at this club, was a pretended French manuscript, in prose and verse, describing the descent of Talleyrand into hell. The poetry of Cliffton has more energy of thought and diction and is generally more correct and harmonious than any which had been previously written in this country. His poems were collected and published in one volume, in 1800, with an introductory notice of his life, character and writings. Cliffton died in December, 1799.

GREEN, Joseph Foster, naval officer, was born in Maine, Nov. 24, 1811. He entered the navy as midshipman Nov. 1, 1827, and until 1830 was attached to the Vandalia, of the Brazilian squadron. In 1833 he studied at the naval school in Norfolk, and on June 10th of that year was promoted to be passed-midshipman. From 1836 until 1837 he cruised in the Mediterranean on the ship Potomac. He was commissioned as lieutenant Feb. 28, 1838, and during the following eight years was stationed in West Indian and Brazilian waters. During the Mexican war he was an officer of the ship-of-the-line Ohio, and took part in all of the important naval operations on the Pacific coast. He was promoted to be commander Sept. 14, 1855, and from 1850 until 1858 was stationed at the Boston navy yard and at the Naval Academy. When the civil war opened he was on ordnance duty. He was commissioned as captain July 16, 1862, and until 1864 commanded the steam sloop Canandaigua, of the south Atlantic squadron, taking part in the bombardment of Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. From 1866 until 1868 he was again on ordnance duty at the Boston navy yard. He was promoted to be commodore July 24, 1867, and rear-admiral in November, 1870. He performed special service in 1869, and in 1870 was assigned to the command of the south Atlantic squadron. On Nov. 25, 1872, he was placed on the retired list. He died in Brookline, Mass., Dec. 9, 1897.

TENNEY, John Searle, jurist and legislator, was born at Rowley, Essex co., Mass., Jan. 21, 1793, son of Enoch and Jane (Searle) Tenney. He pursued his studies at the celebrated Dummer Academy, at Byfield, Mass., and, entering Bowdoin College, was graduated with high honor in 1816. For nine months after this he was principal of the academy at Warren, Me., and then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Bond at Hallowell. After his admission to the bar he established himself at Norridgewock, the shire town of the county of Somerset, where he achieved a high reputation and practiced successfully for twenty-one years. In 1841 he was appointed justice of the supreme court as successor to Judge Nicholas Emery. For fourteen

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years, as he was reappointed for a second term, he faithfully and ably discharged the duties of associate justice. In 1855 Judge Tenney was elevated to the chief-justiceship as successor to the learned Ether Shepley. After serving his constitutional term of seven years, he closed his judicial career and retired to private life. In 1850 he was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence at Bowdoin College, which position he held for fifteen years. The same year he received from that institution the degree of LL.D. In 1838 he represented Norridgewock in the legislature and in 1864 filled the position of senator. He was a man of sterling, unflinching integrity and high sense of honor. In all his duties he manifested the most conscientious carefulness, accurate thought and painstaking labor. He was married, February, 1831, to Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Dennis, of Ipswich, Mass. They had two children. Judge Tenney died in August, 1869.

ANDERSON, John, publisher, was born at Voss, Norway, March 22, 1836, son of Andrew and Laura (Sampson) Anderson, who came to America in 1845, and soon after settled in Chicago. By the death of his father, in 1849, he was obliged to support his mother and infant sister. He became responsible for the money still due on the home purchased by his father, and rented part of the house in order to add to his income. After selling apples and newspapers for a time he learned to set type, and also attended the Kinzie School for one year, the only school he ever attended regularly. In his work as compositor in newspaper offices he developed talent for setting advertisements, and being put in charge of that department held a profitable position for a number of years. From the very beginning of his career he carefully saved his earnings, and speculated in real estate with such success as to be the owner of seven lots and two houses by the time he established himself in business in 1866. He then launched out as a newspaper publisher, and in response to an appeal from a number of Norwegians established "Skandinaven," now the leading Norwegian newspaper in Chicago. This paper was started as a weekly, later became a tri-weekly, and at the time of the great fire of 1871 had already progressed towards a high degree of public appreciation. In this fire Mr. Anderson lost everything, but with characteristic courage he borrowed sufficient money to begin again, and having purchased about $500 worth of type, reissued his newspaper. At the present time its circulation extends to all parts of the country; its daily, weekly and Sunday editions being more widely read than any other Norwegian paper in this country. In national politics it has always been strongly Republican, but in local issues has displayed the greatest independence. Its greatest popularity was due to Mr. Anderson's wise course in taking middle ground in the dissensions among the various Lutheran synods of the United States, by which considerable bitterness was excited. His policy was to publish the news from all synods impartially. This quality has not only been instrumental in building up his paper, but has done effectual work in terminating the ill-feeling between the various branches of his church in America. In the large building erected by him in 1883 he conducts an extensive job and book printing establishment and a bindery, these departments doing work to the value of $500,000 a year. Mr. Anderson has always been active in politics as a Republican. He is a member of the Old Time Printers' Society of Chicago, and was its president for three terms; a member of the Norwegian Old Settlers' Society, and its president for two terms, and was for five successive terms treasurer of the Chicago Typographical Union. He has been twice married: first, on Sept. 22, 1859, to Maria Christine, daughter of William and Christine (Johnson) Frank, of Racine, Wis.; second, in 1875, to Julia, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Nordhem) Sampson, of Decorah, Ia.

John Anderson

PATTON, William, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1798, son of Col. Robert and Cornelia (Bridges) Patton, who was a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, also tracing back her ancestry to the noble families of Chandos, Culpepper and Fairfax. The first American ancestor was Robert Patton (1755–1814), of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to America in 1762; served as an officer, under Washington and Lafayette, in the war of the revolution, and at its close was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, which position he held nearly twenty years. So intense was his hatred of slavery, that he declined the offer of Pres. Madison to make him postmaster-general, being unwilling to live in a slave-holding community. William Patton was graduated at Middlebury College in 1813; studied theology at Princeton, N. J., for about two years, and was then licensed to preach by the Addison Congregational Association of Vermont. Removing to New York city in 1820, he began work as an evangelist, hiring a school-house above Canal street; and in March, 1820, preached first to a congregation of seven. He was ordained June 7, 1820, and organized a congregation of four members in 1821. A church building, erected in 1822, by his endeavors, on Broome street, near Broadway, was opened for worship; here he was installed as pastor, and officiated twelve years. In 1834–37 he was secretary of the Presbyterian coordinate branch of the American Educational Society. He was prominent in the foundation of the Union Theological Seminary, and also of the University of the City of New York, in which his brother, Robert, was professor of Greek. In 1837 he became pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, where he labored zealously ten years; and, after a brief pastorate over the Hammond Street Congregational Church, he retired from active service, to devote himself to literary work and supplying pulpits, principally in Hartford and New Haven, Conn., where he removed in 1862. On taking his last charge, he resigned his position on the board of directors of the Theological Seminary, having passed from the Presbyterian to the Congregational denomination. In a letter to Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham, England, March 23, 1843, he proposed the founding of a World's Evangelical Alliance, and in August, 1846, attended the convention that organized the alliance. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Home Missionary Society for forty years (1830–70), became a vice-president of that society and of the American Missionary Association, and was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Dr. Patton was also a zealous worker in the cause of temperance reform, and an earnest opponent of slavery. In 1833 he edited "The Cottage Bible," revising an English commentary, and published it in two royal octavo volumes, of which 170,000 copies were sold in this country. In connection with Thomas Hastings, Mus. Doc., he published "The Christian Psalmist" (1836), which had a wide circulation. Among other works were: "The Laws of Fermentation and the Wines of the Ancients" (1871); "Jesus of Nazareth" (1878); "The Judgment of Jerusalem Predicted in Scriptures, Fulfilled in History" (1879); "Bible Principles

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and Bible Characters" (1879). Dr. Patton was thrice married; first, in 1819, to Mary, daughter of Zachariah and Mary (Fisk) Weston, of Lincoln, Mass. They had five sons and five daughters, but five died in infancy. He was married, second, to Mrs. Mary Bird, of Philadelphia; third, to Mrs. Emily T. Hayes, of New Haven, Conn. He died at his home in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 9, 1879.

PATTON, William Weston, clergyman and educator, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1821, son of William Patton, D.D., and Mary Weston Patton. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1839, and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1842; and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in Phillips Church, South Boston, in 1843, remaining there three years; he was also pastor of the Fourth Church of Hartford, Conn., 1846–57; and of the First Church of Chicago, 1857–67. Dr. Patton was editor of the Chicago "Advance," 1867–72, and was the western secretary of the American Missionary Association, 1873–74, of which he was the founder. He lectured at the Chicago and Oberlin Theological seminaries, 1874–77, when he became president of Howard University, for the education of colored students, at Washington, D. C., and served until his death. He was highly esteemed, and was the recipient of many honors. In 1862 he received the degree of D.D. from the Indiana Asbury University, and in 1882 that of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1869; vice-president of the Sanitary Commission of the Northwest; was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; and a member of the Society of Science, Literature and Art, London, England. Dr. Patton published, besides a vast number of short sermons: "Duty of Christians to Suppress Dueling" (1844); "The American Board and Slave Holding" (1846); "Pro-Slavery Interpretation of the Bible Productive of Infidelity" (1846); "The Young Man's Friend" (1847); "Conscience and Law" (1850); "Piety and Military Service" (1861); "Spiritual Victory" (1871); "Prayer and Its Remarkable Answers" (1874), which went through twenty editions; and "Count Tolstoi and the Sermon on the Mount" (1887). Dr. Patton was married, Jan. 11, 1843, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Horatio and Maria (Pettit) Mott, of New York, who died in 1850. They had three sons. His second wife was Mary Boardman, daughter of Normand Smith, to whom he was married, in 1851, at Hartford, Conn., and who died in 1880. Six children were born to them. Dr. Patton died at Westfield, N. J., Dec. 31, 1889.

TREADWELL, Daniel, inventor, was born at Ipswich, Essex co., Mass., Oct. 10, 1791. He received a careful education, and early became an expert mechanic. Before attaining his majority he invented a machine for manufacturing wooden screws, and in 1818 constructed a new and improved type of hand-press. In 1819 he visited England, and upon his return perfected the first power press ever constructed in the United States, which soon came into general use. In 1825 he superintended the construction of a water system for Boston; in 1826 patented a system of turnouts for railway transportation on a single track, and in 1829 devised a machine for spinning hemp for cordage. The last-named invention was speedily adopted in all parts of the world, and proved the foundation of a great industry. He furnished the machines for the rope walk at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard, where for a number of years all the hemp was spun and the cordage made for use in the U. S. navy. The circular hackle or lapper has been generally adopted wherever hemp is spun for coarse cloth. In 1835 Mr. Treadwell, after a long series of experiments, secured a patent for a process for making cannon, similar to that devised later by Sir William Armstrong; but, although he secured several contracts from the U. S. government, the great cost of his cannon prevented their general adoption. He founded, in 1822, and for some years conducted the "Boston Journal of Philosophy and Arts," and from 1834 until 1845 was Rumford professor at Harvard College. He was the author of "The Relation of Science to the Useful Arts" (1855); "On the Practicability of Constructing a Cannon of Great Calibre" (1856), and "On the Construction of Hooped Cannon" (1864). He died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 27, 1872.

TODD, George Davidson, manufacturer, was born at Frankfort, Ky., April 19, 1856, son of Harry Innes and Jane (Davidson) Todd. His great-grandfather, Harry Innes, was prominent in the revolutionary war and was appointed first U. S. judge of the district of Kentucky. His great-grandfather, Thomas Todd, who occupied many positions of honor and trust in Kentucky, was associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. He is descended also in a direct line from John Logan, celebrated as an Indian fighter in the early days, and first treasurer of the state of Kentucky. Capt. George Davidson, his maternal great-grandfather, for whom he was named, served in the revolutionary war. George D. Todd was educated in public schools at Frankfort, and at the age of sixteen entered upon his business career as a clerk in the Bank of Kentucky. In 1875 he removed to Louisville, Ky., where he entered the hardware business. He also traveled extensively in the South, mastering the intricacies of the trade. In 1882 he became one of the incorporators of the Todd-Donigan Iron Co., and in 1898 organized the Todd Manufacturing Co., of which he is president. In 1896 he was elected mayor of Louisville to fill the unexpired term of Henry S. Tyler, who died in office. As a Republican, he was chosen at the general election, held in November, 1896, to fill the term to which the council had previously elected him. The contest was a spirited and memorable one; a Republican in the office of chief executive of Louisville was a novelty, and his administration had been thoroughly honest, capable and businesslike. He has done much to redeem the city from the slurs cast upon it as a misgoverned and corrupt municipality. He has been a Republican of pronounced views for years and prominent in the councils of his party, as well as in formulating its policies and conducting its campaigns, and contributing his full share to the victory which enabled it to install its first Republican governor in 1895. He holds one of the first positions in the mercantile life of Louisville. Mr. Todd was married in St. Louis, Mo., in April, 1897, to Laura C., daughter of Dwight Durkee, banker. They have one daughter.

Geo. D. Todd

BARNARD, Marie Ellene (Marie Barna), singer, was born at Chico, Cal., Oct. 7, 1867, daughter of Allyn Mather and Sarah (McIntosh) Barnard. She is a descendant in the eighth generation from Francis Barnard, who emigrated from Coventry, Warwickshire, England, to Massachusetts Bay in 1636, and also a descendant of Dr. Lemuel Barnard, of Salisbury, Mass., one of the signers of the Salisbury Resolutions of Jan. 12, 1773, against Great Britain's injustice to the colonies, three years before the Declaration of Independence. She is a granddaughter of Timothy Frederick Barnard, for many

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years a judge of the supreme court, Monroe county, N. Y., and is a grand-niece of Pres. Barnard, of Columbia College; of Gen. John G. Barnard, U. S. A., chief engineer on Gen. Grant's staff in 1864–65, and of Daniel Dewey Barnard, U. S. minister to Prussia in 1850–53. On the maternal side she is descended from Gen. James Wolfe, who fell at Quebec in 1759. Her father was for several years judge of the probate court of Butte county, Cal. Her musical talent manifested itself when she was very young, and in 1883 she became assistant instructor in vocal music at Mills College, Oakland, Cal., where she was graduated in 1885. When she was seventeen years of age she sang in San Francisco for Adelina Patti, who advised her to cultivate her voice for singing in concert and grand opera. Miss Barnard studied in San Francisco with Mme. Julie Rosewald, and within a year and a half her advancement was so great that she was engaged by the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, of Boston, Mass., for a tour of the United States in concert. She met with great success, and after the concert tour she remained in Boston for two years, singing with the Handel and Haydn Oratorio Society, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Apollo Club and the Cecilia Society. At this period she sang at many New England musical festivals and was also the soprano in Trinity Church and the First Church of Boston. In the season of 1893–94 she was the soprano soloist in Sousa's concerts. Later in 1894 she studied in Paris, under Signor Sbriglia, who sent her to Italy with letters that secured for her an engagement in opera there. She made a successful début in Bologna in January, 1896, as Marguerite in "Faust," adopting the stage name of Marie Barna. This success was followed by others in the leading rôles of "La Bohême," "Il Trovatore" and other Italian operas. After singing in Brescia, Italy, she went to Rome, where she sang the rôles of Elsa, Marguerite and Mimi. Proceeding to London, in 1897, she made a three years' contract with Sir Augustus Harris to sing at the royal Italian opera, Covent Garden. Sir Augustus dying soon after, she was engaged by the Damrosch Opera Company and made her first appearance in the United States in Philadelphia, Pa., singing the rôle of Brunnhilde and receiving universal praise from the musical critics. She also appeared as Marguerite in "Faust," Venus in "Tannhäuser," Sieglinde in "Die Walküre" and Gutrune in "Die Götterdämmerung," in Philadelphia, Chicago and New York. She sang the rôle of Senta in the "Flying Dutchman," and Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser" at the Royal Opera in Coburg, Germany, in 1898. Her success there was so great that Madame Wagner engaged her to sing at the Bayreuth Festival of 1899. Shortly afterwards she decided to withdraw from a professional career and was married, at Newport, on Sept. 19, 1899, to Frank Russak, banker, of New York city, where she has since resided. Miss Barna's voice is a dramatic soprano, of rare beauty and fine quality.

Marie Barna.

BRACE, Charles Loring, philanthropist, was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 19, 1826, son of John Pierce and Lucy (Porter) Brace, both of whom were of Puritan New England stock. His father, a descendant of Stephen Brace, who emigrated to Hartford in 1660, taught for many years as principal of Litchfield Academy and later of Hartford Female Seminary, edited the Hartford "Courant" for a long period, and left behind him the reputation of having been one of the most broadly cultured men of his time. Charles was graduated with honor at Yale in 1846, and then entered the Yale Divinity School, but finished his course at Union Theological Seminary, New York city. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour in Europe with Frederick Law Olmsted; spent the winter of 1850–51 in Berlin, attending lectures at the university, and then visited Hungary out of sympathy with Kossuth and other leaders of the ill-fated revolution in that country. His unguarded utterances led the Austrian government to suspect him of being in league with the Hungarian refugees in the United States, and, after thirteen trials by court martial, he was imprisoned for a month but was released through the efforts of the U. S. consul. On his return to his native country he settled in New York city, engaging in clerical and literary work, and being associated with Rev. L. M. Pease in missionary work among the wretched inhabitants of the locality known as the Five Points and the prisoners on Blackwell's island. While in Europe he had made a study of "ragged schools" and of prisons, and before long he became convinced that reformation of the degraded classes must begin with the children. In 1852 the chief of police issued a report, calling attention to the multitude of vagrant children in the city, who, almost of necessity, became criminals, and a number of citizens, including Mr. Brace, at once began the needed work of reformation by instituting "boys' meetings," at which lectures as well as sermons were delivered. In 1853 these gentlemen organized the Children's Aid Society, and in 1855 it was incorporated. After much hesitation, as he had hoped to enter the ministry, Mr. Brace accepted the position of executive officer, with the title of secretary. "He had every quality for philanthropic work," wrote one who knew him well; "clear insight, perfect sanity of judgment, supreme diligence and indomitable patience." In addition he was endowed with enthusiasm, a strong sense of humor, which made him tolerant and sympathetic, and a mind fertile in devices and expedients. The features of the work, which was undenominational, included Sunday meetings, industrial schools, lodging houses, reading rooms, penny savings banks and the placing of deserted or orphan children in country homes, chiefly in the West. In 1854 Mr. Brace founded the first newsboys' lodging house in the United States, and during the first year 408 boys availed themselves of its privileges. The building was erected with funds obtained by private subscription and was managed by him for some time before it was accepted by the society. In his last report (1889) Mr. Brace stated that since 1853 over 70,000 children had been transplanted from the slums to good homes, and that through the lodging houses probably 200,000 had been helped to improve their condition. For many years the "children's friend," as he came to be called, had to contend against the apathy and incredulity of the public, and the greater part of his time was spent in delivering sermons and lectures and in writing articles for newspapers and magazines, in order to awaken in-

C. L. Brace.

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terest and correct ignorant criticism of his methods. In 1856 he was a delegate to the international convention for children's charities in London; in 1865 carried out a special sanitary investigation in the cities of Great Britain; in 1872 was a delegate to the international prison convention in London, and subsequently visited Hungary and Transylvania, where marked honors were paid him. He published a number of works, several of which, as their titles indicate, were the outcome of European travel. They include: "Hungary in 1851" (1852); "Home Life in Germany" (1853); "Norse Folk" (1857); "The Best Method of Disposing of Our Pauper and Vagrant Children" (1859); "Races of the Old World" (1863; new ed., 1871); "Short Sermons to Newsboys" (1866); "The New West" (1869); "Dangerous Classes of New York" (1872); "Gesta Christi; or, A History of Human Progress Under Christianity" (1882; 4th ed., 1884); "The Unknown God; or, Ancient Religions of the World" (1890). Mr. Brace was married at Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 21, 1854, to Letitia, daughter of Robert and Letitia (Ireland) Neill, of that city. She bore him two sons and two daughters, one of whom (1898) published the "Life and Letters of Charles Loring Brace." Mr. Brace died at Campfer, Switzerland, Aug. 11, 1890, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery of St. Moritz. Charles Loring Brace, Jr., succeeded his father in the secretaryship.

COOK, Clarence Chatham, art critic, was born at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1828, fourth son of Zebedee and Caroline (Tuttle) Cook, and grandson of Zebedee and Sarah (Knight) Cook. His father was one of the founders of mutual assurance in this country, also of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; his mother was a granddaughter of Col. David Mason, one of Washington's aids. Clarence Cook was graduated at Harvard in 1849, and then studied architecture at Newburg, N. Y., under his brother-in-law, Andrew J. Downing, and under Calvert Vaux; but took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for twenty years. In 1863 a fair for the benefit of the U. S. sanitary commission was held in New York city, and one of its features was a loan collection of paintings. This collection Mr. Cook made the basis of a series of papers on American art, contributed to the "Tribune," exciting much animosity among painters by his bold and often satirical criticisms; but doing much to correct the taste of the public. Indiscriminate praise on the one hand, or ignorant ridicule on the other, characterized the press notices of paintings and of exhibitions in those days, and Mr. Cook, though sometimes too sweeping in his condemnation of mediocre or trivial work did invaluable service by encouraging others to think independently. His articles were continued until 1869 when he became the Paris correspondent of the "Tribune." He remained in that city until the Franco-Prussian war broke out and then went to Italy where he spent some time, resuming his connection with the "Tribune" on his return to New York city. Soon after, an excitement in art circles was stirred up by Gaston L. Feuardent, a French archæological expert from London, who attacked Gen. di Cesnola, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, denouncing as spurious some of the antiquities displayed there as the fruits of his explorations. The charges were sustained by Mr Cook's pen and authority. A long controversy ensued followed by a law suit. Mr. Cook's chief works are: "Central Park" (1868); a translation of Viardot's "Wonders of Sculpture" (1873), with a chapter on American sculpture; an edition with notes of Lübke's "History of Art" (1878); "The House Beautiful" (1878), the legends for whose illustrations are remarkably clever applications, and "Art and Artists of Our Day." He also wrote the text for a heliotype reproduction of Dürer's "Life of the Virgin" (1878), and many articles for magazines and newspapers. In 1884 he founded "The Studio," the name of which indicates its character, and was its editor for several years. He was married in New York city in September, 1853, to Louisa De Windt, widow of Samuel Whittemore and daughter of John Peter De Windt and Caroline Amelia Smith, granddaughter of John Adams, second president of the United States. They had but one child, a daughter, who died in infancy. Her father was of Dutch and West Indian stock and a wealthy landholder in Dutchess and Orange counties. Mr. Cook lived a retired life for many years. He died at his home at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., May 31, 1900.

TYSON, Lawrence Davis, lawyer and soldier, was born in Pitt county, N. C., July 4, 1861, son of Richard Lawrence and Margaret Louise (Turnage) Tyson. His father, a native of North Carolina, was an officer in the Confederate army; his mother was a daughter of Moses Turnage, also of Pitt county. His first American ancestor was Ranier Tyson, who emigrated with William Penn, and settled at Germantown, Pa., where he was one of the chief burgesses for many years. Until his twelfth year Mr. Tyson was educated at home and then attended school at Greenville, N. C. In 1879 he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and after his graduation, in 1883, was assigned to the 9th infantry, serving during the next eight years at various stations in Wyoming, Arizona, New York and New Mexico. In September, 1891, he became professor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee, and having meantime studied law and been graduated in the law department, resigned his commission, to take effect April 15, 1896. He began practice at Knoxville, Tenn., as a member of the firm of Lucky, Sanford & Tyson. In addition to his law business he became interested in street railway projects, as promoter and president of the Nashville Street Railway Co. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was appointed colonel of the 6th U. S. volunteer infantry, recruiting, equipping and drilling his men for service within twenty days. On July 30th he arrived with his command at Chickamauga Park, Ga., where they were held in readiness until October 6th. Being ordered to Porto Rico on that date, they sailed from New York city and arrived at San Juan on the 15th. The regiment being distributed at various posts in the northern part of the island, Col. Tyson was placed in practical command of about one-quarter of Porto Rico, with headquarters at Aracibo. On Feb. 12, 1899, his command was ordered to return home, and although the service had been short, it had won the highest commendation. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding in Porto Rico, pronounced it the best regiment in the island, whether regular or volunteer, and both he and Gen. Guy V. Henry, the governor-general, recommended Col. Tyson's promotion as brigadier. After being mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., on March 15th, Col. Tyson resumed professional practice at Knoxville. He is a member of the Union Club of New York city and of all the clubs of his own city. He was married, in 18—, to Bettie Humes, daughter of Col. Charles McClung McGhee, of Knoxville, Tenn. They have two children.

L. D. Tyson

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WALLACE, John Findley, civil engineer, was born at Fall River, Mass., Sept. 10, 1852, son of Rev. David Alexander and Martha Jane (Findley) Wallace, of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1854 his parents removed to Boston, Mass., and in 1856 to Monmouth, Ill., his father having been elected president of Monmouth College, which he founded, organized and conducted as president for twenty years, and here the son was educated. He began his professional labors as rodman in 1869. In March, 1870, he became a draughtsman for the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad. He was appointed, Aug. 5, 1871, rodman on the U. S. engineer corps at Rock Island, Ill.; was promoted to the position of civil engineer's assistant on the staff of Col. Macomb; engaged on surveys and construction work in the improvement of the Rock Island rapids; hydrographic surveys for the guard lock of the U. S. ship canal at Keokuk, Ia., and various surveys connected with river improvements, being promoted several times during that period. On Sept. 1, 1876, he left the service of the government and was engaged in private surveying and engineering at Monmouth, Ill., until April, 1879, when he resumed railroad work. In 1886 he was appointed assistant engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, and was engaged in surveys and construction work in the state of Wyoming until February, 1887, when he became resident bridge engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad and had charge of that company's bridge over the Missouri river at Sibley, Mo. He also designed the piers of the bridge over the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Ia., and later certain works connected with the protection of this bridge. Resigning his position in April, 1889, he became connected with Mr. E. S. Corthell, consulting engineer at Chicago, Ill. In this connection, among other important works, he had charge as resident engineer of the construction of the joint Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Illinois Central railroad terminal in the city of Chicago for the main line of the former road and the Sioux City line of the Illinois Central. On Jan. 1, 1891, he became engineer of construction of the Illinois Central railroad, and March 1, 1892, chief engineer of the same road. During his service as chief engineer he designed and superintended the construction of the extensive improvements over the entire Illinois Central system, including elevation of tracks in Chicago, new terminal station and tracks, World's fair transportation scheme, terminal facilities at New Orleans and other cities and many large and important pieces of work. At the same time he had general charge of the maintenance of the physical condition of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s line and property. He resigned his position with the Illinois Central July 1, 1897, and became vice-president and general manager of the Mathieson Alkali Works, of Providence, R. I. (works at Saltville, Va., and Niagara Falls, N. Y.), but on Jan. 1, 1898, returned to the service of the Illinois Central railroad as assistant second vice-president, which position he now holds (1900). Mr. Wallace is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain; of the American Society of Civil Engineers (of which he was vice-president for two years and was elected president Jan. 17, 1900), and of the Western Society of Engineers, having been president of the latter society in 1896. He was one of the charter members and organizers of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-way Association, and its first president. He also belongs to the Union League, Kenwood, Hyde Park and Technical clubs, of Chicago, and Engineers' Club, of New York. He has written several valuable scientific papers, which were published by the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was married, Sept. 11, 1871, to Sarah E. Ulmer (of German and English ancestry), of Carlisle, Pa. They have two children, Harold U. Wallace, now (1900) roadmaster of the Illinois Central railroad at Louisville, Ky., and Birdena Frances Wallace, married to Thornton M. Orr, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

John F. Wallace

UPHAM, Don Alonzo Joshua, lawyer and statesman, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., May 31, 1809, son of Joshua and Phebe (Graves) Upham. His earliest American ancestor was John Upham, who emigrated from the west of England to Malden, Mass., about 1680. He was sent to the preparatory school at Chester, Vt., afterwards to Meriden, N. H., and at the age of nineteen entered the sophomore class of Union College, New York, where he was graduated in 1831, at the head of his class. He then entered the office of Gen. James Talmadge, of New York city, in October, 1831, as a law student, but being unable financially to complete his legal studies, he became assistant professor of mathematics in Delaware College, at Newark, Del. While there he wrote editorials for the "Delaware Gazette," at Wilmington, Del., and his name was entered as a law student in the office of the Hon. James A. Bayard, of that city. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar in Baltimore, and in 1836 was elected city attorney of Wilmington. During 1834–37 he was editor and proprietor of the "Delaware Gazette and American Watchman," published at Wilmington. In 1837, his health failing him, he decided to remove to the West, and after some traveling in the northwestern territory he settled in Milwaukee, where he entered into a large and successful practice, extending to all parts of Wisconsin. He was regarded as one of the most energetic lawyers of his day, and his services as counsel and advocate were constantly sought after. He was a member of the Wisconsin territorial legislature in 1840, 1841 and 1842, and was county attorney for Milwaukee in 1843. He was president of the convention that met in Madison in 1846 to form a constitution for the state of Wisconsin; during 1849–50 he was mayor of Milwaukee; during 1857–61, at the time of the memorable Booth trials, in which Mr. Upham represented the United States, he was U. S. attorney for the district of Wisconsin, and in 1851 he was Democratic nominee for governor of Wisconsin, but after a close and bitter contest was declared defeated by a small majority. Although a Democrat in politics, Mr. Upham during the civil war earnestly supported the Union. On account of failing health he retired from active practice in 1863. Mr. Upham was married, in 1836, at Wilmington, Del., to Elizabeth S., daughter of Dr. Gideon Jaques. He died July 19, 1877, leaving five children, two sons and three daughters: Col. John J. Upham, U. S. A.; Caroline Jaques Upham, wife of Col. George H. Raymond, of Smyrna,

D. A. J. Upham

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Del.; Adelaide Jaques Upham, wife of Henry B. Taylor, of Chester, Pa.; Sarah M. Jaques Upham, wife of Chief Engineer George H. Ransom, U. S. N., and Horace A. J. Upham, of Milwaukee, Wis.

UPHAM, John Jaques, soldier, was born in Wilmington, Del., July 25, 1837, son of Don Alonzo Joshua and Elizabeth (Jaques) Upham. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1854, and was graduated July 1, 1859, and was then assigned to the 9th U. S. cavalry as brevet second lieutenant. On Dec. 2, 1859, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 6th U. S. infantry. On May 4, 1861, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and Sept. 9, 1861, to captain in the same regiment. His early field service was with Blake's Oregon expedition in 1860 *via* the upper Missouri river and Mullin's new military road to Walla Walla. From the fall of 1860 to November, 1861, he was on duty at Fort Crook and Benicia barracks in California. He was afterwards sent to the defenses of Washington. He participated, in 1862, in the peninsular campaign of the army of the Potomac, and was engaged at Yorktown, New Bridge and Malvern hill. After being again on duty in the defenses of Washington the following winter, he was at Gettysburg in 1863, and for gallant and meritorious service in that battle was made brevet major, his commission bearing date of July 2, 1863. He was with his command for several months in New York at the time of the riots in 1863. He was then assigned to duty as mustering and disbursing officer, in which he continued to be engaged at different places to the end of the war. Although during the war he was offered a colonelcy of a volunteer regiment he preferred to remain with the regulars. After serving in Georgia and in the Carolinas until 1869, he was ordered to the frontier, where he served at Fort Gibson, I. T., and Fort Smith, Ark., and in the field during the Cherokee disturbances in 1869–70. He was transferred, Jan. 1, 1871, to the cavalry arm of the service, and assigned to the 6th regiment; Aug. 1, 1874, he was promoted major of the 5th cavalry; Oct. 29, 1888, to lieutenant-colonel of the 3d, and Jan. 14, 1892, to colonel of the 8th regiment of the U. S. cavalry. At his request he was retired Jan. 30, 1892. As an officer of cavalry, Col. Upham saw much important service on the frontier, at times commanding military posts and again in the field repressing Indians, removing intruders from Indian territory, and in 1874, 1875 and 1876 subduing Indian outbreaks involving bloody skirmishes at War Bonnet, Wyo., July 24, and at Slim buttes, Dak., Sept. 9 and 10, 1876. In 1877 he was commissioned to visit and observe the Russo-Turkish war in the Balkans. In 1880 he was charged with the selection of the site and the construction of Fort Niobrara, Neb., and was its first commandant. In the fall of 1881 he was assigned to duty at the new school for infantry and cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, and for four years was president of the board of examination, instructor of military science and executive officer. He was sent to Europe in 1886 by the U. S. government to witness and report upon the grand maneuvers of the French army. For a time after his return he had command of Fort Elliot, and later of Fort Brown, Texas. Col. Upham was married, Sept. 23, 1891, to Caroline H. Williams, of Milwaukee. He died in Milwaukee, Oct. 21, 1898, leaving no children.

J. J. Upham

UPHAM, Horace Alonzo Jaques, lawyer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 14, 1853, son of Don Alonzo Joshua and Elizabeth (Jaques) Upham. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city; was graduated at the high school in 1871, and at the Milwaukee Academy in 1872. He afterwards entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1875. Returning to Milwaukee, Mr. Upham pursued the study of law, first in the office of Wilson Graham, and afterward in the office of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar, shortly afterwards entering the office of Wells & Brigham as a clerk. The firm of Wells & Brigham was established in Milwaukee in 1852, and had been in existence for twenty-seven years when Mr. Upham, in 1879, was admitted to the firm as junior partner, and the firm name was changed to Wells, Brigham & Upham. The deaths of Charles K. Wells in 1894, and of Jerome R. Brigham in 1897, left Mr. Upham the surviving member of the firm of Wells, Brigham & Upham. On May 1, 1897, the new firm of Fish, Cary, Upham & Black was organized by the consolidation of the firms of Wells, Brigham & Upham and Fish & Cary. Mr. Upham, since his admission to the bar, has devoted his entire time to his profession. He was married, in 1889, to Mary Lydia, daughter of Thomas A. Greene, of Milwaukee. They have three daughters.

H. J. Upham

FOSTER, John Wells, geologist, was born at Petersham, Mass., March 4, 1815, son of Festus Foster, a prominent clergyman of the Unitarian church, born at Canterbury, Conn., Feb. 29, 1787; died at Brimfield, Mass., April 30, 1846. He was a man of deep piety, great learning, liberal ideas and strong will. His grandfather, Nathan Foster, was married to Hannah Standish, Nov. 3, 1724. He died May 26, 1753. The first American ancestor came from Exeter, Devonshire, England, in a ship embargoed by King Charles I. in 1638, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. His early education was acquired at Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, where he was graduated in 1833. He removed to Zanesville, O.; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He was very successful as a lawyer, and was an orator of great ability. Having given much attention to scientific studies, he in 1837 became an assistant in the geological survey of Ohio. He made a thorough report on the great central coal beds of the state, with a detailed section of the carboniferous limestones near Columbus, as far as the upper bed of coal near Wheeling. In 1847 he was appointed U. S. geologist, in association with Prof. Josiah D. Whitney, to assist Charles T. Jackson in a geological survey of the Lake Superior region, and the first report on the geology and topography of a portion of the Lake Superior district of the state of Michigan was published in 1850. In 1852 Mr. Foster returned to Massachusetts, and became one of the organizers of the Native American party; but in 1855, with Henry Wilson, he withdrew, and helped to found the Republican party in that state. He was a candidate the same year for representative in congress; but was defeated by a small majority. He removed to Chicago in 1858, and became land commissioner for the Illinois Central railroad. In 1863 he resigned, and devoted himself entirely to scientific studies, and lectured in the

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Chicago University about two years. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Foster was a contributor to the "Lakeside Monthly" for several years. In 1869 he published "The Mississippi Valley: Its Physical Geography, Including Sketches of the Topography, Botany, Climate, Geology, and Mineral Resources; and of the Progress of Development in Population and Material Wealth" (Chicago and London, 1869). In 1873 he published the "Prehistoric Races of the United States of America" (Chicago and London). He was married, Oct. 24, 1838, to Lydia Conerse. Prof. Foster died June 28, 1873.

MORAIS, Sabato, minister and educator, was born in Leghorn, Italy, April 13, 1823, son of Samuel and Buonina (Wolf) Morais, and was of Portuguese extraction. The Morais family was a large one, and Sabato was obliged to earn his own living at an early age. He therefore became a teacher, and after busy hours at his work in the daytime he studied hard at night to advance himself in the higher branches of learning. He pursued studies under prominent educators, among them the learned chief rabbi, Abraham Baruch Piperno, of his native city. He went to England in 1845, bearing the highest credentials, as a candidate for the position of second minister (reader) of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish congregation at Bevis Marks, London. He made a very favorable impression, and only failed of election because of his non-acquaintance then with the English language. He was, however, invited to London in 1846, to become master of Hebrew in the Orphans' School of the Portuguese congregation. His success as a teacher soon helped him to widen his field of activity. He taught Italian in many distinguished families, including that of the Montefiores, and Sir Moses Montefiore, the eminent Hebrew philanthropist, became one of his warmest friends. He also delivered scholarly lectures and did literary work, revising a Hebrew vocabulary and publishing a brief volume on the Book of Esther. In 1851 Dr. Morais became a candidate for minister of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel in Philadelphia, Pa. He arrived in Philadelphia, March 17, 1851, and, on April 13th, was elected minister, having officiated in the synagogue in the meantime. From that date until his death Dr. Morais continued stanch in his adherence to the congregation, although receiving many calls from other and larger synagogues. His term of service here, nearly forty-seven years, was the longest in one congregation of any Jewish minister in America. His earnest devotion to his congregation, his sound judgment, deep religious feeling and unselfish conduct under all circumstances endeared him to the entire community of Philadelphia, and in the life of the city he took a part which marked him as a patriotic citizen. In his congregation he was more than the revered minister; he was the thinker, who could evolve convincing and beautiful utterances; the orator, who could deliver his words with sustaining force and energy; the student, to whom Hebraic lore and Talmudic teaching were as open books; and the man of charity, to whom no task was too great and no detail too insignificant. In addition to his strictly religious duties, Dr. Morais paid much attention to all matters concerning the welfare of the Jews of Philadelphia and elsewhere. He was identified with practically every Hebrew charitable and educational organization and institution in Philadelphia. Among the poor he was more than loved, and thousands regarded him as their constant friend. His position and eminence as a Hebrew scholar and recognized authority in Biblical lore, led to his being chosen professor of the Bible and Biblical literature in Maimonides College, which was opened in Philadelphia in 1867 for the training of Hebrew ministers. The founding of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York city in 1886 was due to his thought and energies, and from its organization until his death he was president of its faculty and of its advisory board of ministers. In honor of his seventieth birthday the seminary founded the "Morais library" in April, 1893. As a Hebraist and Biblical scholar his knowledge was profound, and in these and other branches of learning he contributed many interesting articles to the lay and religious press of the country. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania on June 9, 1887, he being the first Hebrew thus honored by that institution. As a minister he was orthodox, but at the same time his views were characterized by a warm sympathy and a liberality that won him innumerable admirers among the Christian community. Dr. Morais wrote very extensively on learned topics, and a collected edition of his writings is in preparation. He was married in Philadelphia, March 14, 1855, to Clara Esther, daughter of Henry I. and Matilda (Marks) Weil. He left two sons and five daughters. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1897.

GEDDES, George, engineer, was born at Fairmount, Onondaga co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1809. He attended the district school, and was fitted for advanced studies at Onondaga Academy and was graduated at a military school at Middletown, Conn. He read law with Daniel Clogett at Skaneateles, but did not apply for admission to the bar, preferring the profession of civil engineering and surveying. He became consulting engineer on the Syracuse and Oswego railroad and made surveys according to which the Blossburg coal mines were opened. The Montezuma marshes were drained according to plans made by him. He also made a geological survey of Onondaga county and wrote a valuable work on that subject. He built reservoirs in Syracuse and elsewhere and devoted much time and study to the investigation of the subject of the substitution of steam as a motive power on the canals. Mr. Geddes was an original member of the state survey commission and he filled the position until his death. He was engaged in various engineering enterprises in New York and other cities, and his experience and ability were widely known and recognized. He was frequently employed as consulting engineer for undertakings surrounded by special difficulties. During the years 1848–51, he was a member of the state senate, having been elected as a Whig, and was the author of the general railway law under which the railroad corporations of the state have been organized. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the commission to revise the tax laws. He became deeply interested in the subject and wrote a number of articles for the press setting forth the unjust operations of the existing laws. For six years he was superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs, and was the originator of new machinery and methods brought into use there. But with all his varied attainments, Mr. Geddes was most widely known as an authority on agriculture, which by patient study and observation, he had reduced to a science. He possessed a farm of five hundred acres noted for its productiveness and generally excellent condition. Twice it was entered for competition at the state fair and each time he received first prize. In the early years of the State Agricultural Society he was president, and when he could serve in that position no longer he was retained upon the board of managers. He was a regular contributor to the

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New York "Tribune," his initials, "G. G.," being well known among agricultural readers. He also wrote for the "Country Gentleman" and other agricultural papers, and his writings were regarded as standard authority. Mr. Geddes was twice married, his first wife being Maria Porter, of Skaneateles, by whom he had two children: Mrs. David Cossitt and the Hon. James Geddes. In 1871 he was married to the daughter of William Chamberlin, of Red Hook. He died at his home, Oct. 8, 1883.

CROZER, John Price, manufacturer, was born at Springfield, Delaware co., Pa., Jan. 13, 1793, son of John and Sarah (Price) Crozer. He is descended from Huguenots who were driven by the Edict of Nantes to the North of Ireland and emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1725. He commenced life as a farmer and afterward became a lumber dealer, but in neither meeting with great success engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, which proved the foundation of his future fortune. By perseverance, industry, integrity and strict application, Mr. Crozer rapidly established a prosperous manufacturing business and accumulated a large fortune. Early in life he connected himself with the Baptist church, and after acquiring a competency, with the true spirit of a philanthropist gave liberally to the religious and educational institutions of the Baptist denomination. In 1847 he removed to Upland, Pa., and erected a building there for Sunday-school purposes and public worship. In 1852 he built a church, and in 1861 enlarged the edifice. Mr. Crozer was, in 1855, elected president of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society, which position he held until his death, having during the time endowed seven $1,500 scholarships. He was also connected with the American Baptist Publication Society, and made a contribution of $10,000 to the Sunday-school library fund, and one of $5,000 to the minister's library fund. In 1858 he erected a building designed for a general educational institution, but which he afterwards donated to the Baptists for a theological seminary that was called in his honor, Crozer Seminary, and which was subsequently endowed by his widow and children with contributions that aggregated $350,000. During the civil war he generously offered the use of this building for a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. He also gave liberally outside of his own denomination and was one of the founders of the U. S. Christian commission; a large contributor to the Sanitary Commission Association, and a patron of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children. Mr. Crozer was married, March 12, 1825, to Sallie M., daughter of James Knowles, and granddaughter of George Gray, speaker of the colonial assembly and chairman of the war committee during the revolutionary conflict. With her children she has endeavored to emulate his philanthropic works. Subsequent to his death, together they established a fund of $50,000 to be used by the American Baptist Publication Society in mission work among the negroes in the South. Their eldest son, Samuel A., is president of the trustees of Crozer Seminary. The library building of the institution, Pearl hall, is a memorial of a deceased daughter, Mrs. Margaret Bucknell. Mr. Crozer died at Upland, Pa., March 11, 1866.

MERCER, Hugh, soldier, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1721. He was educated at the Aberdeen University for the medical profession, and was assistant surgeon in the army of Prince Charles Edward at the battle of Culloden, in 1745. In consequence of his participation in the rebellion, he came to America early in 1747, and settled as a physician near what is now the village of Mercersburg, in Pennsylvania. In the French and Indian war of 1755–56 he was a captain and the companion of George Washington. In the expedition of Braddock and at his terrible defeat at the battle of Monongahela (July 9, 1755) Mercer was severely wounded, and lay for dead among the slain. Recovering himself in part some hours after, he succeeded in making his way to a stream near by, and then attempted to reach some spot where he could be taken care of. The next day, although almost famished, he was able to kill a rattlesnake, which he skinned, and subsisting for some time upon its flesh, after some weeks arrived at Fort Cumberland, at a distance of 100 miles. From the corporation of the city of Philadelphia he afterwards received a medal for his courage and conduct in this expedition. When the provincial forces were reorganized, in 1758, Mercer was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel; accompanied the army of Gen. John Forbes to Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh, Pa.), and commanded that post until he was relieved. Then he fixed his residence at Fredericksburg, Va., and resumed the practice of medicine. On the breaking out of the American revolution he warmly espoused the cause of the colonists, left his profession, and was commandant of three regiments of minute-men in the year 1775. In 1776 he drilled and organized the Virginia militia. Feb. 13th of that year he was made colonel of the 3d Virginia regiment, and on June 5, 1776, was commissioned a brigadier-general by the Continental congress, at the request of Gen. Washington. When the American army retreated through New Jersey, Gen. Mercer was with it. He led the American column of attack upon the British at Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, and it is claimed that he advised the daring night march on Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, by the Americans. The situation of the patriot army on the evening of the 2d was perilous in the extreme, Washington having but 5,000 men, half of them militia who had been but a few days in camp. To fight the British veterans before them would have been madness; to attempt the recrossing of the Delaware river in the face of the enemy would have been futile. The march to Princeton having been resolved on, the command of the advance party was intrusted to Mercer. The advance neared Princeton in the gray of the morning. Two or three British regiments had just begun their march to join Lord Cornwallis at Trenton. Their commander first discovered the American approach under Mercer. The American general at once threw his troops between them and their reserves at Princeton, forcing a general action. His own forces were speedily attacked by the British with bayonets, and fled in disorder. The enemy pursued until, on the brow of a hill, they discovered Washington's regulars and the Pennsylvania militia, who were hastening to Mercer's support. While he was endeavoring to rally his men Mercer was felled to the ground by a blow from the butt end of the musket of a British soldier. He rose, refused quarter, and defended himself with his sword. But the struggle was brief; he was repeatedly bayoneted, and left for dead on the field. Soon after the battle he was removed to a neighboring farm-house, where he lay in great suffering until he died on Jan. 12th. Washington, on learning of his condition, sent a flag of truce to the British commander and asked that his own aid-de-camp be permitted to remain with Mercer until the end should come, and the request was granted. Thirty thousand people attended his funeral at Philadelphia, Pa. Laurel Hill Cemetery, in that city, contains a monument to his memory, which was erected by the Philadelphia St. Andrew's

Hugh Mercer

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Society. In 1793 the congress of the United States made provision for the education of his youngest son, Hugh Mercer.

BOLTON, Sarah Tittle (Barritt), poet, was born at Newport, Ky., Dec. 18, 1815. Her father was the youngest son of Col. Lemuel Barritt, an officer in the revolutionary army, and her mother was a member of the Pendleton family of Virginia, and closely related to James Madison. Her parents removed shortly after her birth to Jennings county, Ind., and later settled at Madison, Ind. Here their daughter was reared and educated, developing literary ability when still a young girl, and showing also a great aptitude in the study of languages. When not more than sixteen years of age she tendered some verses of her own composition to a newspaper at Madison, and these were not only immediately published, but so attracted the attention of the editor, Nathaniel P. Bolton, that he formed her acquaintance and they were eventually married. She spent the first years of her married life on a farm near Indianapolis, and occupied herself but little with literary work, though she produced a small number of pleasing poems that attracted the attention of William D. Gallagher, William C. Larrabee and Robert Dale Owen, each of whom wrote and published an account of her work and a description of her personality. In 1855 her husband was appointed to a U. S. consulate in Switzerland, and she, with their son and daughter, accompanied him. Mrs. Bolton also traveled with her children in Germany, Italy and France, and her pleasant experience inspired a number of poems, which she found publication for in the "Home Journal" and the Cincinnati "Commercial." During the period of the civil war she published many stirring war songs, among them "The Union Forever" and "Ralph Farnham's Dream." In 1880 she published "The Life and Poems of Sarah T. Bolton," and in 1886 she issued a volume entitled "The Songs of a Life Time." This was edited by Prof. Ridpath, of De Pauw University, with a preface by Gen. Lewis Wallace. Mrs. Bolton died in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 4, 1893.

MILLER, Edward, physician, was born at Dover, Del., May 9, 1760, third son of Rev. John Miller, who was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1722, and was pastor of the Dover and Duck Creek crossroads Presbyterian churches, from 1749 until his death, July 22, 1791, and received the degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1768. John Miller's wife was Margaret, daughter of Allumby and Elizabeth Millington, of Talbot county, Md. The first ancestor in this country was John Miller, Edward's grandfather, who emigrated from Scotland in 1710, and settled in Boston, Mass., and was married to Mary, daughter of Joseph Bass, who was a great-granddaughter of John Alden, one of the Mayflower pilgrims. Edward Miller studied medicine first under Dr. Charles Ridgely at Dover. After some service in the army and navy as surgeon's mate and surgeon, he entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of M.D., in 1789. After practising his profession in Somerset county, Md., and in Dover, Del., for a few years, he removed to New York city in 1796. He gave much attention to the subject of yellow fever which had visited Philadelphia with great fatality in 1793. He united with his friend, Dr. Benjamin Rush, in differing from the medical authorities generally as to the origin and nature of this disease, and in stoutly contending that it was not imported and not contagious. In 1797, in conjunction with Dr. Elihu H. Smith and Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, Dr. Miller began the publication in New York of the "Medical Repository," a magazine with literary features, which was highly esteemed, and which was one of the first, if not the first work of its kind in the United States. He was one of the twelve members of the Friendly Club, a literary association of an informal kind. (The others were James Kent, recorder of the city, and later chief-justice of the state of New York; William Dunlap, manager of the New York Theater; Anthony Bleecker; Charles Brockden Brown; William Walton Woolsey; Dr. Elihu Hubbard Smith; George Muirson Woolsey; Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell; John Wells; William Johnson, and Rev. Samuel Miller, a younger brother of Dr. Miller's.) In 1803 he was appointed resident physician of New York city, to act with two other officers in guarding the city from malignant epidemics. In 1807 he was elected professor of the practice of physic in the new College of Physicians and Surgeons; and in 1809 one of the physicians of the New York Hospital, in which institution he was made clinical lecturer shortly afterwards. He held these appointments until his death, in 1812. During the terrible visitation of yellow fever in New York city in 1798 and again in 1805, Dr. Miller pursued his profession unremittingly. He was the author of many medical papers, one being a report to the governor on the yellow fever epidemic, which was republished in England and translated in France and Germany. He was a member of the American Mineralogical Society, and of the Philosophical Society. He was an ardent patriot, and a Republican in politics. He died in New York city, March 17, 1812.

MILLER, Samuel, lawyer, was born in Princeton, N. J., Jan. 23, 1816, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Sergeant) Miller. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1836, and after tutoring there for eighteen months, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. After three years he abandoned it for theology. He studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and after his graduation in 1844 was settled as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Holly, N. J. In 1845 he became principal of the West Jersey Collegiate Institute, and in 1857 was made pastor of the church in Oceanic, N. J., a position he held until 1873. While at the bar he published "The Presbyterian Church Case" (1839), and the "d'Hauteville Case" (1840). In 1869 he published "The Life of Samuel Miller, D.D., LL.D." (2 vols.), a book which covers the history of the beginnings of Presbyterianism in this country. He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton College in 1864. He died at Mount Holly, N. J., Oct. 12, 1883.

MILLER, Elihu Spencer, lawyer, was born in Princeton, N. J., Sept. 3, 1817, son of Samuel and Sarah (Sergeant) Miller. His father was a prominent Presbyterian divine, one of the founders of Princeton Theological Seminary, in which he was for thirty-seven years the professor of ecclesiastical history and church government, a trustee of the College of New Jersey, and an author of some note. His mother was the daughter of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, the Princeton patriot and lawyer, who was a member of congress from New Jersey and later the first attorney-general of Pennsylvania, whose wife was Margaret, daughter of Rev. Elihu Spencer. His maternal great-great-grandfather was the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, first president of the College of New Jersey. He was educated at Princeton, where he was graduated in the class of 1836. He studied

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law, first with James S. Green, of Princeton, and later with Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore. He was admitted to the bar in 1842 in Baltimore and in 1843 in Philadelphia, where he resided and pursued his profession until his death. He attained a high standing among his contemporaries, and was conspicuous for his integrity, learning, industry and earnestness. He was a deep thinker, a deliberate and careful speaker, though ardent and impulsive in temperament. A keen wit which he possessed enlivened his style. In various suits at law against corrupt practices and measures in government, Mr. Miller was retained on behalf of reform. He was associated with William M. Evarts in litigation upon the validity of the earlier income tax law. In 1852 he was made professor of real estate and equity jurisprudence in the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, which position he held for twenty years, discharging its duties with acknowledged success. He maintained high views of professional honor, was for a long period a member of the board of censors of the Law Association of Philadelphia, and was vice-provost of the Law Academy, an arena for junior training, during many years. He was the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Partition by Writ in Pennsylvania" (1847); a collection of poems, "Caprices" (1849), and he edited, in 1846, the second edition of Sergeant's "Treatise on the Lien of Mechanic and Material Men in Pennsylvania." In politics he was a Republican. He served more than once in the city councils, and during the war for the Union was active as a citizen in raising the bounty fund and otherwise, was a member of a militia company, and subsequently raised and commanded an artillery company which he took into service several times for defense of the state. On one of these occasions he was made provost marshal of Hagerstown. In 1853 he was married to Anna Emlen, daughter of Rev. Dr. George Emlen and Elizabeth Catherine (Hobart) Hare. They had twelve children. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1879.

MILLER, John, clergyman, was born in Princeton, N. J., April 6, 1819, son of Samuel and Sarah (Sergeant) Miller. His great-grandfather, John Miller, emigrated from Scotland in 1710, and settled in Boston, Mass.; was married to Mary Bass, daughter of John Bass, of Quincy, and great-granddaughter of Priscilla and John Alden. His son, John (b. Sept. 24, 1722; d. July 22, 1791), was married to Margaret Millington in 1751, and their son, Samuel, was John Miller's father. Mr. Miller's early education was obtained at the Edgehill School, Princeton, then entering the College of New Jersey in 1832, he was graduated in 1836 with high honors, and became assistant to Prof. Joseph Henry. He entered the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1838, and, besides the full course, took an extra year of post-graduate work under his father. He was licensed to preach in April, 1841, and on Oct. 30, 1843, was ordained pastor at Frederick city, Md., by the presbytery of Baltimore. Previous to this he had been the Rev. Dr. William Plumer's assistant at Richmond, Va. After five years of the most active work in developing the church at Frederick, he spent a year traveling in Europe, and in 1850 became pastor of the West Arch Street Church, Philadelphia. He resigned in 1855, and, wishing to pursue certain investigations in ethics which seemed important in theological science, for the next six years devoted himself chiefly to study, at Lexington, Va., preaching continuously. In the civil war he was captain and chaplain of a Confederate company, and, under Gen. Johnston, commanded all the artillery in the battle of Allegheny. He became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Petersburg, Va., in 1863. While he was preaching here one Sunday morning a shell fell into the church. Mr. Miller, without hesitation, leaped down from the pulpit, and picking up the smoking missile, carried it out of the church. In June, 1871, he resigned his charge, and returned to Princeton, where the rest of his life was spent. In 1877 he published "Questions Awakened by the Bible," an earnest seeking after truth; but which differed from the accepted Presbyterian doctrine, and led to his trial for heresy. The case, which was one of the most noted in the history of the church, was decided against him in both the presbytery and synod, and when the general assembly refused to sustain an appeal he withdrew from the church. He built and organized churches in Plainsboro, Princeton, Monmouth Junction, Wheat Sheaf and New Brunswick, N. J., all of which were kept up and served mainly by Mr. Miller himself, with aid from the students of the college and seminary at Princeton. In 1892 he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His other writings are: "Palmer on the Church" (1845); "The Design of the Church" (1846); "University of Virginia Lectures on Evidences of Christianity" (1852); "Commentary on Proverbs" (1872); "Fetich in Theology" (1874); "Metaphysics; or, The Science of Perception" (1875); "Creed" (1879); "Theology" (1887), and "Commentary on Paul's Epistle to Romans" (1887). He also began a new translation of the Bible, of which he completed only the Psalms. As a preacher, Mr. Miller was remarkable for his vivid clearness of thought, his earnestness, quaint humor and simple directness. He was devoted to his calling, and was an indefatigable worker. He had his creed carved on his gravestone. He was married, Sept. 24, 1844, to Margaret, daughter of Robert Benedict, of Richfield Springs, N. Y., who died Sept. 5, 1852. He was again married, in 1856, at Lexington, Va., to Sally Campbell Preston, daughter of Gov. James McDowell, of Virginia. Three daughters survive him. He died in Princeton, N. J., April 14, 1895.

JOHNSON, Samuel Ben, publisher, was born at Henderson, Tex., July 18, 1847, son of Joseph D. and Mary Joanna Johnson. His father's death occurring when he was but five years of age, and his mother being left without means, his schooling was meagre. He worked in a printing office at Henderson from Jan. 1, 1861, until March of the following year, then removed to Shreveport, La., where he continued in the same business. He faithfully worked through the different mechanical departments of his profession—compositor, pressman, job printer and foreman—on daily and weekly editions, and from 1861 until the present time (1900) has been in continuous service. He purchased a one-sixth interest in the Shreveport "Daily Times" in 1887, and since May, 1892, has had full control and management of the paper, which is one of the best equipped newspaper plants in the South. Mr. Johnson personally supervises all the departments of the paper, mechanical, editorial and business. It is Democratic in politics, is the leading paper in the state outside New Orleans, and enjoys a fine advertising patronage at home and abroad. It is the pride of Shreveport, as well of all north Louisiana. Mr. Johnson is active in several fraternal organizations, notably, the Odd Fellows; Woodmen of the World, and the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, and is a devotee of rod and gun. On Oct. 3, 1871, he was married to

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Mary Eliza, daughter of William Williams, of Shreveport. They have four sons and one daughter.

WHEELER, Harris Ansel, manufacturer, was born at Orrington, Penobscot co., Me., July 30, 1850, son of John Douglas and Sarah (Jones) Wheeler. He is of Scotch, Welsh and English descent, his father being in the fifth generation in direct descent from John Douglas, who was born in Scotland about 1695. On his mother's side he is descended from Elijah Jones, who came from Wales early in the eighteenth century; the genealogy of Patience Fisher, wife of his great-grandfather, Elijah Jones, is traced to Anthony Fisher, born in Suffolk county, England, April 23, 1591, who emigrated to this country June 26, 1637. Harris A. Wheeler received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen he began as book-keeper in a wholesale dry-goods house at Bangor, Me., where he remained for two years. He removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1869, and continued in the same business until 1871. Having a taste for military affairs, he was led to apply for an appointment in the regular army.

Returning to Maine, through political influence he received a commission as lieutenant of infantry, and served two years, resigning to accept a position in the First National Bank of Bangor. In 1878 he again went to the West, where his experience as soldier and banker enabled him to assume large responsibilities in the financial and business world. The same year he became financial manager of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, being the representative of Gov. John J. Bagley. In 1880 he became private secretary in Chicago, of N. K. Fairbank. He is president and general manager of the Northwestern Expanded Metal Co., and president of the Todd Cotton Harvester Co. He also manufactures the Wheeler railroad coach and reclining seat. He has been treasurer and a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, for many years. July 1, 1881, he received a staff appointment, with rank as colonel, from Gov. Shelby M. Cullom. In July, 1884, he was elected colonel of the 2d regiment of infantry, Illinois national guard, and remained in command until 1890, when he declined a re-election. He was appointed brigadier-general of the 1st brigade of the state June 24, 1893. He was made Master Mason and Knight Templar at Bangor (1876); took the degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry in Chicago, to the 32d degree, in 1882, and was eminent commander of Apollo Commandery, I.K.T., of Chicago, in 1886 and 1887. He is a member of the Chicago, Union League, Washington Park, Fellowship, Argo and Hamilton clubs. He is also a member of the New York stock exchange and the Chicago stock exchange and board of trade. He is a man of remarkable and correct intuitive power, quick perception, unusual executive ability, as well as excellent judgment. Gen. Wheeler was married in Chicago, June 3, 1884, to Anna M., daughter of Capt. John Ayer, of Bangor, Me., who was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Fredericksburg and died in Libby prison. They have two sons, Malcolm Locke and Ralph Douglas Wheeler, and one daughter, Virginia.

MASON, Otis Tufton, anthropologist, was born at Eastport, Me., April 10, 1838, son of John and Rachel (Lincoln) Mason. His father's fortune was lost in the general crash of 1837–40, and the family removed to Haddonfield, N. J., where Mr. Mason spent his childhood. A copy of Guyot's "Earth and Man" was read by him with the greatest avidity, and from that time he made a study of the subject of anthropology. He entered Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in 1856, and was graduated in 1860, receiving the degrees of M.A. in 1862, Ph.D. in 1879, and LL.D. in 1897. In 1862–84 he was principal of the Preparatory School of Columbian College. He made the acquaintance of Profs. Henry and Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, and during the following fourteen years edited for them the anthropological papers of the institution, contributing articles on the "Science of Man." In 1884 he became curator of the department of ethnology in the U. S. National Museum; was a founder of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C., and the Museum Saturday lecture course. He was for many years anthropological editor of the "American Naturalist," and was one of the contributors to the "Standard Dictionary." The majority of his writings are published in the volumes of the Smithsonian Institution. He was married to Sarah E., daughter of John Henderson, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 1862. They have two children, Emily (Mason) Pollard and Sarah Mason.

CHESTER, Joseph Lemuel ("Julian Cramer"), antiquarian and author, was born at Norwich, Conn., April 30, 1821. He received a fair education in the schools of his native place, and in 1852 removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in business, and became a frequent contributor to the press of that place under various pen names, the best known being "Julian Cramer." Mr. Chester gave up his business and identified himself with the Philadelphia "Press," subsequently becoming a clerk in the U. S. house of representatives. In 1858 he went abroad and thereafter resided in London, where he devoted himself to searching historical records for information concerning the early settlers of New England. He collected much valuable material for town and family histories, also compiling an abstract of the registers of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Chester was one of the organizers, in 1869, of the Harleian Society of London, for the publication of unedited manuscripts relating to heraldry and genealogy, and was chosen a member of its council. The following year he was elected a member of the council of the Historical Society of Great Britain, then but recently organized. He was the author of "Greenwood Cemetery and Other Poems" (1843); "A Preliminary Treatise on the Law of Repulsion" (1853); "Educational Laws of Virginia"; "The Personal Narrative of Mrs. Margaret Douglass" (1854); "John Rogers," and a genealogy of the family (1854); "The Marriage, Baptismal and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church, or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster," with copious biographical notes (1876), and numerous papers in historical and genealogical journals. A tablet was placed in Westminster Abbey to his memory by Dean Bradley. Mr. Chester died in London, England, May 28, 1882.

HUDSON, Charles Henry, civil engineer and railroad manager, was born at Westminster, Worcester co., Mass., July 10, 1833, son of Charles and Martha B. (Rider) Hudson. His earliest American ancestor, Daniel Hudson, emigrated from England in 1639; settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1640, and

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at Lancaster, in 1665. His son, Nathaniel, was the father of John Hudson, whose son, Stephen, was Charles Hudson's father. Charles H. Hudson passed his early years in his native town and at Lexington, Mass., attending school in both places, and, having completed the course in civil engineering at Harvard, was graduated in 1854. Immediately after graduation he joined an engineering corps engaged in making railroad surveys in the western states. He continued in this line, largely in the wilderness of the Northwest, until March, 1860, when he entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad at Chicago. His work was for a season in the traffic and auditing department of the railroad, where he gained practical knowledge which proved of value in his later life. In a few years he was transferred to the engineering department, where he was engaged in the work of practical maintenance of the road until 1865. In the latter year, when the Chicago and Great Eastern was opened, he was appointed assistant superintendent and engineer, under Albion N. Towne. In 1866 he was placed in charge of the engineering corps to construct the line of the present Chicago and Northwestern railroad from Boone, Ia., to Omaha, Neb. Offers had been made of a large bonus for the completion of this line by April 1, 1867, and, although the work was heavy and involved many difficulties, the task was accomplished sixty days in advance of the specified time. His next important work was the construction of a railroad bridge over the Mississippi river about one mile below Burlington, Ia. By his skill, many difficulties in the preparation of the substructure were overcome; and new and untried methods were successfully applied. During 1869–72 he was superintendent of the Chicago division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and during the last year also performed the duties of superintendent of motive power, and had charge of the mechanical department of the road. His success in this capacity led to his appointment, in the latter part of 1872, as general superintendent of the "River roads," operated by the same company. Late in 1874 he became assistant general superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, then making rapid strides in the direction of its present importance, and during the next three years aided not a little in its development. He was superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio lines west of the Ohio river (1877–81); was general manager of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad (1881–83), during which time several extensions were made; was superintendent of transportation of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad (1883–85). In February, 1885, he was appointed general manager of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad (now merged into the Southern railway), with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn., and during the next fourteen years continued his active connection with this system, the last four being occupied with his duties as chief engineer of the Southern Railway Co. While chief engineer, he had also supervision of the motive power department as mechanical engineer. Mr. Hudson is thoroughly familiar with every department of railroad work, and always made it a point to know personally every man in his employ. Although strict in his requirements, he was uniformly just, and never required the performance of a duty he did not know to be reasonable. As a railroad manager in the South, he was active for the general good as well as for his own line. In 1886 he was active in one of the greatest works in the railroad history of the southern states, namely, the changing of the gauge of all the southern railroads, including about 15,000 miles of track, with 2,000 engines and 50,000 cars, from five feet to the standard of four feet, nine inches. The total cost of this work was about $1,300,000. On Jan. 1, 1899, Mr. Hudson retired from active railroad management; but still continues work as a practical consulting engineer. On Jan. 1, 1862, he was married to Frances H., daughter of John M. and Sarah Ann Nichols, of Boston, Mass. Of their five children, three sons and one daughter still survive.

C. H. Hudson

TALIAFERRO, James Piper, senator, was born at Orange Court House, Va., Sept. 30, 1847, son of Edmund Pendleton and Octavia H. (Robertson) Taliaferro. His father was a physician, and his mother was a daughter of William R. Robertson, of Culpeper, Va. The Taliaferro family descends from Robert Taliaferro, who came from England about 1650 and settled in Essex county, Va. One branch, known as the Blenheim Taliaferros, of Caroline county, is the immediate line represented by the Senator. About the middle of the eighteenth century a representative of this branch, Hay Taliaferro, settled at Piedmont, Orange co., Va., where he was married to Mildred, daughter of Robert Taylor, a lawyer, and later congressman. The wife of Robert Taylor was Frances, daughter of Edmund Pendleton, nephew of the celebrated jurist of the same name. He was a son of Erasmus Taylor, of Orange, and grandson of Col. James Taylor, the first of the family in America, who was great-grandfather of Pres. Madison and Pres. Taylor, and ancestor of many other distinguished persons. Among the children of Hay Taliaferro was Edmund Pendleton, mentioned above. James P. Taliaferro was educated in his native town and at the school of William Dinwiddie, a prominent educator of the state, but discontinued study in 1864 to enter the Confederate army. He enlisted as a private in the Stuart horse artillery, was afterwards transferred to the 5th Virginia cavalry, and served until the cessation of hostilities. In 1867 he removed to Jacksonville, Fla., and engaged in the lumber business. In addition to other business enterprises with which he has been connected he is now president of the First National Bank of Tampa, Fla., and vice-president of the C. B. Rogers Co., wholesale grocers of Jacksonville. He is also an extensive landholder and a generous promoter of numerous industrial companies. He early became prominent in politics, and his career from the beginning has been a constant record of public-spirited service quite devoid of unworthy ambition for personal advancement. From 1890 he has been a member of the state Democratic executive committee, and for over two years was its chairman. In all this time he would never consent to candidacy for any public office, but in April, 1899, he was elected to the U. S. senate on the first joint ballot of the Florida legislature. For several years previous to his election he was a member of the state board of health. Sen. Taliaferro was married, Nov. 15, 1871, to Millicent Jessie, daughter of William J. Hardy, of Norfolk, Va. They have two daughters, Jessie Pendleton and Anna Virginia.

James P. Taliaferro

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McCUTCHEN, Samford Brown, banker, was born at Columbus, Ga., July 9, 1834, son of Mark and Pamelia E. (Brown) McCutchen. His father, a native of Georgia, held a commission as major of the state militia. He settled in Caddo parish, La., in 1848, and was a planter, though deeply interested in public affairs. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and his studies were continued in those of Louisiana and Texas. In 1862 he enlisted in the 27th Louisiana infantry as a private, and was stationed at Vicksburg under Brig.-Gen. M. L. Smith, then under Stephen D. Lee and afterwards under Gen. Schoup, serving from May 1, 1862, to July 3, 1863, the date of the surrender. During the time of his service he was promoted to sergeant of his company, then sergeant-major of the regiment, and next lieutenant. Prior to and during the siege of Vicksburg he acted as the adjutant of the regiment. He then became acting assistant adjutant-general of Gen. Allen Thomas' brigade, and served as such until the surrender of the command at Mansfield, La. After the war he returned to Shreveport. He first took a place at a salary, but in 1868 began business for himself as a cotton factor and commission merchant and afterwards engaged in merchandizing. During this time he was elected president of the cotton exchange for six successive terms. In 1884 he bought an interest in a banking firm, and in 1887 was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank, of Shreveport, of which he afterwards became president. In 1891 he sold his stock in this bank and started a private bank, which still continues. For twenty-two years he has been a member of the Caddo parish public school board. He is an extensive owner of plantations in Louisiana and Texas, and also holds valuable city property. For fourteen years he was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school and has been a steward of the First Methodist Church (South) since 1870. He was instrumental in building the first electric railway line in Shreveport, and has always been active in promoting the advancement of his city. Mr. McCutchen was married, Dec. 21, 1869, to Amelia, daughter of Judge Joseph M. Ford, of Caddo parish. They have four children.

DIMITRY, Alexander, diplomat, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 7, 1805, son of Andrea and Celeste (Dragon) Dimitry. His father (the original Greek form of whose name was Demetrios) was a native of the island of Hydra, off the southeastern coast of Greece. The family was of Macedonian origin, his ancestors having been among the leaders of a colony of Macedonians and Albanians, who in the seventeenth century left their ancestral homes in order to dwell among their Greek compatriots of the South. They colonized the scarcely inhabited island of Hydra, thus beginning the race of Hydriotes. Celeste Dragon, the mother of Alexander Dimitry, was a native of New Orleans. Alexander Dimitry received his early education at home from private tutors, afterwards attending the New Orleans Classical Academy, conducted by the famous Dr. Hull. He was graduated at Georgetown College, D. C., and in 1867 received from it the degree of LL.D. After doing editorial work for some time in New Orleans, he was appointed to a professorship in Baton Rouge (La.) College. In 1834, and for some years thereafter, he held a clerkship in the post-office department at Washington, D. C. In 1842 he removed from Washington to Louisiana, and established in St. Charles parish the St. Charles Institute, which he conducted until 1847, when he was appointed by Gov. Isaac Johnson state superintendent of public education. He was the first incumbent of this office in Louisiana (1847–51), and as such organized and put into active operation the public school system throughout the state. In 1854 he returned to Washington, D. C., being appointed chief translator of foreign diplomatic correspondence in the state department. While still holding this position, he was appointed by Pres. Buchanan, in 1859, U. S. minister resident to the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the seat of legation being at San José de Costa Rica. When, in 1861, Louisiana seceded from the Union he resigned, and returned to the United States. Soon after this he was appointed chief of the finance bureau of the Confederate States post-office department, a position which carried with it the rank of an assistant postmaster-general. After the civil war he lived for two years in New York city and in Brooklyn, removing in 1867 to New Orleans, where he resided until his death. In 1870 he became professor of ancient languages at the Christian Brothers College, Pass Christian, Miss. He was distinguished as a scholar, linguist, orator, lecturer, educator, diplomat and a writer of eloquent and vigorous English. In 1830–35 he wrote seven admirable short stories for the "Annuals" of New York and Philadelphia. He also contributed occasionally to magazines. He was familiar with eleven languages, ancient and modern. Mr. Dimitry was a prominent Odd Fellow, and was one of the founders of the order of Seven Wise Men, or Heptasophs, in which he held the highest position. He was married in Washington, D. C., in 1835, to Mary Powell, daughter of Robert Mills, U. S. government architect. He died in New Orleans, Jan. 30, 1883, leaving seven children.

DIMITRY, Charles Patton, author, was born in Washington D. C., July 31, 1837, son of Alexander and Mary Powell (Mills) Dimitry. His mother was the daughter of Robert Mills, of Washington, D. C., and the granddaughter, on the maternal side, of Gen. John Smith, of Hackwood, Frederick co., Va., a colonel of Virginia troops in the revolutionary war, who subsequently served in the state legislature of Virginia; a representative in congress from the Frederick county district, also a major-general of the 3d division of Virginia state troops in the war of 1812. The earliest American ancestor of Charles P. Dimitry, on his mother's side, was Col. Miles Cary, of Warwick county, Va., who belonged to the knightly family of Carys, of Clovelly and Cockington, of Devonshire, England, and who was born in 1620, in Bristol. He emigrated to Virginia about 1640 or 1650, and became a member of the king's council. Charles P. Dimitry began his education in the St. Charles Institute, established by his father. He continued his studies in various academies and private schools until 1856, when he entered Georgetown College, D. C. In 1867 this institution conferred upon him the degree of M.A. After being engaged for a year or so in editorial and clerical work in New Orleans, at the breaking out of the civil war, he served as a private in the Confederate army. When the war was over he engaged in editorial work in New York city, and also accomplished some literary work in the line of short stories. In 1865–74 he was connected at different times with the "World," the "Graphic," the "News," and the "Star," of New York, and the "Union," of Brooklyn. He also was on the editorial staff of, or contributed to, various other journals, such as the "Commercial Advertiser," of Alexandria, Va.; the New Orleans "Bee," the "Daily Patriot," of Wash-

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ington, D. C., etc. Mr. Dimitry invented and patented in the United States and in several of the most important countries of Europe, a "pen-preserving ink," which possesses the qualities of preserving a steel pen from rust, corrosion, and scratchiness, though used daily for years. He published several works, one of which was brought out in book form, namely, "The House in Balfour Street" (1868), was praised by Prof. Alice Fortier, and has gone through several editions. His first novel, "Guilty or Not Guilty?" appeared in the "Magnolia Weekly" (1864), a publication of Richmond, Va. "Gold Dust and Diamonds" was published in "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper." Besides contributing to "Lippincott's Magazine" and "Appleton's Journal," he has written several series of historical papers on Old Louisiana and New Orleans, under the titles of "Louisiana Families," for the "Times-Democrat," of New Orleans; "Louisiana Story in Little Chapters" for the "Picayune" of the same city, and "Glimpses of Old Louisiana," for the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat." He is a member of the Louisiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a branch of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and an ex-member of the Louisiana Historical Society. Some of his articles have been published over the *noms de plume* of Tobias Guarnerius, Jr., and Braddock Field. Mr. Dimitry was married, in June, 1871, to Annie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Reuben Johnston, a lawyer, of Alexandria, Va. She died, Aug. 18, 1880, leaving no children.

TIEMANN, Daniel Fawcett, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Jan. 9, 1805, son of Anthony and Mary (Newell) Tiemann. His father was a native of Germany and his mother of Cambridgeport, Mass. His mercantile career began at the early age of thirteen, when he became a clerk in a wholesale drug house, meanwhile residing in the home of his employer, Henry Schieffelin. Three years later he entered the employ of his father, who was a manufacturer of paints, and he devoted himself earnestly to learning every detail of the manufacture of paints and colors. He became a partner in the firm in 1827. In 1848, when his father retired, he organized the firm of D. F. Tiemann & Co., which grew into a large establishment and is still in existence. Mr. Tiemann was for many years interested in local politics as a Democrat. He was elected alderman in 1839, and one of his acts was to stop the sale of liquor in the city hall. He was opposed on principle to the sale of spirituous liquors, and advocated all methods and means for suppressing it. He was elected to the same office in 1850, and held it for five years. He was elected mayor in 1859. The principal event during his administration was the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, and on that occasion he sent a congratulatory message to the lord mayor of London. Mr. Tiemann originated the custom of placing the names of streets on street lamps. In 1872 he was elected state senator. On Aug. 30, 1826, he was married to Martha W. Clowes, a niece of Peter Cooper, and they had ten children. He was ninety years old before he retired from the active management of his paint business. He died in New York city, June 29, 1899.

PACKARD, Samuel Ware, lawyer, was born at Shelburne, Mass., Nov. 29, 1847, son of Theophilus and Elizabeth Parsons (Ware) Packard. He traces descent from Samuel Packard, who emigrated from Windham, Norfolk, England, to Plymouth colony in 1638, and was a resident of Bridgewater from 1660 until his death, about 1685. From this colonist the descent is traced through his son, Zaccheus (d. 1723), and his wife, Sarah Howard; through their son, John Packard (1695–1738), and his wife, Lydia Thompson; through their son, Abe Packard (1729–1804), and his wife, Esther Porter; through their son, Theophilus Packard (1769–1855), and his wife, Mary Tirrill, grandparents of the present representative. Theophilus Packard, 1st, was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1796, and was pastor of the Congregational church of Shelburne, Mass., for over thirty years. His son, Theophilus Packard, 2d (1802–85), who was graduated at Amherst College in 1823, for many years occupied the same pulpit which his father had filled. Samuel W. Packard at the age of sixteen went to Chicago to start out in life for himself. There, by the advice of a friend, Dr. Newkirk, he determined to study law, and shortly after became a student in the office of Barker & Tuley. He remained in this office about a year and a half, and when only seventeen years old began practice in justice courts; then after one year spent at Shelburne Falls Academy, in his native county, and at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., he returned to Chicago in 1866 to complete his legal training in the office of his former preceptors. On Aug. 16, 1867, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Illinois, and in the following year formed a partnership with Col. John S. Cooper, which continued for ten years, during a portion of which time Judge Gwynne Garnett and William W. Gurley were also members of the firm. Mr. Packard's rise to prominence was rapid. He began arguing cases in the U. S. supreme court at the age of twenty-six, and the thoroughness with which he prepared his cases, coupled with a very high order of legal ability, made him remarkably successful. For over fifteen years he spent more than half of his time in diligent study of his profession, thus becoming one of the best equipped lawyers at the bar. He collected the third private law library in size in Chicago, but finally disposed of it to the owners of the Ashland block, with the understanding that it should be kept in the building for the use of himself and the other lawyers having offices there. The high order of his legal ability, combined with a remarkable fertility of resource, renders him a dangerous antagonist in an important and complicated litigation. Especially notable was his procedure in the "Yankton Bond Case," which has become famous not only in the legal but in the civil and political history of the United States. Yankton county had issued bonds in $200,000 for railroad aid, but after their sale the supreme court of the territory had declared them invalid. Mr. Packard being then retained by the bondholders carried the case to the U. S. supreme court, where he succeeded in obtaining a reversal of the territorial court's decision. In trying to enforce collection he found his way obstructed by certain special acts of the territorial legislature of Dakota, passed with a view to preventing taxes being levied to pay the judgments. Shortly afterward, in 1882, a strong effort was made to procure the admission of southern Dakota as a state, and large delegations visited Washington to urge the immediate passage of the pending bill. Thereupon Mr. Packard, recognizing his opportunity, prepared a protest to congress against the admission of the territory on the ground that as its legislature had aided and abetted an act of repudiation it ought not to be admitted to the sisterhood of states until purged of this disgrace. By circulars and pamphlets, scattered profusely through all parts

Samuel W. Packard

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of the Union, he created so strong a sentiment in favor of his claim that it was found impossible to obtain a vote for the admission of the territory. The Dakota delegate informed his constituents that the bill could not be passed until the Yankton bond matter was settled, and advised the election of a legislature favorable to payment. As a result a refunding act was passed in the spring of 1883, and the matter was adjusted; but it was not until Nov. 2, 1889, that the territory attained the dignity of statehood. Mr. Packard is felicitous and clear in argument, thoroughly in earnest, never abusive of adversaries, and yet a foe worthy the steel of the most able opponent. Like his ancestors for many generations he is a strict adherent of orthodox Christianity. He was married, June 23, 1874, to Clara A. Fish, of Lombard, Ill., and has three daughters and two sons.

YOUREE, Peter, soldier and financier, was born in Lafayette county, Mo., April 23, 1843, son of Patrick Espe and Malvina M. (Zimmerman) Youree. His grandfather, Frank Youree, came to this country with his bride from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Sumner county, Tenn. Peter received his education in Lafayette county, Mo., and had his first experience in mercantile business in his father's store. On the outbreak of the civil war, although but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in company A, Gordon's regiment, and served in the Confederate army. He was wounded at Elkhorn, Mo., at Shiloh, Miss., and at Helena, Ark., and during the latter part of the war he was captain of company I, Slayback's regiment, Shelby's brigade of Missouri rifles, being promoted for conspicuous gallantry and bravery. After the war he was clerk in a store in Shreveport, La., several years, and then started out in mercantile business on his own account, continuing with success for five years; since that time he has been occupied in the real estate business at Shreveport. He is a man of power and influence, and his strict integrity and the perfect consistency of his public career have placed him in many positions of trust. He has been a member of the police jury of Caddo parish for twenty years, and for four years has been president of that body. He is president of the Commercial National Bank of Shreveport; president of the Shreveport Water-Works Co.; president of the wire nail factory of Monterey, Mexico, and is a member of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Shreveport, La. Capt. Youree was married, in 1870, to Bettie Scott, of Scottsville, Harrison co., Tex. Her father, W. T. Scott, was one of the best known men of east Texas; her grandfathers, Thomas Scott and Capt. Wm. Pinkney Rose, served through the war of 1812 with Andrew Jackson, both being present at the battle of New Orleans; and some of her more remote ancestors were in the American revolution. Capt. and Mrs. Youree have one son, William Scott, general manager of the wire nail factory at Monterey, Mexico, and one daughter, Susie Rose, a young lady of high accomplishments.

CHURCHILL, Winston, author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10, 1871, son of Edward Spalding and Emma Bell (Blaine) Churchill. His father, a native of Portland, Me., was by occupation a West Indian merchant; his mother was a daughter of John Logan Blaine, of St. Louis. He is of colonial descent on both sides, belonging to the Portland branch of the Churchill family, founded in America by John Churchill, who landed at Plymouth in 1641. Through his mother he descends from John Dwight, founder of Dedham, Mass., and from the famous Jonathan Edwards. He was educated at the Smith Academy, St. Louis, Mo., and at the age of seventeen received an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. His career at this institution was conspicuous not only for his high standing in scholarship, but also for his active leadership in undergraduate sports and societies. He became an expert at fencing, a devotee of all out-door sports and an all-round athlete, and organized the first eight-oared crew at Annapolis, being its captain for two years. He was graduated twelfth in his class in 1891, and received his first appointment to the cruiser San Francisco, then at New York city. His thoughts, however, had gradually turned away from a naval career into literary lines, and after a brief service he resigned his commission. For several months thereafter he was connected with the "Army and Navy Journal" of New York city, and in February, 1895, accepted a position on the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," published at Irvington, N. Y., soon after becoming its managing editor. Although this rapid promotion was an eminent tribute to Mr. Churchill's literary ability, he resigned from the magazine at the close of nine months, having found that his duties precluded all original independent work. He spent the winter of 1895–96 in preparing his first book, entitled "The Celebrity," but in April, 1896, sailed for Europe, leaving the unfinished manuscript in the hands of the Macmillan Co. These publishers were so impressed with the general scheme and execution of the work that they requested him to complete it. This task he twice accomplished, the first result being disapproved, and the second being lost in the mails. He accordingly attempted a revision of the story; rewrote it twice, and finally gave it to the press in the comedy form now known to the public. It won almost immediate popularity, achieving profit and reputation for the young author, who, meantime, was, according to his habit, laboriously writing and rewriting his now famous story, "Richard Carvel." In order to have the personnel and historic settings of this story as accurate as possible, he visited all the places he proposed to mention, and consulted all manner of documents and records bearing upon the character and habits of John Paul Jones, Charles Fox and others concerned in the narrative. He rewrote the story five times before it was in satisfactory form, and entirely recast the chapter describing the battle of the Bonhomme Richard and Serapis after the book was in type. This painstaking drudgery received a well-merited reward, for the book, issued June 1, 1899, reached a circulation of over 300,000 before the end of the year. Few works of fiction in recent years have attracted such widespread interest and been so favorably noticed by the press. The New York "Times" called it "the most extensive piece of semi-historical fiction which has yet come from an American hand." The London "Saturday Review" said: "When we say that Mr. Churchill has achieved a success where Thackeray achieved masterpieces, that is a form of praise no writer need resent in these degenerate days." In addition to these books, Mr. Churchill has published two short naval stories, "Mr. Keegan's Elopement" and "By

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Order of the Admiral," in the "Century Magazine"; and sketches entitled "Admiral Dewey: A Character Sketch" and "The Naval Battle of Santiago," in the "American Review of Reviews." Mr. Churchill resides on an extensive farm at Cornish, N. H., opposite Windsor, Vt., on the Connecticut river. In the seclusion of this delightful spot he devotes his time to literary activity. He was married, Oct. 22, 1895, to Mabel Harlakenden, daughter of George D. Hall, of St. Louis, Mo. They have one daughter.

KOSTER, John S., soldier and manufacturer, was born at Lee, Mass., June 21, 1841, son of William H. and Elizabeth Anne (Greenleaf) Koster. He received his education in the public and high schools of Palmer, Mass., and then learned the printer's trade in the office of the Springfield "Daily American." After a brief career in journalism he returned home to engage in the paper business with his father, succeeding him in the management of the mill, and so continuing until the civil war. He then enlisted in the 21st Massachusetts volunteers, one of the "fighting regiments" of the war, and served three years, being first sergeant of company H. He served throughout the campaign under Burnside in the Carolinas, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864, when the 21st Massachusetts withstood the charge of the Confederates, thus effectually covering the retreat of the 5th and 9th corps, he lost an arm. On his return home Sergt. Koster was commissioned major for meritorious conduct on the field. For several years after the war he held responsible positions in the Boston post-office, but in 1872 became superintendent of a paper mill at Lancaster, N. H. Later he engaged with an English company in Nova Scotia, which was the pioneer in the manufacture of wood pulp paper in America, and in 1876 became superintendent and later director and manager of the Herkimer Paper Co.'s works at Lyon Falls, N. Y., retaining his position under the International Paper Co., which acquired the plant in 1898. In addition to his manufacturing business Maj. Koster owns a cattle ranch in Kansas and much real estate in Colorado. Deeply interested in politics, he has frequently been a delegate to Republican conventions, and in 1888 was a presidential elector. In 1895 he was elected to the state assembly, and in 1896 was re-elected, serving during his two terms on the committees on public printing, public lands and forestry, and as chairman of that on military affairs. He was a charter member of the Charles Russell Lowell Post, No. 7, G. A. R., of Boston; is commander of the Botchford Post, Port Leyden, N. Y.; holds a position on the staff of Comdr.-in-Chief Albert B. Shaw, and was president for two years of the 21st Regiment Association. He is also a member of the Roanoke Association. On April 6, 1865, he was married to Mary L. Kinzey, of New York city, and has two sons and three daughters.

BOK, Edward William, author and editor, was born at Helder, near Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 9, 1863, son of William J. H. and Sieke Gertrude (van Hermerden) Bok. His great-grandfather, William Bok, was admiral-in-chief of the Dutch navy; his grandfather, also named William Bok, was chief-justice of the supreme court, and his father one of the ministers of the court of King William III. On account of business reverses, his father left home, with his family, in 1869, and coming to America, settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. Here Edward attended the public schools until the age of thirteen, when he entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co. as office boy. By close attention to his work and by dint of evening study, he soon rose to be a stenographer. Having a natural taste for literary matters, he took advantage of all means within his grasp to cultivate it, and at the age of nineteen, and virtually without any capital, he became editor of "The Brooklyn Magazine," to which some of the most talented and famous writers of the day afterward contributed. In 1881 he entered the employ of Henry Holt & Co., and later that of Charles Scribner's Sons, in New York city, eventually serving as advertising manager for the latter house and as one of the promoters of "The Book Buyer." In 1883, together with his brother, William, he established a literary syndicate, doing all his work connected with it in the evening, thus avoiding any neglect of his employers' interests. In this enterprise the brothers received considerable assistance from Henry Ward Beecher. His weekly letters, relating to the movements and plans of authors, were so entertaining and so full of information as to obtain a wide reading. They attracted the attention of Cyrus Curtis, publisher of "The Ladies' Home Journal," who invited Mr. Bok to accept the editorship of that magazine, which had at that time a circulation of about 400,000 copies. This was in October, 1889, and within a very few years this magazine's circulation was increased to over 900,000, although the subscription price had been doubled, owing to improvements made in the magazine. In July, 1891, when the company was reorganized as The Curtis Publishing Co., Mr. Bok became its vice-president. Besides attending to his own editorial work, he has contributed to other magazines, and some of his articles for young men proved so popular that they have been republished in book form, under the titles: "The Young Man in Business" (18—); "The Young Man and the Church" (18—), and "Successward" (18—), which have passed through several editions. He has also delivered lectures on "The Keys to Success," which have become as popular as his editorial work. Mr. Bok possesses marked originality and tireless energy. Not only can he create an idea, but he also can quickly master all the details of its development. He has keen perception, rare tact; is fertile in resources, as patient as he is industrious, and ready to meet any emergency. His executive ability is fully as great on the commercial side of the publishing business as it is on the literary, his judgment in all matters referred to him as vice-president being promptly given and always sound. In his editorial work on "The Ladies' Home Journal" he is guided by these excellent principles: Help women in all possible ways, and do all that can be done to cheer them and to brighten their lives. In October, 1896, he was married to Mary Louise, daughter of Cyrus Curtis, and they have one son. Their home, "The Grange," is a beautiful country place at Merion, one of the most attractive suburbs of Philadelphia.

LATHBURY, Mary Artemisia, author, was born at Manchester, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1841, daughter of John and B. S. (Jones) Lathbury. She attended an art school in Worcester, Mass., and taught school in Newbury, Vt.; Fort Edward, N. Y., and in the Drew Ladies' Seminary, Carmel, N. Y. Removing to New York in 1874, she began editorial work, under

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he name of "Aunt May," and contributed with pen and pencil to the "Sunday School Advocate," "St. Nicholas" and "Wide Awake." She wrote "Fleda and the Voice," a book of fairy tales; "Out of Darkness into Light"; "From Meadowsweet to Mistletoe"; "Seven Little Maids"; "Ring, Round-a-Rosy"; "The Child's Story of the Bible." She is also the author of numerous hymns, of which "Day Is Dying in the West" and "Break Thou the Bread of Life" are best known. Dr. Edward Everett Hale said of her: "She has marvelous lyric force, which not five people in a century show, and her chance of having a name two hundred years hence is better than that of most writers in America to-day." Miss Lathbury has been called the poet laureate of Chautauqua. Her "psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" are sung in many lands. Of the latter, her "Song of Hope," beginning:

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to morrow,

has had the widest recognition.

ALEXANDER, Taliaferro, jurist, was born in Catahoula parish, La., March 17, 1847, son of Dr. John Steele and Susan (Taliaferro) Alexander. His father was a native of Versailles, Woodford co., Ky. His grandfather was Robert Alexander, of Virginia, whose wife was Sally Armstrong, sister of Com. James Armstrong and Capt. William Armstrong, of the U. S. navy. His maternal grandfather, Judge James G. Taliaferro, a native of Amherst county, Va., was a descendant of the Taliaferro and Warwick families of that state. Taliaferro received his education at the Harrisonburg Academy and the Louisiana State University, formerly located near Alexandria, La. He studied law with his grandfather, Judge Taliaferro, and was graduated at the law department of the State University, New Orleans, in 1869. He shortly after commenced the practice of his profession at Shreveport, La. For eighteen years he was associated in practice with Judge Newton C. Blanchard, in the firm of Alexander & Blanchard. Mr. Alexander was a member of the state constitutional convention of Louisiana of 1898. He was a member of the committees on judiciary, taxation, equalization, exemption, contingent expenses and final revision. He was married, Oct. 31, 1876, to Laura, daughter of Albert D. and Ophelia Lister, of Caddo parish. They have two children.

T. Alexander

GANO, John, clergyman, was born at Hopewell, N. J., July 22, 1727, son of Daniel and Sarah (Britton) Gano. His earliest American ancestor was Francis Ganeaux, as the name was originally spelled, a French Protestant from the island of Guernsey, who settled in New Rochelle, N. Y., where he died at the age of 103. John Gano received a limited education, and was ordained May 29, 1754, as pastor of the Scotch Plains (N. J.) Baptist Church. He traveled and preached extensively in the southern colonies, and for two years was a resident pastor in North Carolina. He returned to his native state in 1760, and he also preached for a while in Philadelphia and New York. He received a call to become pastor of the newly organized First Baptist Church on Gold street, in New York city, and remained at its head for twenty-six years. Mr. Gano was an ardent patriot, and in the war of the revolution served for some time as chaplain to Gen. Clinton's New York brigade. In the conflict on Chatterton hill he was continually under fire, and displayed a cool and quiet courage which commanded the admiration of officers and men. In May, 1788, he left his New York charge, and became pastor of a church in Townfork, Ky., where he continued to officiate until his death. He was twice married; his first wife was Sarah, daughter of John Stiles, of Scotch Plains, and sister-in-law of Pres. Manning, of Brown University. He died at Frankfort, Aug. 10, 1804.

GANO, Stephen, clergyman, was born in New York city, Dec. 25, 1762, third son of Rev. John and Sarah (Stiles) Gano. It was his father's intention to have him placed under the care of his uncle, Dr. Manning, in Rhode Island College; but the revolutionary war prevented, and having studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Stiles, he spent two years in the American army as a surgeon. While practicing at Orangetown, N. Y., his mind was turned to the Christian ministry, and, Aug. 2, 1786, he was ordained. He acted as a missionary in several of the settlements on the Hudson, and was pastor, successively, at Hillsdale and Hudson, N. Y. In 1792 he received a call to the First Baptist Church in Providence, and continued to minister to that church during the remainder of his life. His ministry was a very prosperous one, for he was an instructive and eloquent preacher as well as a devoted pastor. Dr. Gano was married four times: first, Oct. 25, 1782, to Cornelia, daughter of Capt. Jonah Vavasour, an officer in the English navy, then a resident of New York. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Col. Tallmadge, and sister of Col. James Tallmadge, of New York. His third wife was Mary, daughter of Prof. Joseph Brown, the second of the "Four Brothers" Brown. His fourth wife was Mrs. Joanna Latting, of Hillsdale, N. Y., who survived him many years. Brown University, of which institution he was a trustee thirty-four years, conferred on him, in 1800, the honorary degree of M.A. He died in Providence, R. I., Aug. 18, 1828.

PEIRCE, Benjamin, merchant and man of letters, was born at Salem, Mass., Sept. 30, 1778, son of Jerathmiel and Sarah (Ropes) Peirce. He was descended from Robert Peirce, of Woburn, who died Sept. 10, 1706, aged about eighty-six, doubtless a son of John Pers, of Watertown, who is believed to have come from Norwich, England, in 1637. Benjamin Peirce received his name from an elder brother of his father, who was killed in the first fight of the American revolution, April 19, 1775, and who is the ancestor of Prof. Benjamin Osgood Peirce. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1801, at the head of his class. His tastes were strongly bent in the direction of literature; but his father was the head of one of the leading houses of the country in the Eastern trade, and he entered that business on graduation, though without wholly relinquishing his studies. For instance, he kept up an habitual reading of the Latin classics, and few persons in the United States, Dr. John Pickering tells us, were so familiar as he with the great authors in English literature. He served for several years, beginning with 1811, in both branches of the general court of Massachusetts, and his judgment and principle had much influence in that body. In 1826 the house of which his father was still the head suffered reverses, and Mr. Peirce took another position, that of librarian of Harvard University. Holding it only five years, he accomplished a great deal of valuable work, producing the first published catalogue of the library, which occupied four octavo volumes, and devoting much labor and research to the preparation of the earliest "History of Harvard University," which he had brought down, at the time of his death, to the period

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of the revolution, and which appeared posthumously, under the editorship of Dr. Pickering. This work, which is distinguished by its clear, direct and scholarly style, remains an important authority, notwithstanding the subsequent appearance of Pres. Quincy's more comprehensive volumes. Mr. Peirce was married, Dec. 11, 1803, to his cousin, Lydia Ropes, daughter of Ichabod and Lydia (Ropes) Nichols. Their children were: Charlotte Elizabeth (d. 1888), John (d. 1810), Benjamin and Charles Henry. Mr. Peirce died at Cambridge, Mass., July 26, 1831.

KIMBERLY, Lewis Ashfield, naval officer, was born at Troy, N. Y., April 2, 1830, son of Edmund Stoughton and Maria Theresa (Ellis) Kimberly. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Kimberly, who emigrated from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, and later to New Haven, Conn., of which he was one of the seventy original proprietors. His father was a well-known physician of Chicago, and one of the original incorporators of that city. His mother was a direct descendant of Gov. Lewis Morris, of the royal province of New Jersey. Adm. Kimberly entered the service in 1846 as a midshipman, at the age of sixteen, and during 1847–50 served on the sloop Jamestown, which was engaged in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa. In 1851–52 he was attached to the Raritan, of the Pacific squadron, and in 1853 was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy. He served as subordinate and commanding officer on the Decatur, Dale, Ohio, Germantown, Richmond, Release, Potomac, Hartford, Colorado, Vermont, Benicia, Omaha and Monongahela; also on the Vandalia and Trenton, of which he was flag officer. Through successive promotions, he was made rear-admiral in 1887. In the civil war he took an active part in all the engagements of the celebrated man-of-war Hartford, except New Orleans and the first attack on Vicksburg, distin guishing himself for gallantry in the battle of Mobile bay. In 1887 he became commander-in-chief of the Pacific station. His fleet was at Apia, Samoa, during the great hurricane of March 15 and 16, 1889, when his flagship, the Trenton, was wrecked. He retained his command of the Pacific station until 1890, and the following year was engaged in shore duty, as chief of the board of inspection and survey. On April 2, 1892, he was retired on account of the age limit. He is a member of the Society of Foreign Wars; Sons of the American Revolution; honorary member of Bunker Hill Monument Association, and honorary member of the San Francisco chamber of commerce. He was married to Nannie Marriot, daughter of Comr. Charles H. Cushman, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Dec. 22, 1874. Their children are Victor Ashfield and Elsie Stewart Kimberly. He resides at West Newton, Mass.

CHITTENDEN, Russell Henry, educator, was born at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 18, 1856, son of Horace H. and Emily E. (Doane) Chittenden. He was educated in the public schools of New Haven, and was graduated at the scientific department of Yale University in 1875, immediately becoming instructor in physiological chemistry in this department. During 1878–79 he studied physiology and chemistry at Heidelberg, Germany, and after his return to the United States resumed his former position at Yale. In 1882 he again went to Germany, to pursue his studies in physiological chemistry, and in this same year was appointed professor of physiological chemistry in Yale University, and a member of the governing board of the Sheffield Scientific School. Prof. Chittenden is the author of numerous papers in scientific journals, principally upon subjects connected with physiological chemistry and toxicology. He is editor of "Studies in Physiological Chemistry," three volumes of which have been published, containing the results of investigations conducted in Prof. Chittenden's laboratory. He was elected, in 1890, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and is a member of the American Physiological Society, of which he has been president for some years; of the Medico-legal Society; the American Chemical Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was appointed director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University the latter part of 1898. Yale College conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1880. Prof. Chittenden was married, in June, 1877, to Gertrude L. Baldwin, of English descent. They have three children.

TREZEVANT, Peter John, soldier and legislator, was born in Columbia, S. C., March 18, 1844, son of Daniel Heyward and Epps Goodwyn (Howell) Trezevant. His original American ancestor, Theodore Trezevant, a Huguenot, came to America from Authon, province of Perche, France, and settled near Charleston, S. C., in 1682. The line of descent from him runs through five generations, viz.: Daniel, Theodore, Theodore, Peter, Daniel Heyward. Peter John Trezevant was educated in the schools of his native city, Columbia, and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted as a private in an artillery company, Dec. 27, 1860, in the South Carolina army, called into service by Gov. Pickens, and rendezvoused and organized at Charleston. He served in the Confederate army first with the 2d South Carolina regiment. In the summer of 1862 he was transferred to the 2d regiment, South Carolina cavalry, M. C. Butler, colonel, and later was detailed to duty as courier for Gen. Wade Hampton, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. In 1865 he settled at Shreveport, La., where he engaged in the drug business, but owing to failing health abandoned it and became a contractor on railway and levee building and other public work and enterprises. He was engaged in the construction of the railroad between Shreveport and Vicksburg, and other railroads, levees and public works throughout the state of Louisiana. He has been identified with several important business corporations of the city of Shreveport, notably the Pleasant Hardware Co. and the Carter Drug Co.; and has been for some time vice-president and director of the Merchants and Farmers' Bank. During the past thirty years he has been a prominent factor in the politics of the state. He was clerk of the house of representatives from 1874 to 1896, with the exception of one session, 1879. During his terms of service in this office he was a participant in several important and historic occurrences, notably the expulsion from the state house by the U. S. troops, commanded by Gen. DeTrobriand, of the legislature of the state on Jan. 4, 1875, and the entry and occupation of the state house and other state buildings by Gov. Nicholls in the year 1877. Since his last term as clerk of the house he has been elected to the general assembly as representative from the parish of Caddo, and during the last term was chairman of the committee on ways and means and was a member of other important committees. He was the author of the present revenue bills of the state, viz.: the general revenue and the license bills, both state and local and foreign and interstate.

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ENGLISH, William Elisha, congressman, was born at Lexington, Scott co., Ind., Nov. 3, 1854, only son of William Hayden and Emma Mardulia (Jackson) English. In 1865 he removed with his parents to Indianapolis, where he was educated in the public schools and at the law department of Northwestern Christian University. Being admitted to the bar in 1875, he began practice with Hon. John R. Wilson, under the style of English & Wilson, but five years later retired, to give his undivided attention to the management of English's Opera House, of which he was proprietor. He leased the opera house in 1887, and spent the following three years in travel, visiting every country in Europe, from Norway to Greece; also Mexico, Cuba, and parts of South America, northern Africa and Asia. During his tours in the Holy Land and elsewhere he contributed to the Indianapolis "Sentinel" letters that proved him the inheritor of his father's faculty of close observation and skill in description. He is the author of the "Early History of Masonry in Indiana," and is now (1899) engaged in preparing two additional volumes of the "History of Indiana," which was begun by his father, who published the first and second volumes just previous to his death. Mr. English's political life began early, some years, in fact, before he reached manhood; and he has been an officer in every organization of the young Democracy of Indianapolis since that time. He was treasurer of the Greeley Club of 1872, president of the Tilden Campaign Club of 1876, president of the Hendricks Club in 1876–77, and president of the Young Men's Democratic Club in 1878. In 1875 he was the Democratic nominee for councilman in the 11th ward of Indianapolis, but declined; in 1882 was chairman of the Center township Democratic convention; in 1885 and 1891 was chairman of the Indianapolis city Democratic convention, and in 1890 and 1896 chairman of the Marion county Democratic convention. At the national convention of Democratic clubs, held in New York, Oct. 4, 1892, he was elected vice-president of the organization and member of the national committee for the state of Indiana for the ensuing four years. As a member of the Democratic state executive committee, he has done admirable work, having for twenty years worked zealously as a member of the Democratic committee of Marion county, and served as chairman of that committee, as well as of the Democratic city committee of Indianapolis. Having shown his fitness for higher office, he was, in 1878, unanimously nominated by the Democrats of Marion and Shelby counties as candidate for joint representative in the legislature, and was elected, leading his ticket by nearly 500 votes. Although the youngest member, he was considered one of the best parliamentarians of that body, and frequently presided over its deliberations; being also appointed chairman of the standing committee on the affairs of Indianapolis and a member of the committee to reapportion the state for congressional and legislative purposes. His bill on congressional apportionment—house bill No. 468—passed both houses, and became the law, after one of the most bitter partisan struggles ever witnessed in the legislature. He was the author of the law limiting the indebtedness of Marion county; introduced the first bill providing for a reduction of official fees and salaries; also that abolishing the unnecessary offices of city treasurer and assessor; that providing for a reappraisement of real estate, and the original bill providing for a metropolitan police system in Indianapolis. At the expiration of his legislative term, in 1880, he was widely mentioned as candidate for congress, but declined nomination. In 1882, however, he was persuaded to accept; and, although his Republican opponent had been elected two years before by nearly 2,000 majority, and the extreme Prohibitionists opposed him, making the campaign one of the fiercest ever known in the state, he sustained his reputation as a telling speaker and campaign manager, and after a thorough personal canvass was triumphantly elected. While in congress he introduced bills providing for an international copyright law; for the issue of silver certificates of small denominations, and for the increase of the pensions of crippled soldiers and sailors. He was chairman of the committee appointed to consider the proposed alcoholic liquor traffic commission, and made an able report that was adopted by the house. Much to the regret of his constituents, he declined renomination, and his efficiency and impartiality were praised as warmly by the Republican as by the Democratic newspapers of Indiana. A delegate to the national Democratic convention in Chicago, in 1892, he was chosen chairman of the committee on rules and order of business; and later, on behalf of the Indiana delegation, seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland in a speech justly considered one of the best delivered before that body. He was also a conspicuous member of the national convention held in Chicago in 1896, and eloquently urged the claims of Indiana's candidate, Gov. Claude Matthews. Since that time he has been occupied with his business interests in Indianapolis and elsewhere. He served a term as a member of the board of park commissioners, and is often called on to preside at public meetings. He is a member of the Indianapolis board of trade, Commercial, University, Country and League of American Wheelmen clubs; is a vice-president of the Indiana Historical and Humane societies; president of the state society of the Sons of the American Revolution; past grand ruler of the Benevolent Order of Elks for the United States; grand lecturer of the grand lodge of Masons of Indiana; worshipful master of Centre lodge of Indianapolis, and president of the Masonic relief board of Indianapolis. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. English was appointed a captain of U. S. volunteers by Pres. McKinley, and served his country with credit.

Wm E English

ALLEN, Willis Boyd, author, was born at Kittery Point, Me., July 9, 1855, son of Stillman B. and Harriet S. (Seaward) Allen. His father removed to Boston in 1861, and became one of the leading jury lawyers of that city, associated as partner with John D. Long, afterward secretary of the navy. Willis Boyd Allen attended the Boston Latin School from 1868 until 1874, and then entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1878. He then entered the law school of Boston University, and was graduated in 1881. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, in Boston, in 1884, and practiced in that city until 1887 as a member of the firm of Allen, Hemenway & Savage. He then took up literature, in which he has achieved success as a writer for the young and as editor of "The Cottage Hearth" and of "Our Sunday Afternoon," both weekly periodicals, published in Boston. Among his works are the "Pine Cone Series"; "Mountaineer Series," and "Forest Home Series" (five volumes in each); "Christmas at Surf Point"; "The Red Mountain of Alaska"; "The Lion City of Africa," and "In the Morning," a volume of poems. His latest is "Navy Blue," a story of the U. S. Naval Academy.

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MILLER, James, first territorial governor of Arkansas (1819-25), was born at Peterboro, Hillsboro co., N. H., April 25, 1776. He received a fairly good education, and was equipped for the legal profession, which he pursued until he was about thirty years of age. Having acquired a knowledge of drill tactics, probably in the militia, and being fond of military affairs, in 1808 he entered the U. S. army as major of the 4th infantry and took part in the warfare on the frontier, displaying good judgment and great gallantry. In 1810 he was made lieutenant-colonel. The war with Great Britain brought him further advancement, his gallantry at the battle of Brownstown, Aug. 9, 1812, causing him to be brevetted colonel. He commanded the 21st infantry at the battle of Chippewa, Canada, July 5, 1814, defeating the enemy. At the battle of Lundy's lane, July 25th, following, he gained great distinction. When asked by Gen. Scott if he could take the British battery, he replied, "I'll try, sir!" He made the charge, captured the battery, and the battle was won. The soubriquet, "I'll try," remained with him through life. Those brilliant and conspicuous services were recognized by congress in the presentation of a gold medal and promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1804 the extensive "Louisiana purchase" was divided into two territories, Orleans and Louisiana, and in 1812 the portion north of latitude 33 was called Missouri. The old Spanish parish of Arkansas was included in the latter, and numerous subdivisions in the form of counties were made. In 1819, March 2d, by act of congress, the territory of Arkansas was formed by cutting off the five most southerly counties and the major portion of New Madrid county from Missouri. The organic law created the office of governor, territorial secretary and three judges of the superior court, all appointive by the president, who was James Monroe; it also made the general laws of Missouri the territorial code. The governor and three judges were clothed with legislative authority pending the organization of a provisional legislature. Gen. James Miller, of New Hampshire, was appointed governor, and Robert Crittenden, of Kentucky, secretary and *ex officio* governor in the absence of that functionary, who did not reach his post of duty that year. Crittenden, by proclamation July 4, 1819, convened the provisional government at the "Post of Arkansas," and the session was held from July 28 to Aug. 3, 1819, though all acts are under the last date, to conform to the thirty days' call in proclamation. The Post of Arkansas was a small village of a dozen log huts situated on the north bank of the Arkansas river, about thirty miles from its confluence with the Mississippi. It was an Indian trading post, which was visited by La Salle, Tonti, Bienville and other explorers during the French and Spanish occupancy, but was first permanently established by John Law, the visionary economist of international notoriety. On Oct. 9, 1819, Gen. Miller, with some twenty persons, embarked at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the U. S. keel-boat Arkansas, and after a journey of seventy days arrived at the Post of Arkansas, the designated capital. On Feb. 7, 1820, the first provisional legislature met and remained in session seventeen days, then adjourned until October. On Oct. 24th of that year the capital was moved to Little Rock (Petite Roche), a small village of log houses at the first rocky ledge found by the French explorers in ascending the Arkansas river. Gov. Miller, dissatisfied with the location, purchased lands thirteen miles above at Crystal hill, about the geographical centre of the state and made his residence at that place, but failed to secure the location there of the capital buildings. The records do not show that Gov. Miller took any very active or prominent part in the affairs of the territory, neither was any particularly prominent or praiseworthy measure passed to his credit during his five years' administration. He seems to have spent much of his time away from the territory, as Robert Crittenden, secretary, was acting governor when most of the important matters of government were transacted. Early in 1825 Gov. Miller resigned, and was appointed collector of the port of Salem, Mass., a position he held until he was seventy-three years of age. His son, James Fergurson, entered the U. S. navy and reached the rank of commodore on the retired list in 1867. Gov. Miller died at Temple, Hillsboro co., N. H., July 7, 1851.

James Miller

IZARD, George, second territorial governor of Arkansas (1825–29), was born in South Carolina in 1777, son of Ralph and Alice (DeLancey) Izard. His father was a noted statesman and patriot, the intimate friend of Washington; his mother was a niece of James De Lancey, chief-justice of New York, and was of Huguenot descent. His family was one of the wealthiest and most influential in South Carolina, and he received a liberal education, which was supplemented by a tour through Europe. In 1794 he was appointed lieutenant of artillery, and in 1798 he had charge of the fortifications of Charleston harbor. In 1799 he was an aid upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, when he was commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, then organizing in anticipation of a war with France. The war cloud passed over, Hamilton returned to the practice of law in New York and Izard to his regular duties. He resigned his position as captain of artillery in 1803. When the second war with Great Britain began he was appointed colonel of the 2d U. S. artillery March 12, 1812. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in 1813, and in 1814 rose to the rank of major-general. He was a well-trained military officer and studied tactics in England and France. In the early days of our republic, when civilization was gradually pushing westward and outbreaks frequently occurred with the savage tribes on the frontiers, the services of military men as territorial governors was found most desirable. Upon the resignation of Gov. Miller Gen. Izard was appointed his successor March 4, 1825. He gave the territory a wise administration, and his memory is revered in the state. Izard county was named after him. He was a man of fine physique and commanding presence. In his manners he evinced a consciousness of his commanding position, but was affable and agreeable in his intercourse with the humblest citizen. He published "Official Correspondence with the War Department in 1814 and 1815" (1816). He was eccentric in some respects, and viewed life from a matter-of-fact standpoint. Some time before his last illness he had his grave dug and walled and his coffin made after his own directions. One of his sons, James F., entered the U. S. army and died of wounds received during the Florida war. A grandson, V. B. Izard, is a prominent citizen of Arkansas

Geo. Izard

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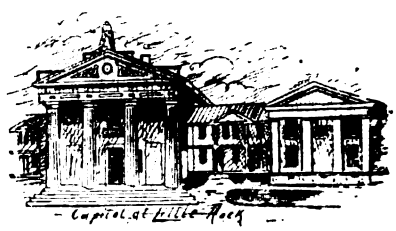
and has been a state senator. Gov. Izard did not live to the end of his term, but died Nov. 22, 1828, at Little Rock. His remains are interred in that city in Mount Holly cemetery, where a monument to his memory was erected by Sen. Chester Ashley.

POPE, John, third territorial governor of Arkansas (1829–35), was born in Westmoreland (or Prince William) county, Va., in 1770. His family was among the best and most honorable in the colony. Entering William and Mary College, he passed through the classical curriculum in three years and then took a two years' course in the law department, being graduated in both with flattering honors. Soon afterwards he removed with his parents to Kentucky, settling near the present site of Louisville, but in 1794 he located in the town of Lexington, where he began the practice of law. He soon exhibited an inclination for politics, in which he became a power throughout the state, contemporaneous with that other great Virginian, Henry Clay. Although Pope was a brother-in-law of John Quincy Adams, he voted for Andrew Jackson in 1824, and canvassed Virginia and Kentucky in his behalf in 1828. In March, 1829, Pres. Jackson appointed him governor of the territory of Arkansas to succeed George Izard, deceased. He reached the seat of government in May, when communication with the outside world was still entirely by water lines and long horseback journeys. The new governor's first recommendation to Pres. Jackson was for the establishment of a postal route between Little Rock and Memphis by land and thence to New Orleans by water, which was at once carried out. His administration was officially able, and in moulding the character and thought of the people he exercised great influence. On completing the unexpired term of Gov. Izard, for which he was originally appointed, he was nominated for another four years by Pres. Jackson, thus extending his term to 1835. Pope had previously served a term in the U. S. senate with Henry Clay as his colleague, from 1806 to 1812, and was president *pro tempore* from some time in 1811. He opposed the war of 1812, which caused his defeat for re-election. After that defeat he retired from politics and for twelve years devoted himself to the practice of law. When he became governor of Arkansas his old interest in politics was again aroused, and he became the leader and champion of the Jackson party in that territory, with the bitterest and ablest opponent in the person of Robert Crittenden, territorial secretary and acting governor before his arrival. Party feeling ran high in those days, and political contests then held are notable points in the state's history. On the expiration of his term of office Gov. Pope returned with his family to Kentucky. In 1836 he was nominated for congress by the Whigs of his district, and elected by a large majority; received the honor of a re-election in 1838 and 1840, but was defeated in 1842. Gov. Pope was one of the ablest criminal lawyers of his day, and his forensic efforts before juries are still noted in the history of the legal profession. He was an uncle of Maj.-Gen. John Pope, of the U. S. army, and grand-uncle of Maj.-Gen. T. J. Churchill, of the Confederate army. He was married, in 1811, to a daughter of Joshua Johnson, of Maryland. His death occurred at Springfield, Washington co., Ky., July 12, 1845.

FULTON, William Savin, fourth territorial governor of Arkansas (1835–36), was born near Elkton, Cecil co., Md., June 2, 1795, son of Judge David Fulton, a thoroughly educated Irish gentleman, who emigrated to America when a young man and settled in Maryland. The family moved to Sumner county, Tenn., in 1815, where Judge Fulton engaged in the business of banking. In 1804 William began to receive instruction from Rev. Samuel Knox, who later became president of Baltimore College. At that institution young Fulton was graduated in 1813. The same year he began reading law with the celebrated William Pinkney. In 1814, in the months of September and October, he served on the staff of Col. Armistead in the defense of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and afterwards in the same capacity with Comr. Rodgers, who commanded the fort during the former's illness. In 1815 Fulton moved with his family to Tennessee; in 1816 went into the law office of the celebrated Felix Grundy in Nashville, and in 1818 began practice at Gallatin, Tenn. In 1818 he was appointed private secretary to Gen. Andrew Jackson, and served with him during the Seminole war. In June, 1820, Mr. Fulton removed to Florence, Ala., and in June, 1821, was licensed to practice law in that state. In October of the same year he became editor of the Florence "Gazette," a weekly newspaper published by his father, which he continued for some years. He was elected judge of his county, and presided over his first court in 1822. While residents of Tennessee he and his father formed a close personal friendship with Gen. Andrew Jackson, which lasted through life. On April 8, 1829, Pres. Jackson appointed Fulton secretary of the territory of Arkansas. He removed to Little Rock soon after his appointment, and in May assumed the duties of secretary and *ex officio* governor, succeeding Robert Crittenden. Gov. Pope had not reached the territory, and he at once became acting governor. He performed the duties of territorial secretary from May, 1829, to March, 1835. On March 9, 1835, he was appointed territorial governor, and held that office until the admission of Arkansas as a state in 1836. He strenuously opposed this step and for a time was very unpopular; but the people recognized his eminent abilities and elected him to the U. S. senate, with Ambrose Sevier as his colleague. He drew the short term, which expired in 1840. In 1839 he was re-elected with practical unanimity, and was one of the ablest members of the senate. No man in the state was more universally esteemed and beloved. He honorably filled every station to which he was called. He was as gentle as a woman in the social affairs of life, but as firm as a rock in the discharge of a known duty. He was married at Florence, Ala., in 1823, to Matilda F. Noland, and by that union had five children, from whom are descended a number of prominent citizens of Arkansas. Two sons died in youth, but the three daughters married, and their descendants are among the Wrights, Watkinses and Currans, prominent in social, professional and business affairs of the state. About the first of August, 1844, Sen. Fulton returned to his home from Washington. His house had been newly painted and he became poisoned by the noxious gases, dying Aug. 15.



CONWAY, James Sevier, first state governor of Arkansas (1836–40), was born in the old Conway mansion in Greene county, Tenn., in 1798, second son of Thomas and Ann (Rector) Conway. The family is of ancient and exalted lineage, the ancestral line being traced back to the reign of Edward I. of England, when the family seat was Castle Conway, on the Conway river, in the north of Wales. The original American representative, Thomas Conway, not being in the line of primogeniture, came to America about 1740, and settled in the colony of

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Virginia. His only son, Henry, who is remembered as a colonel and then brigadier-general in the Continental army, was a friend and associate of Gov. John Sevier, of Tennessee. At the outbreak of the revolution, fearing lest their slaves, cattle and other personal effects be captured by the British, they sent them in charge of their sons, Thomas Conway and John Sevier, over the Allegheny mountains to what is now Greene county, Tenn. Gen. Henry Conway's daughter, Nellie, was the mother of Pres. James Madison, and his son, Moncure D. Conway, became the brother-in-law of Gen. Washington. Two other daughters married sons of Gov. Sevier, and a third married his nephew, John Sevier. Thomas Conway was president of the senate during the short life of the state of Franklin, and was a stanch friend of Andrew Jackson. In 1818 he settled with his family in the French village of St. Louis, in Missouri territory, but after a short residence there removed to what is now Boone county, Mo. James S. Conway received his education in the schools of Tennessee. Having adopted the profession of a surveyor, he with his elder brother, Henry, an army officer, took a contract in the spring of 1820 to survey a large body of land in the territory of Missouri, embracing the county (now state) of Arkansas, before the territorial government was formed. With four friends they formed a town-site company and became owners of the lands on which Little Rock is built. After the formation of the territory Mr. Conway was made surveyor-general, and on the accession of Gen. Jackson to the presidency he was appointed to the same office for another four years. During the two terms of office Mr. Conway laid the foundation for a large fortune. His greatest ambition, to become the first governor of the state of Arkansas was gratified, when, in 1835, he received the nomination of the Democratic party, and although opposed by one of the ablest men in the Whig party, Absalom Fowler, he was elected by a large majority. Gov. Conway was a man of good ability and irreproachable character, but his administration proved unfortunate in respect to its fiscal affairs. The time of entrance upon statehood was critical, and schemes of spoliation were rife. The instigators and manipulators of the real estate and state bank schemes wrested the financial affairs from the hands of the governor at the start, with the result of lasting injury to the state credit, which became a bitter inheritance to succeeding generations. Gov. Conway retired from public life at the expiration of his term in 1840, and settled on his fine plantation on Red river. He was a large slave owner and cotton planter, and dispensed hospitality to a wide circle of friends. His wife was a Miss Bradley, of Nashville, Tenn., and by her he had several children. His son, Frederick E. Conway, who inherited his estate, was married to a granddaughter of William S. Fulton, the last territorial governor of Arkansas. Gov. Conway died at Walnut Hills, Lafayette co., Ark., March 3, 1855.

YELL, Archibald, second state governor of Arkansas (1840–44), was born in North Carolina in August, 1797. In early youth he emigrated to Tennessee and settled in Bedford county, where at the opening of the Creek war he enlisted and became a captain in the Jackson guards. He gallantly led his men at the battles of Talladega, Emucfau and Horseshoe bend, and by his dash and courage won the lasting friendship of Gen. Jackson. When the general fought the battle of New Orleans Mr. Yell was one of his volunteers, and he also accompanied him during the war with the Seminoles in Florida. After this war he studied law and located at Fayetteville, Tenn., where he was engaged in successful practice until 1832. Gov. Yell never enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate training, but possessed a wonderful knowledge of human nature. He once said in a speech, "An education to a smart man is a great advantage, but to a fool a great incumbrance." He had achieved some distinction as a lawyer before Gen. Jackson became president, and at that time was offered the choice of two positions, either to be governor of Florida or a territorial judge in Arkansas. He chose the latter and removed to Fayetteville, Ark., where he occupied the judicial chair until 1837. He was widely mentioned as a candidate for first state governor of Arkansas, but a clause in the constitution requiring a four years' residence barred him from nomination. In 1837 he ran for congress as a Jacksonian Democrat, and being elected, served one term. In 1840 he was elected governor by a gratifying majority but did not serve out his full term, having yielded, in 1844, to the solicitations of the Democratic leaders to stand for congress, and thus secure a victory over the Whigs, who had nominated a very strong man. Gov. Yell was elected by a gratifying majority, but shortly after taking his seat resigned to accept the colonelcy of an Arkansas regiment of volunteers raised for the war with Mexico. He commanded his regiment in several important engagements, and was made a brigadier general for conspicuous gallantry. At the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847, while leading his command in a charge, he rashly attacked the Mexican lancers with his sword, and fell pierced to the heart. After the war the body was returned to Fayetteville, where, on Aug. 8, 1847, it was interred in Evergreen Cemetery. Gov. Yell instituted the first lodge of Freemasons in Arkansas at Fayetteville, and this organization conducted his burial ceremonies with great solemnity in the presence of thousands of people. The inscription on his monument justly proclaims him: "A gallant soldier, an upright judge, a fearless champion of popular rights, a sincere friend, an honest man." Gov. Yell had three wives, all of whom died before him.

ADAMS, Samuel, acting state governor of Arkansas (1844), was born in Halifax county, Va., June 5, 1805. His first ancestor in America was John Adams, who migrated from Wales in 1690 when a mere lad and settled in Maryland. His son, John Adams, removed to Halifax county, Va., in 1750, and was married to Susan Wood. Of their children, one, Sylvester Adams, was a Virginia farmer, and married in the section where he was born. The young couple removed to Tennessee, and settled in Humphreys county in 1810. They were the parents of Samuel Adams, who shared with them the rugged life of the pioneer settler, and enjoyed few social or educational privileges. When less than twenty years of age he was married to Rebecca, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth May, of Dickinson county, Tenn. Their early married life was spent in Tennessee. In 1835 they removed to western Arkansas, then almost a wilderness, and settled in what was afterwards Johnson county. Here Mr. Adams became a prominent personage, and acquired immense popularity. In 1840 he was elected to the state senate, and served two terms. He was made president of the senate in 1844, and this position also made him lieutenant-governor of the state. On April 29, 1844, by the resignation of Archibald Yell, he became the governor of Arkansas, serving until the election in November of that year, when Thomas S. Drew was elected. In his message to the legislature on his retirement from office Gov. Adams made

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the following astonishing statement of the financial condition in which he found and left the state treasury: "The last general assembly appropriated for the conduct and expenses of the state government the sum of $288,425.00, but owing to the economy and fidelity of its affairs in their administration only $163,005.00 thereof has been expended, leaving on hand at this time $125,420.00, which will be subject to the action of the legislature." In the fall of 1846 Gov. Adams was elected state treasurer, and removed to the state capital, where he made his residence. He had six children left entirely to his care by the death of his wife in 1840. His sterling honesty, strict fidelity to every public trust and strong social instincts gave him great personal and political popularity. He died at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 27, 1850. His eldest son, John Dunning, was a major in the Confederate army, and a prominent citizen of Little Rock.

DREW, Thomas Stevenson, third governor of Arkansas (1844–48), was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1802, son of Newton Drew, a native of Virginia, who about 1797 or 1798 removed to Tennessee, where he remained, engaged in farming. Thomas S. Drew was reared upon the farm, and received a fair education in the country schools. He removed to Arkansas in 1818. After several years' traveling in the territory selling such articles of merchandise as he could carry with him to the pioneer settlers, he made his home in what is now Ouachita county, some eighteen miles from Camden; it was then part of Clark county. He finally abandoned his itineracy in the mercantile business, and taught school for several years. He finally wedded the daughter of a well-to-do pioneer, who brought him a dower of a dozen or more slaves and a good plantation. He then became a prosperous and enterprising farmer, and delighted in the tillage of the soil and raising of flocks. He had no political ambitions, but was induced to accept the position of clerk of Clark county for a term of two years (1823–25). He afterwards removed to the northern portion of the state, and settled in Lawrence county, which he represented in the constitutional convention of 1836 (Jan. 4th to 13th), in preparation for the state's admission. This ten days' experience in a parliamentary body seems to be all he ever had before he accepted the gubernatorial chair. In 1844 the Democratic state convention met at the capital to select a candidate for governor. All except three votes were cast for Elias N. Conway, their state auditor. Mr. Conway positively declined the honor on account of personal obligations. The party leaders then requested him to name a substitute, and he suggested Thomas S. Drew, an honest, upright farmer, who had neither made enemies or political record. Drew received the nomination with an almost unanimous vote and was elected. He was economical and honest, but was too unsuspicious to divine the schemes of the politicians who were working ruin for his administration. The managers of the Real Estate Bank, noted in Arkansas history, had secured control of the finances and credit of the state, and he was incompetent or powerless to wrest it from them. He was elected for a second term of four years, but after serving a little more than a year resigned, ostensibly for the reason that $1,800 salary was insufficient to support his family, and the legislature had failed to make an increase. His integrity and honesty were never questioned, but his administration left the state in financial trouble which continued for years. He resigned April 10, 1849, broken in spirit and fortune, and returned to his home, then in Independence county, and again tried farming, with poor success. He then went to California to retrieve his fortune by gold mining, but failed. He died near Lipan, Hood co., Tex., in 1879.

ROANE, John Selden, fourth state governor of Arkansas (1848–52), was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1817. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, and he acquired a fairly good education at Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky., afterwards studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1837, about the time he reached his majority, he removed to Arkansas, and settled at Pine Bluff, where he soon reached prominence. On Nov. 5, 1840, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the second judicial district, and served in that capacity until Sept. 19, 1842. He then served a term in the legislative session of 1842–43. In 1843 he removed to western Arkansas, and located in Van Buren. He was elected to the legislature from Crawford county in 1844, and was speaker. When troops for the Mexican war were called for he volunteered, and assisted in raising the Arkansas regiment, which upon organization was commanded by Archibald Yell, serving under him as lieutenant colonel, and becoming colonel upon the death of Col. Yell. He displayed marked gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista. He served through the Mexican war, and when he returned to Arkansas again located at Pine Bluff. He devoted his energies to the practice of law. Upon the resignation of Thomas S. Drew as governor of Arkansas a special election was ordered, and John Selden Roane was elected to the vacancy April 19, 1849, serving out the term. In 1861, at the commencement of the war between the states, Gov. Roane was commissioned a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and did valuable service in raising troops in the trans-Mississippi department. He commanded a brigade until the end of the war. Gov. Roane was married at Tulip, Dallas co., Ark., June 5, 1855, to Mary K. Smith. She bore him three daughters and a son: Mrs. James Lea, of Dallas county; Mrs. William H. Roane and Mattie Roane, of Pine Bluff, and Hugh Roane, of Tulip. Gov. Roane died at Pine Bluff, April 17, 1867, and was interred in Oakland Cemetery, at Little Rock, where a monument was erected to his memory.

CONWAY, Elias Nelson, fifth governor of Arkansas (1852–60), was born in the Conway homestead, near the present site of Greenville, Green co., Tenn., May 17, 1812, youngest son of Thomas and Ann (Rector) Conway. He was thus a brother of James S. Conway, first governor of Arkansas, and he was named for Judge Nelson, of Maryland, a near relative on his mother's side. When he was six years of age he removed with his parents to Boone county, Mo., where he was given an education that was liberal considering the times and country, and was particularly advanced in the science of mathematics. His life fills a very important chapter in the history of Arkansas. On Oct. 20, 1833, he left the family home and turned his face toward the wilds of the territory of Arkansas, where his brothers, Henry and James, had been settled a number of years, and had attained prominence in business and political affairs. He reached Little Rock in the following November, and immediately entered into a large contract to survey public lands in the northwest portion of the territory, which kept him constantly in the field for eighteen months. In July, 1835, he was appointed auditor of the new state, and he held that position for fourteen years. In 1840 he addressed an ably prepared communication to the legislature outlining plans for the disposition of the public domain to actual settlers, in view of the unsatisfactory land warrants then in vogue. The state also adopted his idea of free homesteads in the same year, and it became its permanent policy. In 1842 Andrew Johnson introduced the same measure in the national congress, and it forthwith became the law of the land. In 1844 the state Democratic convention nominated him for governor by an almost

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unanimous vote, quite without solicitation on his part and against his protest. He declined the nomination on account of prior obligations, and proposed Thomas S. Drew, who was accordingly nominated and triumphantly elected. In 1852, and again in 1856, he was nominated and elected governor of the state, serving in all eight years, a longer period than any other governor before or since. In his first administration he was forced to meet the issues raised by the affairs of a powerful financial and political combination, growing out of the questionable management of the Real Estate Bank, which had loaned millions of dollars on the best landed estates. Gov. Conway took the ground that the baneful influences of the bank made it an enemy to the best interests of the people, and waged a relentless and finally successful war against it. He secured the passage of an act creating a chancery court. In order that the court might be untrammeled by political influences, and as the office was appointive, he chose an able man from the Whig party as chancellor. Thus the grip of this great financial enemy of the people—for so it was styled by him—was finally loosed and its influence destroyed after a long, hard fight. Under his administration the railroad system of the state also had its origin in the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Co. (now the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern), which was organized in 1833, and in 1854–55 obtained large grants in the state. Gov. Conway also secured a geological survey of Arkansas. In his entire administration he enjoined and practiced rigid economy, and when his official career closed the treasury had a surplus of $420,000—a very large sum for those days. He often remarked: "My life is no sealed book; it is open and known to the people; if they want me to serve them, they will make it known without solicitation or importunity." After his second term as governor his time was occupied in the management of his private fortune and extensive landed interests. He lived in retirement and alone, having never been married. He died in Little Rock, Ark., in 1894.

RECTOR, Henry Massey, sixth governor of Arkansas (1860–64), was born at Fountain's Ferry, near Louisville, Ky., May 1, 1816, eldest son of Elias and Fanny B. (Thruston) Rector. His paternal great-grandfather, a native of Wurtemberg, Saxony, settled in Fauquier county, Va., during the administration of Lord Dunmore. His son, John Rector, was the father of four daughters and nine sons. One daughter, Ann, became the wife of Thomas Conway, and was the mother of two Arkansas governors, James S. and Elias N. Conway, and four other distinguished men. Elias Rector (1785–1822), one of the nine sons of John, removed in early manhood to Ohio, and was there employed on government surveys. About 1810 he was married to Fanny, daughter of John Thruston, Louisville, Ky., one of the old Virginia family of Thrustons, who secured a large grant of land near Louisville in recognition of services in the revolution. Of this union were born seven children, of whom Henry M. Rector alone survived to maturity. About 1812 Elias Rector settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he became prominent in public affairs, serving in the general assembly and as postmaster of St. Louis. At his death he left large landed possessions, among them Hot Springs, Ark., which sixty years later the general government took from his son, after a lengthy litigation. Henry M. Rector received his early education from his mother, who had meantime been married to Stephen Trigg, a native of Virginia. From his thirteenth until his nineteenth year the future governor labored hard driving teams and hauling, at his stepfather's salt works in Missouri. He then attended school for a year in Louisville, Ky., and laid the foundation upon which he afterwards built a good English education. In 1835 he removed to Arkansas to look after the lands inherited from his father. In 1838 he was chosen teller of the State Bank, a position occupied by him for eighteen months, when he resigned and went to farming near Collegeville, Saline co. In 1842–43 he held the position of U. S. marshall for the district of Arkansas by the appointment of Pres. Tyler, and in 1848, after a most exciting canvass, he was elected a member of the state senate. Subsequently he received appointment as U. S. surveyor-general of Arkansas, and held the office until the state surveys were completed. Meantime he had read law for several years, and in 1854 he opened an office in Little Rock, confining himself chiefly to criminal practice. In 1855 he was elected to the legislature from Pulaski county, overcoming a most violent and powerful Whig opposition; in 1859 he was elected to the bench of the supreme court of Arkansas, and in 1860 he accepted the independent Democratic candidacy for governor in opposition to the political régime which had dominated the state for many years. The canvass was the most noted, active and bitter in the history of the state, but Mr. Rector was elected by a large majority. When, in April, 1861, Pres. Lincoln made his famous call for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion, Arkansas was called on to furnish her quota. Gov. Rector's reply to Simon Cameron, secretary of war, is historic and worthy of repetition. He wrote: "In answer to your requisition for troops from Arkansas to subjugate the southern states, I have to say that none will be furnished. The demand is only adding insult to injury. The people of this state are freemen, not slaves, and will defend to the last extremity their honor, lives and property against northern mendacity and usurpation." He had already seized the arsenal at Little Rock, and also Fort Smith, with all its arms, munitions and stores. The revolutionary convention had, however, omitted in its enactments to continue the office of governor, and a contest arose over the question, which the state supreme court decided by declaring the office vacant. Gov. Rector thus became a private citizen two years before the expiration of his term. In 1874 he was a member from Garland county of the famous constitutional convention, and made a noble fight for the rights of the people in the framing of the state's organic law. Gov. Rector was twice married: first, in 1838, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William Field, clerk of the U. S. circuit court. She died in October, 1857, leaving four sons and three daughters. Two sons are prominent citizens of Hot Springs, Ark. The eldest son was adjutant-general of McRae's brigade, and was killed at the battle of Helena, after planting his colors on the enemy's breastworks. His second wife was Ernestine Flora, daughter of Hon. Albert Linde, of Memphis, Tenn., by whom he had one daughter, Ernestine Flora, wife of McGhee Williams, of Little Rock. Gov. Rector is still a resident of the state capital, and frequently takes an active part in public affairs.

MURPHY, Isaac, seventh governor of Arkansas (1864–69), was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 16, 1802, son of Hugh and Jane (Williams) Murphy. His father was an extensive paper manufacturer. He attended school most of the time during boyhood and youth and received a classical education. About the year 1829 or 1830 he went to Montgomery county, Tenn., and there taught school for several years, and was married. In November, 1834, with

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wife and two children, Matilda and Mary, he removed to northwest Arkansas and settled at Fayetteville, where he taught school. He afterwards moved to the village of Mount Comfort, and continued that profession. Through his labors and influence a great interest in the cause of education was awakened in that section of Arkansas. He studied law as opportunities offered, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. He afterwards practiced both law and pedagogy. For a time he engaged in civil engineering and worked on the public land surveys in northwest and eastern Arkansas. He was a member of the state legislature of 1848–49. In 1849 he went to California with the company formed by Capt. McCulloch, which was among the first emigrant caravans to cross the plains. He remained in California four years, and took up some valuable claims which would have made him a rich man, but on leaving the Pacific coast he entrusted their management to others who never made him any returns. He returned to northwest Arkansas and in 1854 settled in the little town of Huntsville, now the county seat of Madison county. There he and his daughters conducted a high school for two years, and his daughter Matilda in the meantime had charge of the female seminary in the same village. In 1856 he was elected to the state senate from the counties of Benton and Madison. From that time to 1860 he practiced law. In February, 1861, he was elected a Union delegate to the state convention called for action on the question of secession. The convention was held in March and adjourned to May. On the passage of the ordinance in May he alone voted no. He returned to his home at Huntsville but there was a strong feeling against him which became threatening. In April, 1862, he with Dr. J. M. Johnson and his son Frank fled the country and joined the Federal forces in Missouri

under General Curtis. Johnson became colonel of the 1st Arkansas infantry (Federal), and Frank Murphy major of the same. Isaac Murphy was made a staff officer and held that position until 1863, when he joined the commands of Steele and Davidson marching on Little Rock, and was with that command when that city was captured. This opened a way for a provisional state government. A delegated convention was called which met in January, 1864, and chose Isaac Murphy provisional governor. He was elected by popular vote in March of that year, and inaugurated April 18th, for a term of four years. His administration was pacific and conservative, and well conducted in the midst of the excitement and rancor of war. He managed to pay all the expenses of his administration, and on his retirement left $270,000 in the treasury which he had found empty on becoming chief executive. He returned to his home at Huntsville in 1868 and remained in retirement and incidentally practiced law until his death. Gov. Murphy was married, July 31, 1830, to Angelina A. Lockhart, who was of Scotch descent. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and her grandfather a soldier in the revolutionary war. She bore him five children, three of whom survive: Mrs. J. R. Berry, Mrs. H. C. Lowe, and Mrs. F. M. Thorpe. Gov. Murphy died at Huntsville, Ark., Sept. 8, 1882.

CLAYTON, Powell, soldier and eighth governor of Arkansas (1868–71), was born in Bethel, Delaware co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1833. He was educated at the common schools and at the Bristol (Pa.) Academy; took a course in civil engineering at Wilmington, Del., and in 1859 became engineer and surveyor of Leavenworth, Kan. When the civil war broke out he joined the Federal army as captain in the 1st Kansas infantry, May 29, 1861. On Feb. 27, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Kansas cavalry, and was made colonel of that regiment on March 30th. On May 6, 1863, he commanded a successful expedition from Helena, Ark., to the White river to break up a guerilla band and destroy Confederate stores, and subsequently an expedition from Pine Bluff, in March, 1864, which inflicted severe damage on the enemy. He received a brigadier-general's commission on March 1, 1864, and after the war settled in Arkansas as a planter. He was elected governor of the state, and assumed office in June, 1868, and resigned when he was elected U. S. senator in 1871. Gen. Clayton served in the senate until 1877, after which he retired to private life; he resided at Eureka Springs, and became president and general manager of the Eureka Springs Railway Improvement Co. He was a member of every national Republican convention from 1872 to 1896. In 1898 he was appointed ambassador to Mexico by Pres. McKinley.

HADLEY, Ozro A., acting governor of Arkansas (1871–73), was born at Cherry creek, Chautauqua co., N. Y., June 30, 1826. He was educated in the common schools of that vicinity, and later received an academic training. He lived in that county until he was twenty-nine years of age, when he removed to Minnesota and engaged in farming until 1859, when he was elected auditor of Colfax county. That office he held until 1865; then he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and there engaged in the business of merchandising. In 1869 he was elected to the state senate and was a prominent member during the period of the state's reconstruction. On the resignation of the lieutenant-governor, who was president of the senate, Mr. Hadley was elected to preside over that body, which also made him lieutenant-governor. This occurred on March 14, 1871. On the following day, Powell Clayton, the governor of Arkansas, was elected to the U. S. senate, and resigned the gubernatorial chair. Mr. Hadley then became governor of Arkansas, and occupied the position from that time until Jan. 6, 1873, during a very turbulent and unsatisfactory period of the state's history. After leaving the governor's office he was appointed registrar of the U. S. land office at Little Rock, and held that position several years.

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In 1878 he received the appointment of postmaster at Little Rock by Pres. Hayes, and held the position until 1882. In that year he moved to New Mexico and settled at Watrous, where he had acquired large landed interests, and engaged extensively in the cattle business.

FLANAGIN, Harris, ninth state governor of Arkansas (1873–74) was born at Roadstown, Cumberland co., N. J., Nov. 3, 1817, son of James and Mary F. Flanagin, who were of Irish descent. He acquired a good education in the public schools, but did not pursue a higher course until his removal to Illinois, whither he went while a youth. He there studied law but believing that Arkansas was a favorable field removed thither in 1837, the year after its admission as a state. He settled at Greenville, Clark co., and remained until 1842, when Arkadelphia was made the county seat, and he removed thither to remain a resident until his death. He grew into prominence in his profession, and enjoyed an extensive practice. In 1842 he was elected to the legislature and served with distinction in that body. He entered the Confederate army in 1861; was captain of company E 2d Arkansas regiment of mounted rifles and afterwards became its colonel. He held this military commission when elected governor of the state of Arkansas in 1862 (Nov. 15th), under the Confederate States government. He served three years, to the end of the war, when a general reorganization of the state occurred and military governors superseded the civil. He resumed the practice of law at Arkadelphia. In 1874 he was a member of the Constitutional convention of the state and participated in the framing of the constitution adopted after the period of reconstruction, and the state had passed through the trials and civic ordeals which accompanied the years of readjustment. He did not live long enough to see the good results of his labors. He was married in Hempstead county, Ark., July 23, 1851, to Martha E., daughter of Phineas and Phœbe Nash. They had three children: Duncan Flanagin, a lawyer of Arkadelphia and once judge of the county; Nash Flanagin, and Mrs. Laura F. Howison. Gov. Flanagin died at his home at Arkadelphia, Ark., Oct. 23, 1874.

BAXTER, Elisha, tenth governor of Arkansas (1874–75), was born in Rutherford county, N. C., Sept. 1, 1827, son of William Baxter, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1789, was twice married, and had ten sons and seven daughters. One of his sons, Judge John Baxter, was once speaker of the North Carolina house of representatives, a member of the constitutional convention of Tennessee in 1878, and was appointed U. S. circuit judge by Pres. Hayes for the district comprising the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan, a position which he occupied until his death in 1886. Gov. Baxter's father was a thrifty and wealthy farmer, but rather too indulgent to his younger children, whom, it seems, he allowed to consult their own wishes in the matter of education, which in the case of Elisha, at least, was meagre. While still a very young man, he engaged in business, and by the help of a shrewd partner attained success. He soon, however, wearied of it and was then for several years engaged in farming on a small scale and with unsatisfactory results. In 1852 he settled at Batesville, Independence co., Ark., where in 1853 he opened a store, but, after three years' experience, was overwhelmed with disaster. For a year he worked in a printing house. Meantime he read law, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. In politics he was an old line Whig, and at the opening of the civil war a prominent Unionist and bitterly opposed secession. By inheritance he was a slaveholder, but although heartily antagonistic to the institution of slavery, sought to occupy neutral ground during agitation days. He was popular among the people as shown by his election to the state legislature in 1854 and 1858 and his defeat by a small majority in 1860 in the race for the prosecuting attorneyship. The overwhelming southern sentiment in his district rendered neutrality difficult to maintain, and his surroundings became so very uncomfortable that when the Federal general, Curtis, marched through Northern Arkansas Mr. Baxter sought protection in the Union lines, leaving his wife and children at home. Gen. Curtis offered him a colonelcy of the 1st Arkansas Federal regiment, but he declined on account of his declared neutrality. Later he was forced to go north for safety and in 1863, venturing on neutral ground in Missouri, not far from his family, was captured by a troop of Confederate cavalry under Col. Robert L. Newton, who paroled him with an order to report to Gen. Holmes at Little Rock. Gen. Holmes surrendered Mr. Baxter to the civil authorities, who indicted and imprisoned him for the crime of treason; but escaping from prison, he fled to the Union lines. He then secured authority to raised a regiment for the Federal army, which was known as the 4th Arkansas mounted infantry, and he was assigned to the command at Ballsville, his home. There he was stationed until called to occupy the position of chief-justice of the state in 1864, in the period of effort to re-establish the state in the Federal Union. He resigned his military commission and qualified as chief-justice, but very soon afterwards was elected to the U. S. senate, although on his arrival in Washington he was not permitted to take his seat. In 1868 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the United States, and Gov. Clayton appointed him circuit judge for the third district of the state; during the next four years he held both offices. In 1872 the Republicans of Arkansas were divided into two factions and presented two tickets for election, one headed by Joseph Brooks and the other by Elisha Baxter. The Democrats, although nearly all disfranchised, favored Brooks. Baxter was, however, elected and inaugurated, but soon losing favor with the chief party rulers, in his efforts for reformation and honest government, they attempted to oust him in favor of Brooks, who entered suit in the U. S. circuit court, alleging fraud. The Democrats espoused the Baxter side, and the conflict known as the Brooks-Baxter war was the result; being settled only by Pres. Grant's formal recognition of the Baxter government. Immediately following this settlement of this strife a constitutional convention was called, a new constitution was framed and adopted, which vacated all state offices, cutting off two years of Baxter's term, in which he acquiesced. On the assembling of the next Democratic state convention he was tendered the nomination for governor unanimously, but declined the honor rather than lend color to the imputation that he had betrayed his own party for Democratic favor. Gov. Baxter then retired to private life. In 1878 he was a candidate before the Arkansas legislature with several others for the U. S. senate, but failed of election, and afterwards quietly lived on his little farm near Ballsville. His ample fortune at the close of the war melted away in the battle for the rights of the people of his state. He died at Batesville, June 2, 1899.

GARLAND, Augustus Hill, U. S. attorney-general under Cleveland, and eleventh governor of Arkansas (1875–77). See Vol. II., p. 407.

MILLER, William R., twelfth state governor of Arkansas (1877–81), was born in Independence county, Ark., Nov. 27, 1823, son of John and Clara (Moore) Miller. His father was one of the pioneers in the territory of Arkansas, and contributed largely to it by the force of his intellect and the towering strength of his personality. His mother was noted

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as a woman of unusual intelligence and loftiness of character. The position of the family was high, and from childhood he was in daily contact with the great men who gave stamp to the society of the infant state. He was reared in such luxury as the frontier afforded at that time; under conditions so tempered by the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life as to produce a character of rugged strength and superiority to smallness of every kind. His course of instruction at school was necessarily limited in extent; but excelled in thoroughness, and served as a foundation on which he built up a good education and a large degree of culture. He lived in the public view from early manhood, and exerted a powerful influence in the councils of state during more than thirty years. He was elected clerk of Independence county in 1848, serving through two terms and the large part of a third term until, in 1854, he was appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the auditor of state. During the years 1855 and 1856 he filled the office of accountant of the State Real Estate Bank, a place of great responsibility. In 1856 he was elected auditor of the state and in 1858, 1860, 1862 and 1864 was re-elected, but did not fill the fifth term, being declared ineligible on account of his part in the establishment of the Confederate States government. The law was his profession, in which he achieved high standing, but his career as a lawyer was frequently interrupted by the demands of the people for his services in official capacities. The recovery of state control by the Democrats in 1874 replaced him in the position of auditor, where he served for one term, until January, 1877, when he was inaugurated governor of Arkansas, having the distinction of being the first native governor of his state. He presided to the entire satisfaction of his people during two terms of two years each. His administration was chiefly marked by the rapid recovery of the people from the discouragements and disturbances caused by the civil war, reconstruction and the Brooks-Baxter war; and by steady progress in the development of the material resources of the state. It was disturbed by a few attempts at lawlessness, which he curbed with characteristic firmness and promptitude. During his administration the movement for the settlement of the state debt by the plan subsequently adopted as an amendment to the constitution came into great prominence. He threw against it all the weight of his strength and influence, taking the high grounds that the state was bound by her obligations that had passed into innocent hands, although she might not have received full value for them, and that any plan for the adjustment of the debt should include all her obligations. Through forty years he was the object of the most enthusiastic affection of the people, his personal acquaintance with the rank and file being the most extensive in the state. His life as a public man stood for steadfast devotion to Democratic principles, incorruptible honesty, indefatigable industry, strict recognition of the sacredness of obligations, determination to uphold the majesty of the law, and broad patriotism. His home was founded in Christian culture and refinement and broad hospitality and thousands came under the spell of its influence. He was married at Batesville, Jan. 31, 1849, to Susan E., daughter of Judge William C. and Catherine E. (McGuire) Bevens, a lady of great intelligence, beauty and refinement. He was the father of seven children, five daughters and two sons, four of whom grew to maturity. He died Nov. 27, 1887, while again occupying the position of auditor of state, to which he had been elected in his declining years as a mark of the esteem and confidence of his people.

CHURCHILL, Thomas James, thirteenth governor of Arkansas (1881–83), was born in Louisville, Ky., March 10, 1824, son of Samuel and Abby (Oldham) Churchill. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest colonists of Virginia; Samuel Churchill, a native of Northampton, England, having settled in Middlesex county on the south side of the Rappahannock river in 1669. He was a prosperous planter and was married to Elizabeth, widow of Ralph Wormley, and a sister of Judith Armistead, the great-grandmother of Gen. Robert E. Lee. They had two daughters and one son, Armistead Churchill, who was married to Lucy Harrison, aunt of Pres. William Henry Harrison. Armistead Churchill's son, Armistead, removed to Kentucky in 1787, and was married to Elizabeth Blackwell, of Virginia, by whom he had several sons and daughters. One son was Samuel Churchill, father of the governor, whose wife was a daughter of Col. William Oldham, a revolutionary officer, who commanded Kentucky troops, and who was killed in Gen. St. Clair's defeat by the Indians near the site of Greenville, O., in 1791. Thomas J. Churchill was educated at the Academy of St. Mary, Kentucky, being graduated in 1844. He also read law, but not liking the profession abandoned it for the vocation of a planter, in which he has been engaged for forty-six consecutive years in the state of Arkansas. He served as first lieutenant in the 15th Kentucky regular regiment during the Mexican war and followed Gen. Scott through all the engagements to the fall of the city of Mexico. In 1856 he was appointed postmaster at Little Rock by Pres. Buchanan. Upon the outbreak of civil war he was mustered into the Confederate service as colonel of the 1st Arkansas cavalry, and was attached to a division commanded by Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith in the Kentucky campaign. His first battle was at Wilson's creek, Kentucky, and he was present in all the battles of the Red river campaign against Gen. Banks and along the Saline river, Arkansas. He was, in 1862, promoted brigadier-general, and in 1864 major-general, but was taken prisoner with his entire command of seven regiments and seventeen field pieces at Arkansas Post by Gen. McClernand with an overwhelming force of forty-eight regiments, ten batteries of artillery and nine gunboats. In 1866 Gen. Churchill was elected lieutenant-governor of Arkansas, but under the terms of the Reconstruction Act was not allowed to take his seat. In the famous Brooks-Baxter war of 1874 he commanded the troops of the state and played a conspicuous part in wresting the government from radical domination. In 1874 he was elected state treasurer and served three terms. In November, 1880, he was chosen governor of the state. Gen. Churchill has always been an active and public spirited citizen, prominent in all measures for the general welfare and ever an ardent Democrat. He is a member and an active supporter of the Episcopal church, and well known in the social and business circles of Little Rock. He was married, in 1849, to Annie, daughter of Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier, of Arkansas, U. S. senator for many years, and afterward minister plenipotentiary to Mexico. Mrs. Churchill is a grandniece of John Sevier, who commanded a regiment at the battle of King's mountain in the revolution, and was first governor of Tennessee, and also grandniece of Col. Richard Mentor Johnson, vice-president of the United States during Van Buren's administration. The Seviers are of French (Huguenot) extraction; the name being originally Xavier.

BERRY, James Henderson, senator and fourteenth governor of Arkansas (1883–85), was born near Bellefonte, Jackson co., Ala., May 15, 1841, son of James M. and Isabella (Orr) Berry. His grandfather, Thomas Berry, removed from Virginia to Tennessee, in which state his father was born and reared. The latter removed, in 1848, to Carrollton, Ark., where he

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farmed and sold goods. The subject of this sketch alternated farm work with schooling during his boyhood, and was clerking when the civil war began. He entered the Confederate service as lieutenant in the 16th Arkansas infantry, fighting gallantly in the battles of Pea Ridge and Iuka, In October, 1862, he lost his right leg at Corinth, Miss., in the bloody attack made by Van Dorn on Rosecrans. Returning to Arkansas after the surrender of Port Hudson, July, 1863, he remained there until the close of the war, with the exception of a short time spent in Texas. He taught school in Ozark, Ark., reading meanwhile such law books as he could borrow. In October, 1865, he was married to Lizzie Quaile, of Ozark, with whom he became acquainted during the war. At the time of his marriage Mr. Berry was very poor, having neither lands nor money. Returning to Carrollton, Ark., his old home, he was elected state representative from Carroll county in August of the following year, 1866, and was admitted to the bar about three months later. In 1869 he removed to the adjoining county, Benton, locating in Bentonville, his present home. He was elected state representative from Benton county in 1872, and again in 1874, when he was chosen speaker of the house by the Democratic majority at that extraordinary session. In 1876 he was elected chairman of the state Democratic convention, and in 1878 judge of the state circuit court. In 1882 he resigned his judgeship to accept the Democratic nomination for governor, which had been accorded him by acclamation. He was elected by a plurality of 38,000, defeating W. D. Slack, Republican, and Rufus Garland, Greenbacker. Declining a second executive term, he, in 1885, received thirty-seven votes for U. S. senator; but withdrew after a week's balloting. J. K. Jones was then elected. On March 20, 1885, in consequence of the appointment of Sen. A. H. Garland as U. S. attorney-general, Gov. Berry was elected to the senatorial vacancy, defeating Poindexter Dunn and four other candidates. In 1889 he was re-elected without Democratic opposition, and has been re-elected continuously ever since. Mr. Berry is an interesting figure in the U. S. senate, where he has served with usefulness and distinction. He is a ready and forcible speaker, and displays a manly courtesy that is very engaging. He has been a member of various important committees, including those on the census, railroads, civil service, public lands, coast defenses and epidemic diseases. He is a valued worker both in the committee room and on the senate floor.

James H. Berry

HUGHES, Simon P., fifteenth state governor of Arkansas (1885–89), was born at Carthage, Smith co., Tenn., Aug. 14, 1830, third son of Simon P. and Mary (Hubbard) Hughes. His paternal great-grandparents emigrated to America from Wales at an early day and settled near the mouth of the Rappahannock river in Prince Edward county, Va. Both his father and grandfather were born in Virginia, but removed to middle Tennessee early in the history of that state, while the former was still quite young. His maternal grandfather, John Hubbard, removed from Oglethorpe county, Ga., to Tennessee, where his daughter was married to Simon P. Hughes, Sr., about the year 1818. The son received a good common school education, but upon the death of his father in 1844 he was thrown upon his own resources. He removed at once to Arkansas but returned to Tennessee the following year and entered Sylvan Academy, Sumner county. He afterwards attended Clinton College, Smith county, where he paid his own way by manual labor. He advanced rapidly in his studies, but being unable to complete his course, he taught in the public schools for two terms. In 1849 he removed to Arkansas and settled in Monroe county, where he engaged in farming. Five years later he was elected sheriff of his county and served two years. Although strenuously opposed to secession he entered the service of the Confederate States as captain in 1862, and was shortly thereafter promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 23d regiment Arkansas infantry. Upon the reorganization of the army he was left without a command. He returned to the west side of the Mississippi river and enlisted as a private in Morgan's Texas battalion of cavalry, where he served to the close of the war. While holding the office of sheriff he had studied law sufficiently to secure a license to practice in 1857. At the termination of the war he found himself financially prostrated, but with true courage embarked in the practice of law and rapidly grew into prominence and popularity. In 1867 he formed a law partnership with Hon. W. W. Smith, afterwards on the supreme bench of Arkansas. He was elected to the legislature in 1866 and was appointed one of the commissioners sent to Washington to try to ward off the ordeal of reconstruction, which however was unsuccessful. Disfranchised by the reconstruction acts of congress, Col. Hughes was debarred from office, but when the constitutional convention of 1874 was called he was elected a member, and became one of its most prominent characters. Upon the adoption of the constitution he was elected attorney-general of the state and served until 1877, and in the year following was an unsuccessful candidate before the Democratic state convention for the office of governor. In 1884 he was nominated and elected governor, and was re-elected in 1886. His distinguished administration and great popularity caused his many friends to urge him for a third term against party traditions and precedents and he was only defeated after a heated contest and five days' balloting in convention. In 1889 he was elected an associate justice on the state supreme bench for a term of eight years, and in 1896 was re-elected. Gov. Hughes was always fond of agriculture, and has devoted much time to it and to raising fine stock. He was at one time grand master of the Grange, and later president of the Arkansas State Fair Association. Prudence and caution have uniformly governed him in public and private conduct, and loyalty to clients and constituents has marked a long professional and official career. Fluency of speech, readiness in debate, logical reasoning and courtesy to an adversary in forensic encounters have secured him universal popularity. He was married, in 1857, to Annie Eliza, daughter of George W. Blakemore, of Monroe county, Arkansas, a descendant of a highly respected Tennessee family. They have had nine children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Dr. W. B. Hughes, Sallie, Lillian, Robert and George Hughes.

Simon P. Hughes

EAGLE, James Philip, sixteenth governor of Arkansas (1889–93), was born in Maury county, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1837, second child of James and Charity (Swaim) Eagle. His earliest American ancestor, Marcus Eagle, or Egle, emigrated

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from Switzerland in the year 1743 and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. About the year 1780 Philip Eagle, the grandson of Marcus and the great-grandfather of Gov. Eagle, settled in North Carolina. In 1829 James Eagle, the father of Gov. Eagle, settled in Tennessee, whence the family removed in 1839 and settled in Pulaski, now Lonoke county, Ark. Young James was reared on a farm, and did a full share of such work as falls to the lot of a poor farmer's son in a new country. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in the 5th Arkansas regiment in the state's service, but he was quickly transferred to the 2d Arkansas mounted riflemen, commanded by Col. James McIntosh, which was soon dismounted. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected second lieutenant, and in the spring of 1863 captain of his company, and in the summer of 1862 he was promoted to major of his regiment. By an act of the Confederate congress, in the early spring of 1865, Reynolds' brigade of Arkansas troops, to which his regiment belonged, was consolidated into one regiment, under the name of the 1st Arkansas mounted riflemen, dismounted, and he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of this consolidated regiment. He was in the battles of Hominy creek, Elk Horn, Farmersville, Richmond (Ky.), Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Dug gap, in all the battles from Dalton to and including Peachtree creek, in front of Atlanta, where he was wounded, and assisted in building the field works in that campaign. He was also in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Bentonville, N.C., and many others of less importance. He was made a prisoner in the battle of Murfreesboro and was for months in Camp Chase and Fort Delaware prisons. On his return to Arkansas, in 1865, he found that his home had been broken up by the ravages of war. He went to work at once, built himself a cabin in which to live, and cultivated the farm so successfully that he was soon able to purchase additional sections, and now owns a fine estate of several thousand acres of the best land in the state. He attended school for a year and a half after the war in despite of broken fortune and the fact that he was thirty-five years of age at that time. In 1870 he was ordained to the ministry by the missionary Baptist church. His labors in that capacity have been confined to districts where his denomination was either unable to procure or unable to pay a minister, and it has been his pleasure to refuse any remuneration for such services. For ten successive years he was president of the Arkansas Baptist state convention and chairman of the executive board of that body. His political career began in 1872, when he received an unsolicited and unexpected nomination from the Democratic party for the state legislature, to which he was elected. He was in the called session of 1874, and was elected by that body a member of a board of three, chosen to adjust the claims growing out of the Brooks-Baxter war. He was also a member from his county of the convention which framed the present constitution of Arkansas in 1874, and represented his county in the legislature of 1877 and 1885. In the latter session he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1888 he was elected governor of Arkansas, and in 1890 was re-elected by an increased majority. On Jan. 3, 1882, he was married to Mary Kavanaugh Oldham, of Madison county, Ky., who is known throughout the state as a cultivated and charming woman. Gov. Eagle resides in Little Rock, Ark.

FISHBACK, William Meade, seventeenth governor of Arkansas (1893–95), was born at Jefferson, Culpeper co., Va., Nov. 5, 1831, son of Frederick and Sophia A. (Yates) Fishback. His paternal grandfather, Martin Fishback, a revolutionary soldier, was descended from Frederick Fishback, a planter, who, settling in Maryland at an early date, owned the land upon which Frederickstown afterwards stood; his wife's father, named Hager, owning the subsequent site of Hagerstown. His maternal grandfather was Col. Poitress Yates, of Petersburg, Va., whose wife (born Stith) was directly descended from William Stith, author of a "History of Virginia," also a descendant of the Randolph family, and president of William and Mary College. The son received his rudimentary education at the schools of his native village and vicinity, subsequently entering the University of Virginia. After his graduation, in 1855, he studied law in the office of Luther R. Spellman, at Richmond, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. His first venture in law practice was in 1858 while on an extended visit to Illinois. Here he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, who, attracted to the young man, entrusted him with important legal business while traveling through the state. In 1858 Mr. Fishback took up a permanent residence at Fort Smith, Ark., where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1861 he was elected delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. Although so pronounced a Union man that the secession press of Arkansas denounced him as an abolitionist, yet he was opposed to the policy of coercion, thinking that such a course would provoke civil war. Upon Mr. Lincoln's call for troops, by advice of his constituents, Mr. Fishback voted for secession in the hope that when the North saw the withdrawal of all the southern states it might be forced into accepting the Crittenden Compromise. All efforts at compromise failing, however, when the war broke out he went North, but during the occupation of Little Rock by the Federal troops in 1868 he established a newspaper there called the "Unconditional Union." While editing that paper he, as commander, was raising the 4th Arkansas cavalry for the Federal service. When about 900 men had enlisted, however, he was elected to the U. S. senate by the Union legislature, and thus was never mustered into service. Under the proclamation of Pres. Lincoln the reorganization of the state was at length accomplished in January, 1864. Mr. Fishback had such influence with the convention in charge that he was called upon to write the greater part of the constitution of 1864, sometimes called the "Fishback constitution." He was advised that if the word "white" as a prerequisite to voting was not stricken out, the state would not be received into the Union, and that he would not get his seat in the senate, to which it was known he would be elected. Believing, however, that it would not be safe to confer the suffrage upon all, he refused to strike it out; he was, therefore, not seated. In 1865 he was appointed treasury agent for Arkansas, and his conduct of that office added largely to his popularity. In 1884 he was elected to the convention which framed the present constitution, and in 1877, 1879 and 1885 he served in the legislature. He is the author of what is known as the "Fishback amendment" to the constitution of Arkansas, by which the legislature is forbidden ever to pay certain fraudulent state bonds issued during reconstruction times. During the

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summer of 1892, contrary to the policy of his opponents, he made no canvass for the nomination for governor. His cause was taken up by the people, however, and he received 540 votes out of 628 in the nominating convention, while his plurality at the polls was larger than that received by any other governor since reconstruction times. Immediately after his election he accepted the urgent invitation of the national Democratic committee, and coming North made a number of speeches in New York and in Indiana, which met with gratifying success. His administration was marked by continued prosperity. It was at the suggestion of Gov. Fishback that the governors of the southern states met in convention at Richmond, Va., in April, 1893, the assembly being one of the most important and distinguished ever held in America. Of this he was made president. As a lawyer Gov. Fishback ranked with the best, while as a debater and public speaker he had few equals. No man was better known throughout his state, his history being part of its history. In 1867 Gov. Fishback was married to Adelaide, daughter of Joseph Miller, a prominent merchant of Fort Smith, Ark. Five children were born to them, three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Fishback died at Fort Smith, Dec. 4, 1882.

CLARKE, James P., eighteenth governor of Arkansas (1895–97), was born in Yazoo City, Yazoo co., Miss., Aug. 18, 1854, second child and oldest son of Walter and Ellen (White) Clarke. Walter Clarke was a civil engineer and architect, a man in comfortable circumstances and greatly esteemed in the community in which he lived. He died in Yazoo county in the summer of 1861. His father, named James, also a civil engineer, was a native of Ireland. Ellen White was the daughter of John W. White, a well-to-do farmer. She died soon after her husband and when James was seven years of age. James P. Clarke obtained his primary education in his native town, later attending several academies in Mississippi, and then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1878.

James P. Clarke

He began the practice of law in 1879 in Helena, Ark. He was successful beyond his reasonable expectations, and as the circle of his friends and clients increased, he began to be spoken of as one fitted to lead in politics as well as in the law, and in 1886 he entered the political field. In that year he was elected to the state legislature, where he remained through the session of 1887, and in 1888 was elected to the state senate, where he served until 1892. He was president of that body in 1891, and *ex officio* lieutenant-governor, and in other ways contributed to give it dignity and efficiency. In 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for the attorney-generalship of the state, and was elected by a handsome majority. He discharged the duties of this office in 1893 and 1894, during which he took active measures for the enforcement of statutes and prosecution of old claims, so pleasing his large constituency by his course, that he might easily have been re-elected; but he declined a second term. He then became an aspirant for gubernatorial honors as the candidate of the Democratic party, and a triangular campaign between three strong candidates of three political parties ensued, constituting one of the great events in the history of the state. He was elected in September, 1894, and was inaugurated in January, 1895, but held the position for one term only, declining a re-election. His administration was uneventful but was conducted with an eye to the full execution of the law and the advancement of the state's material interests. A settlement of disputed land and other claims in which the state and national government were concerned was secured, and prize-fighting in Arkansas was suppressed by legal means. At the close of his term, Gov. Clarke removed to Little Rock and resumed the practice of his profession. Like his father, Gov. Clarke is a Democrat of the strictest type, and is known throughout the state, both at the bar and hustings, for the zeal and persistency with which he adheres to any cause he espouses. Tall and erect, quick and nervous in motion, ready and rapid in speech, with white hair crowning a youthful head and an unwrinkled brow, he is a noticeable figure in any assembly. Gov. Clarke is scarcely in the prime of manhood, yet his achievements are beyond the ordinary, and it is probable that the future has many additional honors in store for him. He was married in Helena, Nov. 10, 1888, to Sallie, daughter of Francis Marion and Nannie B. Moore, and granddaughter of William F. Moore, of a prominent family of Eastern Arkansas. They have three children, one son and two daughters.

JONES, Daniel Webster, nineteenth governor of Arkansas (1897–), was born in Bowie county, Texas, Dec. 15, 1839, son of Dr. Isaac Newton and Elizabeth Wilson (Littlejohn) Jones. His father (son of Daniel Jones, who emigrated from Scotland about 1770, located in the Halifax district, North Carolina and participated in the American revolution), was born in North Carolina and was educated at the University of North Carolina and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the medical department. In 1837 he removed to Bowie county, republic of Texas, where he acquired a reputation as a skillful physician. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Littlejohn, who emigrated from Scotland about 1768, settled in Granville county, N. C., fought as a patriot in the revolutionary war, and for over thirty years served as clerk of the court of his adopted county. Daniel Webster Jones was educated in the private schools of Washington, Ark., and studied law under the personal supervision of Judge John R. Eakin, of the same city. On the outbreak of the civil war he abandoned his studies, enlisted in the 3d Arkansas infantry and participated in the battle of Oak hills. In the spring of 1862 he raised a company, which was mustered into the 20th Arkansas infantry. For meritorious services he was promoted major, July, 1862; colonel after the battle of Corinth, and toward the close of the war was in command of a brigade. The war over, he returned to Washington, Ark., and in September, 1865, was admitted to the bar. He soon made a reputation as a first-class criminal lawyer, and was appointed prosecuting attorney in January, 1866, to fill an unexpired term of eight months. His practice increased rapidly, and in 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney for a term of two years, serving with great acceptance. In 1876 he was chosen as elector for the 2d congressional district for Tilden and Hendricks, and in 1880 state elector-at-large for Hancock. In 1884 he was elected attorney-general of the state, and in January, 1885, removed to Little Rock, where he has resided

D. W. Jones

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ever since. His great ability and probity of character gained him popularity and in 1886 he was re-elected. In 1891 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature from Pulaski county. In 1896 he complied with the earnest solicitation of his friends and accepted the nomination for governor. He was elected by a majority of 56,000, the largest ever received by any candidate in the state. In 1898 he was re-elected, his majority being 39,506. Gov. Jones' speeches before the state legislature and other public assemblies stamped him as an eloquent orator, erudite scholar, and a man of astute understanding in the conduct of public affairs. He was married, Feb. 9, 1864, to Margaret, daughter of James Hadley, of Hamburg, Ashley co., Ark., a woman of strong force of Christian character. He has five children, three sons, and two daughters: Elizabeth, wife of E. W. Holman, of Little Rock, and Bobbie Newton, who is with her parents. Gov. Jones, recollecting his early struggle for an education, leaves no stone unturned in giving his children all the advantages within his power. He is a member of the Episcopal church and is generous in the bestowal of charity. His fine residence, one of the centers of hospitality and social life in Little Rock, is adorned with works of art, mostly the production of his daughters.

HILL, Benjamin Harvey, lawyer and statesman, was born in Jasper county, Ga., Sept. 14, 1823, son of John and Sarah (Parham) Hill, the latter a native of South Carolina, of Irish descent. Early in the nineteenth century John Hill removed to Jasper county, Ga., and thence to Troup county, where he continued the occupation of farming, aided by his sons. In 1840 Benjamin entered the University of Athens, and in 1844 was graduated there with first honors, receiving later the degrees of A. M. and LL. D. from that institution. He at once began the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1845, and opened an office at La Grange. While ever faithful to professional work, he gave considerable time to public questions, and in 1851 was elected by the Whigs to the lower house of the legislature. He was re-elected in 1852 and 1858, and served in the state senate in 1859–60. In 1856 he was an elector for the state at large on the American, or Know-nothing ticket, and supported Millard Fillmore in speeches of great eloquence and power. His name was on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket of 1860, and he was sent as a Unionist to the state convention of 1861, where he opposed the passage of the secession ordinance, but finally voted in favor of that measure. He was elected to the provisional congress of 1861, and soon after to the senate of the Confederate States, where he remained until the war closed, heartily supporting the policy of Pres. Davis, who said of him, as distinguished from some others high in the councils of the Confederacy, "I could place my hand upon his shoulder and feel that its foundation was as firm as marble." At the close of the war Sen. Hill was arrested at his home and was imprisoned for a few months in Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor. He resumed the practice of his profession immediately after his liberation, and was not only successful, but was a potent factor in saving the property of his fellow citizens from the efforts of unauthorized agents of the government. He did not again enter politics until 1867, when he reorganized the Democratic party in Georgia for the purpose of resisting these measures. In a pamphlet from his pen entitled "Notes on the Situation," which had a widespread influence, occurs this striking passage: "Who saves his country saves himself, saves all things; and all things saved do bless him. Who lets his country die, dies himself ignobly, and all things dying curse him." Mr. Hill supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872. In 1875, his political disabilities having been removed, he was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and on Jan. 11, 1876, had a memorable debate with James G. Blaine on the question of amnesty, in the course of which he defended Pres. Davis against Mr. Blaine's charges of direct responsibility for the deaths of Union prisoners at Andersonville, and in the course of which he said, speaking for the South: "We are in the house of our fathers. Our brothers are our companions, and we are at home to stay, thank God!" Another notable speech was that delivered on June 11th, on the use of troops at elections. He was re-elected without opposition in 1876, but before taking his seat was elected to the senate, and served for four years, up to the time of his death. Among the speeches made in congress was one denouncing William Mahone's coalition with the Republican party. He was recognized as the leader of the senate, and was chiefly potential in his efforts to bring about a complete reconciliation between the North and South. His speeches and writings were models of beauty and force, replete with splendid imagery and cogent reasoning, blending the elegant graces of a Virgil with the exact logic of a Plato. He loved the Union and the constitution with an idolatrous devotion, and gave the best energies of his life to their preservation. He only consented to the secession of the southern states as he would to the death of his father—from necessity—and in opposing the madness of secession he exclaimed: "I would not give the American union for African slavery, and if slavery dares strike the Union, slavery will perish." In the reconstruction period, when the bravest hearts quailed and almost despaired. Sen. Hill rose to the grandest heights of statesmanship, when spoilsmen threatened constitutional liberty and the very life of the American government, his voice rang out clear and strong in such sentences as "The Constitution inviolate, the Union its surest defense"; "My country, my whole country, and nothing but my country!" Sen. Hill was married at Athens, Ga., Nov. 27, 1845, to Caroline E., daughter of —— and Sarah (Moore) Holt. She bore him two daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter, Mary, became the wife of J. Edgar Thompson, of Atlanta, in 1867; the younger the wife of Dr. Robert B. Ridley, of La Grange, Ga., in 1875. Benjamin Harvey Hill, Jr., was associated with his father in the practice of law. In 1877 he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1882 was re-elected; in 1885 refused a third election, and was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. attorney for the northern district of Georgia. He was married, in 1874, to Mary Carter, of the distinguished Virginia family of that name. She died without issue, and in 1893 he was married to Janie M. Hill, of Wilkes county, Ga. Charles Dougherty Hill, the second son, was married, in 1870, to Caroline Hughes. He has been for many years solicitor-general of the Atlanta circuit. Sen. Hill died Aug. 16, 1882, at Atlanta, which had been his home for many years. A statue of heroic size, carved from Italian marble, stands in the grounds of the state capitol, "Erected by his fellow-citizens in commemoration of the indomitable courage, unrivalled eloquence and devoted patriotism characterizing the illustrious dead."

WATSON, James Madison, lawyer and author, was born at Onondaga Hill, Onondaga co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1827, son of Simeon and Sally Ann (Wilber)

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Watson. He was educated in the public schools of his native village; his studies were continued in Mexico Academy and Falley Seminary, and at the age of sixteen he began teaching in the district schools. He was principal of the public school of Oswego for three years, later an academic instructor and finally, in August, 1852, became a clerk and law student in the office of Gen. James R. Lawrence, of Syracuse. In March, 1853, he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he continued to read law in the office of Hammond, King & Barnes, and was admitted to the bar Sept. 6th. In that same year he entered the employ of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York city, with whom he remained for many years. In the interest of their publications he made extensive lecture tours throughout the New England and Middle Atlantic states, in the course of which experience he conceived the idea of a series of school spellers and readers on a more scientific and logical plan. In 1855 he issued his "Word Builder, or National First Reader," which presented for the first time the synthetic and analytical methods of teaching reading and spelling by combining the word and sentence systems with the alphabetic and phonetic. The immediate and widespread popularity of this book encouraged Mr. Watson, in collaboration with Richard Green Parker, to begin the preparation of his "National Series of Readers," six books; his "National Elementary Speller," and "National Pronouncing Speller," all of which have remained in constant use for over forty years. For several years after 1858, he devoted much time to teaching elocution and athletics, training teachers, and giving lectures and public readings before teachers' institutes in several states. In 1864 he published his "Hand-book of Gymnastics, and the Manual of Calisthenics," and in 1868 he began the preparation of "Watson's Independent Readers," the six volumes of which appeared within the next four years. His later school books are: "Independent Child's Speller" (1872); "Independent Youth's Speller" (1874), both printed in script; "Independent Primary Reader" (1875); "Complete Speller" (1878), and "Graphic Speller" (1884). All these works are distinguished by originality of design, logical arrangement, and wealth of illustration and annotation. A number of other school books from his pen have more recently been issued anonymously. His chief works are now published by the American Book Co., New York city. Shortly after the civil war, in association with Charles Davies, mathematician, he aided in establishing the common free school system of Missouri. He is an earnest advocate of total abstinence and for several years was president of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Red Ribbon Club, established by the churches of the city, to maintain law, order and temperance, and was also editor of its organ, the "Red Ribbon Record." Mr. Watson became an active member of the New Jersey Sanitary Association, in 1879; was its president in 1882, and thenceforth for fifteen years its corresponding secretary; is a member of the American Public Health Association, and the American Forestry Association; a life-long member of the Baptist denomination; a deacon of the Central Church of Elizabeth, and a member of the Baptist state board of New Jersey. In 1871 he was married to Emma, daughter of Rev. Andrew Hopper, a noted Baptist clergyman of Newark. They have one daughter, Mabel Madison Watson.

FURNAS, Elwood, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, was born near Vandalia, Montgomery co., O., Feb. 22, 1840, son of Benjamin and Mary (Patty) Furnas. His father, a farmer by occupation, was also a justice of the peace, president of the Dayton and Troy turnpike, one of the commissioners sent to Kansas to report upon the soil in that so-called desert region, and a leader in the temperance movement. The first of the name in this country was John Furnas, of Standing Stone, Cumberlandshire, England, who, with his wife, Mary Wilkinson, landed at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 18, 1763. After attending a district school and having a short experience as a teacher himself, Mr. Furnas took up farming with his father, who had removed to Louisa county, Ia., in 1857. In 1861, when the Confederate forces under Sterling Price marched through Missouri and it was supposed would invade Iowa, Mr. Furnas joined the home guard, organized to resist their approach. For a brief period Mr. Furnas worked for the Hawkeye Cultivator Co., at Letts, Ia., having shown unusual mechanical ability. In 1870 he removed to Story county, Ia., with whose progress he has been closely identified. The town of Nevada, his place of residence, is especially indebted to him. He has been vice-president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Co., and an auditor of the same; also director of the Duluth and New Orleans railroad, elected in November, 1899; on June 8, 1900, was chosen as one of its executive committee, and, owing to financial aid, granted full title to the Duluth and New Orleans railway under stipulated conditions; general business agent of the Farmers' Mutual Protective Association of the state of Iowa; secretary of the local Farmers' Alliance, and president of same; president of the Story County Alliance; originator, in 1893, of the Farmers' Institute of Story County, and its president from that date to the present; was vice-president and chairman of the auditing board; chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws for the Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Association of Story county, Ia. As vice-president and chairman, he served from 1893 until 1899, and was then elected treasurer and adjuster, also one of the executive committee, of the same association; president of the Story County Literary Society in 1898; superintendent of the Farmers' Progressive Reading Circle in 1893–94; president of Story County Agricultural Society, elected in 1899; was a delegate to the farmers' congress held in Texas in 1898, and in Boston, Mass., in 1899, also in 1900, at Colorado Springs; was delegate to the Farmers' National Alliance in 1893, and was elected chairman of its educational board; has been president of the alliance since 1894. In 1892 he was a Republican candidate for the legislature, but was defeated by two votes. In addition, Mr. Furnas has held local positions, such as those of township trustee, township clerk and justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has assisted in its lecture department; also of the Farmers' Progressive Reading Circle, of which he has been president. Mr. Furnas is a contributor to various agricultural periodicals; is the author of "Plan of Coöperation Practiced by the Farmers' Protective Association" (1890), and "Selections of the Word" (1900). An organization, the Church of the First Born, based upon the principles set forth in the twelfth chapter of Hebrews, is in existence, and he had an important part in founding it. He was married at Dayton, O., Feb. 10, 1859, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Eleanor (Reed) Sunderland, of Vandalia, O. She is a descendant of Capt. Richard Sunderland, of revolutionary fame, who resided and died near Vandalia, O. Mr. Furnas has two foster sons: Crockett H. Pasley and Maurice W. Pearl, both students of the State Normal School and both veterans of the Spanish-American war.

Elwood Furnas

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BREMER, Alexander Helgo Waldemar, musician, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 15, 1850, son of Wilhelm Friedrich and Emma Bremer. Under Prof. Niels W. Gade he received a good musical education, selecting the piano and the French horn as his special instruments, coming out successful in the competition for the position of "eleve de capella" in the Royal Opera House of Copenhagen at the age of fifteen years. Arriving in New York in 1867, he was engaged in old Niblo's Garden, and since then he has been a member of all our prominent orchestras or military bands. He traveled extensively through the country, visiting almost every city in the Union, and also traveling with Mme. Patti through Mexico. For two years he was a member of Seidl's orchestra, and he was also a member of the 7th regiment band under Mr. Cappa. In 1878 he was elected vice-president of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and in 1887 became president, which office he held for nine consecutive years. He was elected by the union, delegate to the National League of Musicians in 1891, and served at the conventions in Milwaukee, New York city and Detroit, was honored at the last place by being the unanimous choice of the convention for first vice-president, and was elected by acclamation. On May 10, 1885, he was elected to the presidency of the National League, and has held the office ever since. In 1876 Mr. Bremer was married to a daughter of Hon. Magnus Gross, a prominent politician, and thus he was brought into political circles. His activity in the political field is well known. His genial manners, generous nature and freedom from the caste spirit, added to his executive ability, enable him to win success where other men fail. His first work was the organization of the Musicians' Independent Cleveland and Hendricks Club in 1884, when, for the first time in history, musicians took part in politics as a body, and Mr. Bremer has always claimed that but for this organization Mr. Cleveland, with only 1,100 majority in the state of New York, would never have been elected. In 1895 he was nominated on the Independent county ticket for register, his associates on that ticket being Judge Alfred Steckler for supreme court judge and Julius Harburger for county clerk.

Alexander Bremer

PRATT, Silas Gamaliel, composer, was born at Addison, Vt., Aug. 4, 1846, son of Jeremiah and Esther M. (Derby) Pratt. In 1848 the family removed to Plainfield, Will co., Ill. When twelve years of age he entered the employ of H. M. Higgins, music dealer of Chicago, and later of Lyon & Healy, music dealers, but found time to study music on its artistic side, under Paul Becker and Louis Staab, and attained sufficient proficiency to give public recitals. In 1868 he went to Berlin, where he had Bendel and the elder Kullak as instructors on the piano, Wuerst as teacher of harmony and composition, and Friedrich Kiel as instructor in counterpoint and composition. At this point in his promising career his wrists became so strained that he was compelled to abandon all hope of becoming a successful pianist, and decided to study composition. In 1871 his first completed symphony was produced in Berlin, the adagio of which was several times repeated. In the winter of that year he returned to Chicago, where he engaged in teaching, in rendering selections from his own work publicly, and in completing a lyric opera, "Antonio and Lucy," based on Ruffini's "Doctor Antonio." He also organized the Apollo Club, and was organist of the Church of the Messiah. In 1875 he went back to Berlin to make a special study of composition, conducting and orchestration. He spent two summers at Weimar as a pupil of Liszt, and during the winter of 1876 acted as U. S. vice-consul, working in spare hours at his second grand symphony. Early in the preceding year he had completed his "Centennial Anniversary Overture," dedicated to Gen. Grant. This was twice performed in Berlin, and with his second symphony and a "Reverie" for string orchestra, also publicly rendered, met with hearty approbation. In 1877 he returned to Chicago, where he resumed his teaching, organized a series of orchestral symphony concerts, and began the composition of his first grand opera, "Zenobia," writing the libretto as well as the music. The first dramatic production of this work was in 1883, and seven continuous performances were given. A grand opera festival was organized and directed by Mr. Pratt in 1884. The next event in his life was a visit to England, and the performance, at the Crystal Palace, of selections from "Zenobia," also the second grand symphony and an "Elegy" on Gen. Grant. On his return to his native land he organized and directed a musical festival at Omaha, and completed another opera, "Lucille," which was performed in Chicago. On the advice of Anton Seidl, Mr. Pratt removed to New York in 1888, and, in addition to teaching, went on with the work of composition. An "Allegory of the War in Song" was produced under the auspices of the Grant Monument Association, and a "Triumph of Columbus," at the time of the quadro-centennial celebration in New York. During the Columbian exposition, in 1893, Mr. Pratt visited Chicago, and arranged the special programme for the Fourth of July celebration, given under the auspices of the municipality. He projected and directed the "Chicago day" and its programme, as also that for the "reunion of the cities." In 1894 he revisited Europe, and at the exposition at Antwerp gave a concert of American music on July 4th. He was one of the founders of the Manuscript Society and as a director in 1896 received the unanimous thanks of the board of directors for the high standard of excellence and artistic finish of the orchestral pieces produced under his direction. His orchestral compositions include a "Serenade", a "Reverie," and a "Canon;" a "Suite de Ballet"; "Magdalen's Lament," a symphonic sketch; the "Prodigal Son", second symphony, and "The Tempest," third symphony, of which Reginald De Koven wrote: "It is a work of real merit and beauty, and one of which any composer might be proud. In three movements—adagio, pastoral, and finale—he has pictured the melancholy Prospero, the loves of Miranda and Ferdinand, the uncouth Caliban and the airy sprite, Ariel, with happy fancy, poetic and pictorial feeling and marked technical skill. His melodic ideas are facile and interesting, his treatment of them thoroughly artistic, and his orchestration full of piquancy, color and variety." To these should be added "Paul Revere's Ride"; "The

S. G. Pratt

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Revolution"; "The Battle Fantasia" (an allegory of the civil war); and "The Battle of Manila Bay." "The Soul of a Song" is a concert lecture illustrated with views comprising twenty-one numbers. He has written, for the piano, numerous mazurkas, waltzes, minuets and polonaises, and, for the voice, a cantata, "The Last Inca"; ballads; a book of "Character and Action" songs, and a book of "Brownie Songs" for children. During 1899–1900 he gave a series of piano recitals devoted to Chopin's music in the principal eastern cities. In 1895 he became principal of the West End Private School of Music in New York city. Mr. Pratt was married, in 1886, to Flora Spencer Colby, of Chicago. They have a son, Enoch Colby, and a daughter, Sylvia.

BALATKA, Hans, musician, was born at Hoffnungsthal, Moravia, Austria, March 5, 1836. His family was a musical one through several generations; his father played string quartette with his three sons, and his mother was a talented singer in church choirs and oratorios. Hans Balatka was educated in his native city, and at the gymnasium of Olmütz, where he became alto soloist in the cathedral choir, and thus received an excellent musical training. He began the study of law in the university of Olmütz, and after a three years' course there became tutor in the family of a wealthy Hungarian nobleman in Vienna, where he attended law lectures at the University. While pursuing his studies there, he perfected his knowledge of harmony and composition under Proch and Sechter, and began his career as conductor of singing societies among his fellow students. After the triumph of the imperial forces in the revolution of 1848, he was compelled to seek safety in flight. He arrived in New York city in the early summer of 1849, going soon after to Chicago and later to Milwaukee, Wis. Here he began a musical career which extended through nearly fifty years. Mr. Balatka organized the first string quartette that ever performed in Milwaukee or in the western states, and in 1851 he founded the famous Musical Verein of Milwaukee, which under his leadership gained great renown. The organization began with a male chorus of about twenty voices, to which a female chorus was added later, and a string orchestra of about eighteen pieces, to enable him to give public performances. Owing to the difficulties of importing the proper musical scores, Balatka was obliged to write each part himself, making the arrangements in each case from the piano score. Oratorios and operas were presented, and in 1853, the "Czar and Carpenter," by Lortzing, was sung, this being the first instance of operatic performance in the Northwest. During the next nine years at least one opera was presented annually, among the number being "Freischütz," "Norma," "The Magic Flute," and the "Daughter of the Regiment," as well as most of the standard symphonies and oratorios. The success of this organization gave Mr. Balatka an enviable reputation throughout the country, and brought him invitations to conduct musical festivals in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and Pittsburgh. The performance of Mozart's "Requiem," at the cathedral of Chicago, in 1860, led to an invitation to become leader of the newly formed Philharmonic Society of that city. He accordingly made his home there, and for six years retained his position at the head of this famous society. In 1862 he became conductor of the Musical Union, and later of the Oratorio Society, and in 1867 director of the Germania Maennerchor. In 1869 he conducted Mme. Parepa Rosa's production of the "Creation," and in 1870 Christine Nilsson's production of the "Messiah" and the "Creation." In 1867 Balatka conducted a musical festival at Indianapolis and in 1868 another at Chicago, which were pronounced the grandest that had ever been held in this country. During 1871–72 he was again director of the Musical Verein of Milwaukee, and then returned to Chicago, where, with the exception of a short residence in St. Louis, Mo., in 1878, he resided until his death. In Chicago he became director of the musical society known as Arion des Westens, in connection with which he rendered numerous concerts and oratorios with great success. In 1878 he organized the Liederkranz Society and later also the Mozart Club and the Chicago Music Verein. One of the most famous musical events conducted by him was the great Saengerfest in Chicago, in 1881, at which a male chorus of 2,200 voices, a mixed chorus of 1,200 voices and an orchestra of 150 pieces participated. In 1879 he founded the Balatka Academy of Musical Art, in which his son, C. F. Balatka, and his daughter, Annie, are engaged in teaching. Balatka composed few pieces, but all his productions were characterized by a high artistic appreciation, complete mastery of his art, and exactness of mechanical detail. His compositions include a grand aria for soprano with orchestra accompaniment; a quartette for the piano, dedicated to his son; a sonata to his daughter, and a number of songs. He also completed Chopin's "Funeral March," by adding a suitable climax, instead of the abrupt ending in the usual scores, and arranged many pieces for orchestra and choirs. He had a prodigious memory for music and operatic parts, and on one occasion, in Milwaukee, when the entire score of an opera was stolen, he rewrote it verbatim. Balatka was at various times a special correspondent for the larger daily newspapers. He was exceptionally successful in preparing singers for the concert-room and stage. In his later years he was a regular contributor to the Chicago "Daheim" on musical matters. He also wrote "A Condensed History of Music" (1888) and "A History of Orchestra Music in Chicago." On March 5, 1855, he was married to Hedwig Constance, daughter of Dr. Christian Gottlob Fessel, of Milwaukee, Wis. They had four sons and two daughters. His daughter Helene (d. 1881) was a talented opera singer, and all of his children are thorough musicians. Balatka died in Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1899.

Hans Balatka

RYAN, Thomas, musician and composer, was born in Templemore, county Tipperary, Ireland, Dec. 30, 1827, son of Michael and Mary Ryan. His father was a soldier in the British army, being the fourth of the family, in direct succession, to serve. Neither his father nor mother were musicians; but he, the eldest of seven children, was born, seemingly, with great aptitude for music, beginning its study without a master at nine years of age; at twelve passing under the tuition of a regimental bandmaster, and showing a passion for the study of all kinds of military musical instruments. At the age of fifteen he played second clarionet in a symphony orchestra in Belfast, Ireland, and about that time took up practice on the violin and began composing music. He produced many pieces for full military band, having no book or other guide, and knowing nothing of the uses of a score; simply writing out the parts for the several instruments, a difficult task, which no expert would similarly undertake to perform. Before he reached the age of seventeen he played the E flat clarionet in the band, and was its virtual leader. In 1845 he emigrated to

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the United States, landing in Boston in May, and, having no money, obtained a loan from a music store, giving as security his instruments and sheet music. Within a week he was engaged to play the flute in a theatre orchestra, and for the next four years was a member of two theatre orchestras, receiving $7 per week during the first two years and $9 per week during the rest of the time. He kept up practice on piano, viola, clarionet and flute; studied ardently the scores of the classic composers, and also the French and German languages. In 1849 the Mendelssohn Quintet Club was organized by the brothers Fries, Mr. Ryan and others, and he was thus released from theatre drudgery. He is the only one of the organizers who is still a member of the Quintet Club. For about twenty years the club gave concerts in Boston and New England only. It was the nucleus of the Musical Fund Society, the Orchestral Union and the Harvard Society Orchestra. For several seasons in its early years Mr. Ryan was a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. His talents as an organizer of the various societies were of great value. In connection with several organizations, he served as secretary and president. During the last thirty years the club has visited all parts of the United States, and the standard it set at the beginning is that by which the work of other musical societies is measured. Mr. Ryan has written many works in classic form and nearly all the clarionet music played in the club's concerts. He has also written and delivered a lecture, entitled "How Music Is Composed," which proves him to be a man of broad culture on all the subjects that are in affinity with the art of music. His ardent but amiable personality has made him a marked man among musicians. He was married, in May, 1854, to Mary Helen, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer and Ewins, who bore him two daughters, the elder of whom became the wife of George W. Sumner, the Boston organist. The younger became a popular vocalist; is now the wife of George S. Sumner, of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Thomas Ryan

TOM ("Blind Tom"), a musical prodigy, was born near Columbus, Ga., about 1850, the son of negro slaves, who named him after their former master, Thomas Greene Bethune. He was born almost entirely blind and more than half idiotic. In early childhood Tom imitated the cries of farm animals, the call of birds, and the sounds of the wind and rain for the amusement of the household. His particular attention, however, was early directed to musical sounds. Not seldom, stealthily and by night he stole into the house of his master to imitate in undertones on the pianoforte the pieces he heard during the day as played by others. In 1861 Blind Tom was taken to New York city and exhibited as a phenomenon; later he was widely heard in the United States and in Europe. Musically he was entirely destitute of invention, but marvellously imitative. He played a melody with his right hand, simultaneously another with his left, and sang or whistled a third one; sometimes not merely "Yankee Doodle" or "Sailor's Hornpipe," but the classic compositions of Bach, Chopin, and Mendelssohn. On the conclusion of such performances it was his custom to jump about wildly, clapping his hands for self-approbation. Occasionally he played pieces with his back turned to the pianoforte, and he could correctly name any combination of tones struck on the keys of the instrument. Tom could moreover imitate the sound of most musical instruments, and deliver addresses in foreign languages without understanding their meaning. After a single hearing of a fantasia by Herz or Czerny, he could repeat it on the pianoforte with few errors. Of late years he has become refractory, declines to appear at public performances and has relapsed into a kind of stupid idiocy. At latest date he lived in poverty with his mother in New York city, subsisting on charity.

KALTENBORN, Franz P., musician, was born in Hamburg, Germany, April 16, 1865, son of Karl and Katherine (King) Kaltenborn. In 1870 the family removed to America and in the following year young Kaltenborn began the study of the violin under his father, who was a musician. Even at this early age he displayed the marked talent for which he has since become famous. He studied successively with Julius Bernstein, Christian Rothemund, Herman Brandt, who was then concert master of the New York Philharmonic Society, and with Edward Mollenhauer. At the age of fourteen he made his début as a soloist at the Grand Opera House, New York city, and at once received favorable recognition from musical critics. At the age of seventeen he became a member of the Oratorio and Symphony societies, and on the formation of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra he was engaged for first violinist. In 1891 he became a member of the New York Philharmonic Society, as first violin, and held the same position in Seidl's orchestra from its organization. In both the Metropolitan and the Seidl orchestras he was first soloist. Mr. Kaltenborn was viola player in the Schmidt-Herbert quartet and later in the Maude Powell quartet, and so greatly contributed to the success of these organizations that he determined to form a string quartet bearing his own name. The Kaltenborn-Byer-Hane quartet was organized in 1896. Herman Byer-Hane being 'cellist, and from its first season was in great demand with first-class clubs and society people in New York, everywhere winning praise for its excellent performances of classical compositions. It subsequently became known as the Kaltenborn quartet. In 1898 he organized an orchestra of fifty pieces with which he began his career as a conductor. A series of high-class orchestral concerts was given at the St. Nicholas garden throughout the summer, which proved immensely popular and phenomenally successful, surpassing every other attempt of the kind since the days of Theodore Thomas' concerts in Central Park. These concerts were repeated during the summer of 1900. They have in a short time established Mr. Kaltenborn's reputation as an orchestral director of great promise. He also instructs a large number of pupils on the violin in New York city and Brooklyn, and he has entire charge of the violin departments of three large schools for young ladies in New York city. In 1892 he was married to Louise, daughter of Adolph H. Borman, a broker and a member of the New York stock exchange. She has been a valuable helpmeet in assuming the entire management of his business affairs.

Franz Kaltenborn

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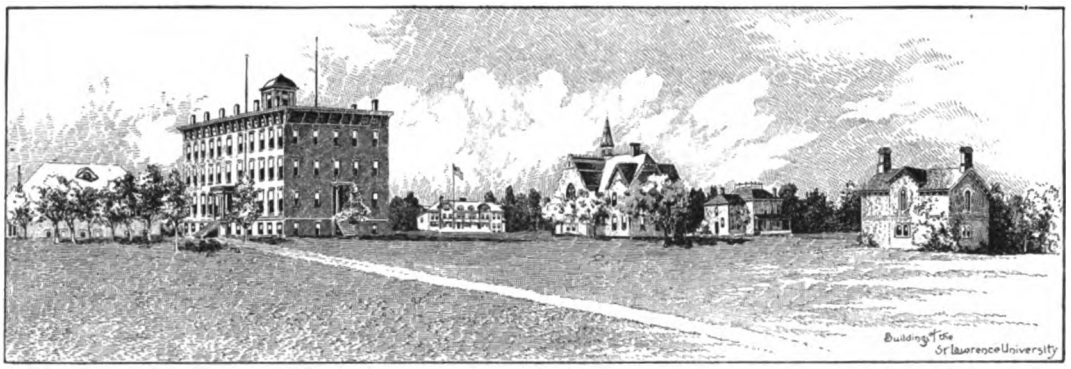

LEE, John Stebbins, first president of St. Lawrence University (1859-68), was born at Vernon, Vt., Sept. 23. 1820, son of Eli and Rebecca (Stebbins) Lee. He is descended from Samuel Lee, who removed from Watertown, Mass., to Killingly (now Thompson), Conn., about 1717; and on his mother's side from Rowland Stebbins, who came from England to Boston in 1634, settled in Springfield, Mass., and died in Northampton in 1671. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1845, then entering on the study of divinity, at Medford, Mass., with Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, first president of Tufts College. In 1847 he was ordained a Universalist minister, and served as pastor of churches at West Brattleboro, Vt.; Lebanon, N. H., and Montpelier and Woodstock, Vt., until 1859. During the same period he continued the work of teaching, begun before he entered college, and was principal of Melrose Seminary at West Brattleboro and the Green Mountain Institute at South Woodstock. In 1856 St. Lawrence University was chartered by the legislature of New York; but at first consisted only of a theological school under Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Fisher. In April, 1859, the College of Letters and Science was opened by Mr. Lee, who had been elected president and professor of Greek and Latin, and begun the actual work of instruction, laying out the curriculum after the model of his alma mater. The first class was graduated in 1865. For the next nine years he acted in both capacities in the college, and also conducted a preparatory school until 1866, when it was discontinued. In 1868 he resigned from the college, and was elected Moore professor of church history and biblical archæology in the theological school of the university. He then spent nine months in foreign travel and preparation for the duties of the chair in which his principal work has been performed. His publications have been "Nature and Art in the Old World" (1871); "Sacred Cities" (1876), and frequent contributions to periodicals on religious, scientific and literary subjects and church history. During his whole career he has continued to serve as a minister of the Gospel, and he is one of the best known clergymen in northern New York. He was married at Westmoreland, N. H., Feb. 22, 1848, to Elmina, daughter of Moses and Nancy (Wheeler) Bennett, an artist of more than ordinary ability. Their five children, Prof. Leslie Alexander Lee, of Bowdoin College; Pres. John Clarence Lee, of St. Lawrence; Prof. Frederick Schiller Lee, of Columbia, and two daughters, are all graduates of St. Lawrence University. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Buchtel College in 1875.

FISK, Richmond, second president of St. Lawrence University (1868–72), was born at Bennington Centre, Vt., Feb. 23, 1836, son of Richmond and Lurana (Matteson) Fisk. He was the sixth of eleven children, and of the fifteenth generation in descent from Symond Fiske, lord of the manor of Stadhaugh, Suffolk, England. In 1854 he entered Williams College, and in 1856 Union College, where he was graduated B.A. in 1858. He then studied law at Hudson, N. Y., and completed the course at the Albany Law School. He was ordained a Universalist minister in 1861, and was pastor of churches at Newark, Lockport and Auburn, N. Y., until 1868, when he was elected president of St. Lawrence. Tufts College then gave him the degree of D.D. During his administration the preparatory school, which had formerly been a department of the college, was discontinued; a law school was established; a system of free scholarship was inaugurated for northern New York, which remained in force for upwards of twenty years, and Herring library hall was erected. He resigned the presidency in 1872, and has since been pastor of Universalist churches at Grand Rapids, Mich., and Syracuse and Watertown, N. Y., and of Unitarian societies at East Boston, Mass., and Fargo, N. D. He has always been active in charitable and reform work. At Syracuse he was foremost in establishing the bureau of labor and charities, of which he was secretary for seven years; he also organized a Red Cross Society, and was secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association. He engaged in similar work at Watertown and Boston, and is a well-known thirty-second degree Mason. He was married at Newark, N. Y., May 8, 1861, to Adelaide C., daughter of Hon. James P. Bartle, He has one daughter, Alice Louise, wife of Dr. Edwin Bynner Butterfield, of Ayer, Mass., and two grandchildren, Hortense Elizabeth and Fisk Henry Butterfield.

Richmond Fisk.

GAINES, Absalom Graves, third president of St. Lawrence University (1872–88), was born in Boone county, Ky., March 19, 1827, son of Richard and Judith (Rice) Gaines. His family is of English extraction, and early settled in Culpepper county, Va., whence, in 1796, his grandfather, George Gaines, removed to Bullittsburg, Ky.; his mother's family is of Dutch descent. He was educated in private schools in his native county, and completed his preparation for college at the Morgan Academy under the instruction of a well-known teacher, Sackett Mead. In 1849 he entered the University of Virginia, and, according to the system then prevailing there, was graduated after a course in moral philosophy, economics, chemistry and physiology.

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After leaving college he taught school in his native county for some time. For three years (1851–54) he was instructor in natural science at the Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y.; then returned to Kentucky, where he taught a private school for another two years. Early in life Dr. Gaines had become an earnest Universalist, and while occupied in teaching had begun preparation for the ministry of that denomination. His uncompromising opposition to slavery determined him, in 1856, to return to the northern states, and during the next twelve years he was pastor of Universalist churches at Bethel, Augusta and Mechanic Falls, Me. In 1869 he accepted a call to the Universalist Church in Canton, N. Y., very largely out of regard for the educational advantages of St. Lawrence University. At the time Pres. Fisk resigned, in 1872, the college had reached a crisis in its career, owing to the resignation or illness of several of its faculty and complications which threatened to disorganize the university. In this emergency Dr. Gaines was invited to resign his pastorate and become president, and consented, not without reluctance, but soon demonstrated his superlative fitness for the office in his administration of college affairs. He reorganized the faculty and the courses of instruction, and raised the necessary funds to carry on the institution. He himself assumed an enormous burden of professional labor, furnishing much needed apparatus at his own expense. With untiring energy, tact and patience he devoted himself to the task of making St. Lawrence University a power for good. The present prosperity and excellent equipment of this institution are largely due to his efforts, and before his resignation, in 1888, it had been placed on a permanent basis. In this work the great resourcefulness of Dr. Gaines and his skill as an educator were put to a severe test, especially since he found it necessary at various times to teach nearly every subject in the college course. Thus he came into close personal contact with the students, and manifested to a surprising degree the power of governing with little display of authority, as well as of stimulating interest and evoking their best efforts. Despite the inadequacy of his salary, he often contributed from his own pocket to meet the pressing needs of the college, and not a few St. Lawrence graduates owe their education to his generosity. After his resignation he continued in active connection with the university as Craig professor of psychology, ethics and political economy, a chair which he still holds (1900). As a preacher and lecturer, his style is characterized by a plain and earnest eloquence that never fails to make impression. He has contributed extensively to the periodical literature of his denomination, wrote the chapter entitled "The Divine Nature and Procedure" in "The Latest Word of Universalism" (1878), and published a volume, "Sound Money" (1896). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Tufts College in 1874, and that of LL.D. by Lombard University in 1891. Dr. Gaines was married, Dec. 28, 1853, to Emma Clara, daughter of Davis Hurd, of Royalton, N. Y., a woman of exceptional endowments and character. She died in December, 1887, leaving one son, Charles Kelsey Gaines, professor of the Greek language and literature at St. Lawrence University.

A. G. Gaines

HERVEY, Alpheus Baker, fourth president of St. Lawrence University (1889–94), was born at Triangle, Broome co., N. Y., March 31, 1839, son of Joseph and Rhoda (Baker) Hervey. His ancestors were of strictly New England stock from the earliest settlement, except his paternal great-grandfather, who came from England to Massachusetts about the middle of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Jonathan Hervey, was a soldier in the revolutionary army. He was fitted for college at the Alfred and Oxford academies and at private schools. He entered the St. Lawrence Divinity School with its first class in 1858, and was graduated in 1861. From then until his election to the presidency, in 1888, he did faithful service as a Universalist minister, with pastorates at Malone and Afton, N. Y.; Southbridge, Peabody and Taunton, Mass., and Troy, N. Y. During his career as a clergyman he was interested in educational and scientific pursuits, and became an accomplished botanist, making a special study of marine plant-life. In this field he is a recognized authority. Among his publications are: "Sea Mosses" (1881), a systematic guide to the marine algæ of the north Atlantic and Pacific coasts of America; "Beautiful Wild Flowers" (1881); "Flowers of Field and Forest" (1882); "Wayside Flowers and Ferns" (1888), and two treatises on the use of the microscope in botany, translated from the German. Under Dr. Hervey's administration St. Lawrence enjoyed a period of great prosperity. Its endowment was increased; the courses of study were enlarged; the number of students was almost doubled, and its sphere of influence greatly extended. Previously the students had been chiefly from the immediate neighborhood of the college, but by his efforts they were attracted from many states of the Union. In 1894 Dr. Hervey resigned the presidency to resume the work of the ministry, and is now (1900) settled at Bath, Me. He is still interested in education, and has made a special study abroad of the great English public schools and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on which he has prepared several illustrated lectures. He was married, Feb. 26, 1863, to Sarah Eliza Andrew, of Malone, N. Y., who died at Taunton, Mass., Jan. 15, 1884, leaving two sons

LEE, John Clarence, fifth president of St. Lawrence University (1896–99), was born at South Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 15, 1856, son of John Stebbins and Elmina (Bennett) Lee. In 1859 his parents removed to Canton, N. Y., where he was chiefly educated. He was educated at the Canton Union School, and was graduated at St. Lawrence University in 1876. In the following year he taught at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., and subsequently entered Harvard College as a senior, becoming a member of the Signet Society, and being graduated in 1878. In 1880 he completed the course at the St. Lawrence Theological School, and for four years thereafter was pastor of Universalist churches at Perry, N. Y., and St. Albans, Vt. He was, in 1884, elected professor of homiletics, church history and English literature at Lombard University, Illinois, and in 1892 became its vice-president. In 1896 he was called to the presidency of St. Lawrence, and so continued until Nov. 1, 1899. He is a believer in and an advocate of the elective system in higher education, and has done much to promote its adoption. He also labored to develop the principles of higher criticism in Biblical study and of evolution in scientific thought. His principal publications have been sermons and addresses. Among them are: "Culture and Faith"; "The Spirit of God in Man"; "The Higher Criticism," sermons; "An Estimate of Bryant," an address, and "The Mission of the College," inaugural address at St. Lawrence. He was married, Nov. 25, 1889, to Helena Crumett, of Hyde Park, Mass., and has three children.

GUNNISON, Almon, sixth president of St. Lawrence University (1900–), was born at Hallowell, Me., March 2, 1844, son of Nathaniel and Ann Louise (Foster) Gunnison. His father, a native of

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Goshen, N. H., was a prominent Universalist minister; his mother was a daughter of Capt. Freeman Foster, of Brewster, Mass. He was educated at Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia; at the Green Mountain Institute, Woodstock, Vt., and at Tufts College, where he received his collegiate course. He made his theological course at St. Lawrence University, and after his graduation, in 1868, accepted a call to the Universalist Church at Bath, Me., where he remained for three years. In 1872 he became pastor of All Souls' Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and filled the pulpit for nineteen years, during which time a large church building and chapel were erected at the cost of $80,000, and the society otherwise advanced in prosperity. On the occasion of his resignation a public meeting of all denominations was held to express the wide esteem in which he was held and the regret at his departure. During the next ten years he was pastor of the First Universalist Church of Worcester, Mass., one of the largest of the denomination in America, and his successful work here was closed only in order to accept the presidency of St. Lawrence University, as successor to Dr. John Clarence Lee. He had previously declined two similar calls, and accepted in this case only from a high sense of duty. His departure from Worcester was made the occasion of an ovation similar to that given him in Brooklyn, and the leading clergymen and educators of the city spoke feelingly in praise of his work in religious, educational and civic affairs of the community. These addresses were afterward printed in book form by the parish. For twenty years Dr. Gunnison has been a regular editorial contributor to the "Christian Leader" (now the "Universalist Leader"), of Boston. He is author of two popular books, "Rambles Overland" (1886) and "Wayside and Fireside Rambles" (1893), largely composed of observations and anecdotes incident to his many trips to Europe and throughout the United States. He has also lectured widely. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by St. Lawrence University in 1880. Dr. Gunnison has two brothers, both graduates of St. Lawrence University: Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager of the Brooklyn "Eagle," and Walter B. Gunnison, Ph.D., for several years professor of Latin at St. Lawrence, and now (1899) principal of Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1868 Dr. Gunnison was married to Ella I., daughter of Ransom Everest, of Canton, N. Y. They have one daughter and one son; the latter, Frederick E. Gunnison, is a member of the law firm of Harris, Corwin & Gunnison, of New York city.

A. Mon Gunnison

FISHER, Ebenezer, clergyman and educator, was born at Plantation Number Three (now Charlotte), Washington co., Me., Feb. 6, 1815, son of Ebenezer and Sally (Johnson) Fisher. Mr. Fisher spent about four months in the Wesleyan Academy, Readfield, Me.; after that his opportunities for education under other guidance than his own were at an end. When sixteen years old he went to Sharon, Mass., his mother's birthplace, and there worked with a brother-in-law for some time in a furniture establishment. His relatives urged him to enter the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., but he declined their offer to bear the expense, being then in a state of negation. He was a school-teacher in 1834–38 near his home in Maine. In 1839 he spent several months in Milltown, Me., and there founded the Universalist Society. In 1840 he was elected as a Whig representative in the Maine legislature, although his district was strongly Democratic. In the same year he entered the Universalist ministry, preaching for a time at Milltown, near Calais. In 1841–47 he was pastor of the Universalist church at Addison Point, Washington co., Me.; in 1847–53 of the church at Salem, Mass., being for a time also connected with the home mission conducted by the Boston Universalist Society. Dr. Fisher was strongly opposed to slavery, and joined the Free-soil party on its formation in 1848. He served in 1853–58 the Universalist church in South Dedham (now Norwood), Mass.; in 1858 accepted a call to the presidency of the Canton Theological School, the divinity branch of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and on April 15, 1858, was inaugurated. Three days later the work of the school was begun, Dr. Fisher teaching logic, rhetoric and philosophy. He had no assistant until 1860, when the Rev. Massena Goodrich, of Pawtucket, R. I., was elected professor of Biblical languages and literature. Mr. Goodrich was obliged to leave the school in 1862, no endowment having been secured for his professorship. In 1862–65 Dr. Fisher had the occasional assistance of the Rev. J. S. Lee, professor of ancient languages in the college. He labored earnestly to secure an endowment for a second professorship in the school, the continuation of the institution being contingent upon the raising of $25,000 for this purpose. The outlook at first was not cheering; but in September, 1863, Charles A. Ropes, of Salem, Mass., who had been a generous giver to the school, offered to subscribe outright $1,000, and to give $5,000 if $20,000 was raised. The $1,000 enabled Dr. Fisher to obtain occasional assistance, and the conditional offer of $5,000 more lifted a weight of anxiety from him. Later, John Craig, of Rochester, N. Y., offered to leave the school $50,000 in his will and $10,000 to Clinton (N. Y.) Liberal Institute. The completion of the $25,000 soon followed, and the Rev. Orello Cone, of Little Falls, N. Y., was elected professor of Biblical languages and literature. Dr. Fisher was invited, in 1869, to a professorship in the new divinity school of Tufts College, Massachusetts, but he declined, his salary at Canton having been increased by the addition of $10,000 to the endowment fund of his office. This money was raised by the Rev. D. C. Tomlinson, of Watertown, N. Y., who had in the previous year raised over $50,000 for the school. Dr. Fisher never permitted other matters to come between him and his professorial duties; but he supplied a pulpit at Potsdam, N. Y., for several years, and he often lectured upon natural science, especially in its bearing upon religious truth. He introduced the graded system in the Canton public schools, in which he took an active interest. He was often a speaker at patriotic and temperance meetings and political conventions, and was often talked of as a candidate for congress, but could not be tempted from his life-work. Including the seven members of the class which was graduated within four months after his death, the students who had been under Dr. Fisher's instruction numbered 201. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1862 by Lombard University. In 1880 the Rev. Dr. George H. Emerson published a "Memoir of Ebenezer Fisher, D.D." Dr. Fisher was a frequent contributor to the "Universalist Quarterly" in 1849-

Eben Fisher

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76, and published many sermons in the Boston "Trumpet" in 1849–57; he also wrote several minor papers for other Universalist publications. He published "The Christian Salvation: A Discussion with J. H. Walden" (1869). Dr. Fisher was married, Sept. 27, 1841, to Amy W. Leighton, of Pembroke, Me. They had one son and two daughters: Ebenezer Everett Fisher, M.D., of Richville, N.Y.; Mrs. Amie L. (Fisher) Bigelow, of Great Falls, N. H., and Ellen Estelle Fisher. Dr. Fisher died at Canton, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1879.

CHAPIN, James Henry, clergyman, educator and legislator, was born at Leavenworth, Crawford co., Ind., Dec. 31, 1832, eldest son of Gustavus Walbridge and Mary (McNaughton) Chapin. He was a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who emigrated from Great Britain to Boston, Mass., in 1635, or earlier. The family is supposed to be of Welsh origin, and in the person of John Adams it has been represented in the presidential chair at the national capital. Gustavus W. Chapin removed from Indiana to Knox county, Ill., in 1839, and in 1841 he purchased a farm near Oquawka, Henderson co., Ill. James H. Chapin received his education at the Illinois Liberal Institute, Galesburg, Ill., and at Lombard University, also at Galesburg, where he was graduated in 1857. He was ordained as a minister, July 26, 1857, and from that time until March, 1859, he traveled in Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin as the financial agent of Lombard University. He was minister of the Universalist Church at Pekin, Ill., in 1859–62, and in Springfield, Ill., in 1862–63. With his brother-in-law, the Rev. A. J. Weaver, he made a wagon-trip in 1864 to California, and for more than a year he was an agent on the Pacific coast for the U. S. sanitary commission, lecturing and preaching from Mexico to British Columbia, and doing most of the canvassing, in aid of the Federal soldiers, that brought the commission over $1,400,000 from that part of the United States. In 1865–67 he was general secretary of the New England branch of the Freedman's Aid Society, and visited most of the cities and towns of New England. In 1868–70 he was financial secretary of the board of management of the Massachusetts convention of Universalists, doing the preliminary work for the centennial of the Universalist church in America (held at Gloucester, Mass., in September, 1870). He was a non-resident professor of mineralogy and geology in St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., from 1871 until his death. He devoted several months in 1871–72 to visiting various parts of the state of New York as financial agent of the university; but, while his labors did not immediately result in large subscriptions, he succeeded in arousing a great interest in the institution and in convincing its supporters that Canton was a better location for it than any of the large cities. From October, 1873, until Jan. 2, 1888, he was pastor of the Universalist Church at Meriden, Conn. He was president of the state convention of the Universalists in Connecticut in 1877–93, and was a trustee of the general convention of the Universalist denomination in 1879. In 1877–87 he was a member of the board of public school management at Meriden, serving seven years as superintendent of the schools. He advocated successfully the establishment of the High School, and was the first president of the Meriden Scientific Association, holding this office in 1880. In 1887–88 he made a westward trip around the world. In 1888 he was elected to the Connecticut house of representatives as a Republican, and served as chairman of the committee on education. He introduced a secret ballot bill in the legislature, but a committee measure for the same purpose became a law. He was the author of the so-called "screen law," which prohibits the use in liquor saloons after the license hours of a screen, curtains or other similar device. He secured the passage of a bill for a topographical survey of Connecticut, and in July, 1889, was appointed as a member of a commission to supervise the work. In 1890 he was elected as an alderman, and was made chairman of the water committee. He preached his last sermon at St. Lawrence University on Sept. 22, 1891, and repeated it in the Shawmut Avenue Church, Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1892. Dr. Chapin received the degree of Ph.D. from Lombard University in 1875. In 1891 he became associated with the Knickerbocker Press, New York city, and later he was elected as a director. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a charter member of the American Geological Society. He published "The Creation" (1879) and "From Japan to Granada" (1889). A record of his life was published in 1894 by the Rev. George Sumner Weaver, D.D., entitled "James Henry Chapin: A Sketch of His Life and Work." Dr. Chapin was married, first, in St. Louis, Mo., July 14, 1857, to Helen Marr Weaver, sister of the Rev. Dr. George S. Weaver, who died in 1871, leaving no children. He was married the second time, July 29, 1878, to Kate A. S. Lewis, of Meriden, Conn., daughter of Isaac C. Lewis. In his memory his widow founded and endowed the Chapin professorship of geology and mineralogy at St. Lawrence University. He died at South Norwalk, Conn., March 14, 1892.

ATWOOD, Isaac Morgan, clergyman, educator and author, was born at Pembroke, Genesee co., N. Y., March 24, 1838, son of Orsamus Isaac and Nancy (Shearer) Atwood. He was educated at the Royalton Academy and the Lockport Union School, both in Niagara county, N. Y., after which he taught school for four years. In 1859 he became a minister in the Universalist denomination, and was pastor of Universalist churches as follows: In Churchville, N. Y.; Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Watertown, N. Y.; Portland, Me.; Bridgewater, Mass., and Chelsea, Mass. In 1867–72 he was editor of the Boston "Universalist," and in 1873–75 editor of the "Christian Leader" in Boston and New York; since 1875 he has been associate editor of the last-named paper. In 1870 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from St. Lawrence University, and in 1879 that of S.T.D. from Tufts College, Massachusetts. Dr. Atwood became president of Canton Theological Seminary in 1879, succeeding its first president, the Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Fisher, and occupying the chair of theology and ethics. This position he retained until 1899, when he became general superintendent of the Universalist denomination, with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y., which office he still holds. Dr. Atwood was president of the New York convention of Universalists; vice-president of the Universalist general convention in 1899, and president of the New York missionary board of the Universalist denomination. He has been a staff contributor to the New York "Independent" since 1899, and a writer for other religious and secular publications. He is a member of the Reform Club of New York city and the American Social Science Association. Dr. Atwood has published the following books: "Have We Outgrown Christianity?" (1870); "Glance at the Religious Progress of the United States" (1874); "Latest Word of Universalism" (1878); "Walks About Zion" (1882); "Episcopacy" (1884); "Balance Sheet of Biblical Criticism"; "Manual of Revelation" (1889), and "A System of Christian Doctrines." Dr. Atwood was married, Oct. 29, 1861, to Almira, daughter of John Church, of Clarendon, N. Y. They have one son, the Rev. John Murray Atwood, and four daughters.

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CONE, Orello, clergyman, educator and author, was born at Lincklaen, Chenango co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1835, son of Daniel Newton and Emily C. (Sadd) Cone. He received his early education at the seminary at Cazenovia, Madison co., N. Y., and later he completed a college course by private study. Early in life he taught in the public schools, and in 1858–61 he was a teacher in St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Mo. He entered the Universalist ministry in 1863, and became pastor of a church at Little Falls, Herkimer co., N. Y. He was professor of Biblical languages and literature in the theological department of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., in 1865–80, and in 1880–96 he was president of Buchtel College, Akron, O. In 1897 Dr. Cone resided in Boston, Mass., and in 1898 spent some time in Berlin, Germany. In 1898–99 he was pastor of the Unitarian Church in Lawrence, Kan. In 1899 he returned to his professorship in St. Lawrence University. He was appointed as a member of the editorial board of "The New World" in 1890, and he still holds (1900) the same relation to this quarterly. Dr. Cone has made a special study of criticism of the New Testament, and has been a frequent contributor to review articles on theological and ethical questions. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1874 by Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. He has published: "Gospel-Criticism and Historical Christianity: A Study of the Gospels and of the History of the Gospel-Canon During the Second Century, with a Consideration of the Results of Modern Criticism" (1890); "The Gospel and Its Earliest Interpretations" (1893), and "Paul, the Man, the Missionary, and the Teacher" (1898). He contributed a paper on "Theories of Interpretation" to "Essays, Doctrinal and Practical," of which book he was the editor, and in which fourteen other ministers were represented. He also edited, in 1900, a volume of essays by Dr. Pfleiderer, of the University of Berlin, and the "International Hand books to the New Testament," in four volumes, contributing himself Vol. III. (1899–1901). Dr. Cone was married, at Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1864, to Mariamne N., daughter of Luke F. Pepper, and has had two sons, Edwin F. and Channing Cone, the latter of whom died in 1877.

CALDWELL, David, clergyman and educator, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., March 22, 1725, eldest son of Andrew and Martha Caldwell. He received the rudiments of an English education; for four years worked as a house carpenter; at twenty-five began to prepare himself for the ministry, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1761. He taught one year; then became an assistant in the languages at Princeton; was ordained and licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick in 1762; served as supply within its territory, 1763–64; was appointed a missionary to North Carolina May 16, 1763, and at the same time received a call from Buffalo and Alamance settlements, in Guilford county, N. C. On July 6, 1765, he was dismissed, to join Hanover presbytery, Virginia; seems to have reached North Carolina about 1766, and settled three miles northwest of the present Greensboro, and was installed as pastor of Buffalo and Alamance churches March 3, 1768. He served these two churches for the remainder of his life. He settled on a farm near Buffalo Church, and, as his salary as pastor was insufficient, he began a school for boys, which was continued, with two or three intermissions, for nearly sixty years. He also studied medicine, and practiced among his congregation. Dr. Caldwell was a prominent figure among the Regulators, and was present at the battle of the Alamance, May 16, 1771; was a member of the Halifax convention of November and December, 1776, which framed the constitution of the state, and the state convention of 1788, which considered the Federal constitution. In 1781 he had become so obnoxious to the British, by reason of his Whig principles, that a reward of £200 was offered for his arrest; his home was occupied by their forces, and his large library and valuable manuscripts were wantonly destroyed. When the University of North Carolina was established he was offered the presidency, which he declined, by reason of age. He received the degree of D.D. from that institution in 1810, and continued to preach until about 1820. His work as a teacher was perhaps the most lasting in its effects. His school had no rival in the South, except that of Moses Waddell, at Willington, S. C. Caldwell had made himself a scholar, and his reputation was such that pupils came to him from every state south of the Potomac. Many of his pupils won reputation as statesmen, lawyers, jurists, physicians and preachers; five became governors of states, and a number were members of congress. He was married, in 1766, to Rachel, daughter of Rev. Alexander Craighead, of Mecklenburg. His life was published by Rev. E. W. Caruthers (Greensboro, N. C., 1842). Dr. Caldwell died in Guilford county, N. C., Aug. 25, 1824.

GRISWOLD, Hattie Tyng, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1840, daughter of Dudley and Sarah (Haynes) Tyng. Her father, a native of Maine, was a Universalist minister, prominent as an abolitionist. Her grandfather, Elisha Haynes, descended from John Haynes, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England, was a private in Joseph Parson's company, raised from the first regiment of militia of New Hampshire, by order of the committee of safety, Sept. 11, 1781. When she was nine years of age the family removed to Columbus, Wis., where she has resided ever since. She was educated in district schools and by her father, and began writing at an early age, contributing to the New York "Home Journal," then edited by Nathaniel P. Willis, a personal friend, and also to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," edited by Charles G. Leland, who gave her much encouragement. Her productions were chiefly stories, and she earned her living by her pen after she was eighteen years of age. Her work frequently appears in magazines and newspapers, particularly those published by the Unitarians. Her published works are: "Apple Blossoms," a volume of poems (1874), which includes the well-known poem, "Under the Daisies"; "Waiting on Destiny" (1889); "Home Life of Great Authors" (1889); "Lucille and Her Friends" (1890); "Fencing with Shadows" (1892); "Personal Sketches of Recent Authors" (1898). In a review of her last work, the Chicago "Chronicle" said: "The sketches are in no sense critical; but aim to give clearer views of the personalities behind the writings of the several subjects. This aim is kept in view, and the work is done with temperance, with sympathetic discrimination, and a breadth and catholicity of spirit, which is very prepossessing. Knowledge of personalities is always interesting, and these sketches impart it in a way to make them popular aside from their themes." She was married, Feb. 18, 1863, to Eugene Sherwood Griswold, a successful business man of Columbus. He is a descendant of the well-known Griswold family of Connecticut. They have three daughters. Mrs. Griswold is prominent in philanthropic work of all kinds, and was a delegate from Wisconsin to the national conference of charities at St. Paul in 1886. Although fond of society, Mrs. Griswold is equally happy among her books, or when studying nature.

Hattie Tyng Griswold.

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CUTTING, Hiram Adolphus, scientist, was born at Concord, Essex co., Vt., Dec. 23, 1832, son of Stephen Church and Eliza Reed (Darling) Cutting, and descendant of Asa Cutting, a Welshman, who emigrated to Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather, George Cutting, of Athol, Mass., was a soldier in the Continental army, as were at least two of his maternal ancestors, of whom James Reed, the first brigadier-general appointed by the provincial congress, commanded at Bunker hill. Hiram A. Cutting learned the alphabet before he was two years old; went to school at the age of four, and about that time began to observe the habits of animals. He made collections of natural objects during his boyhood, and conducted experiments upon the growth of plants and the flow of sap, which were afterward published and accepted as authority. Having chosen medicine as a profession, he began a course of study before he was fifteen; before he was sixteen he took charge of a school at Guildhall, Vt., and made it the model one of the county; later he was engaged in surveying, with success. For several years he worked in an itinerant daguerreotype car during the summers, teaching from three to five months in the fall and winter, and studying irregularly at St. Johnsbury Academy. In 1854 he went into partnership with an uncle in a dry-goods store at Lunenburg, the connection lasting for twenty-five years, when Dr. Cutting bought out his partner, and continued this as one branch of his business until his death. At the age of thirty-four his library and cabinet of 25,000 specimens were lost in a fire which destroyed his store; but he made another collection, which at his death comprised 30,000 specimens, while his library numbered 16,000 volumes. During the civil war he was appointed examining surgeon for the war department, and after the war he took out a license as a claim agent, and prosecuted hundreds of claims to a successful issue. He was professor of general science at Norwich (Vt.) University for several years, and received from that institution the degrees of A.M. in 1868 and of Ph.D. in 1870. In 1870 he studied privately under Prof. E. E. Phelps, of Dartmouth College, who soon declared that Cutting knew more than he did, and insisted on his lecturing before the medical school. After the lecture Prof. Phelps presented him with a diploma conferring the degree of M.D. He practiced medicine quite extensively; and during the last seven years of his life devoted all his time to his profession. He was appointed curator of the state cabinet and state geologist in 1870, and held those positions for many years. In 1880 he was appointed on the state board of agriculture, and was elected its secretary, and soon after chairman of the fish commission. He was a state delegate to the international forestry congress in 1885, and representative of the state in the agricultural congress at St. Paul, Minn., in 1886. Dr. Cutting, while never claiming the title of inventor, readjusted the lenses of the camera so they cut a sharper and clearer portrait than ever before; he devised new methods of mounting and preserving specimens of microscopic anatomy, which were of great service to the medical fraternity; he rendered material aid to the industrial interests of Vermont by his original researches into the capability of various building stones to withstand climatic changes, and demonstrated the superiority of some of the native marbles, especially those of Sutherland Falls, over other American and European products; and he demonstrated by experiments that but little nitrogen was required to grow most farm crops, long before the Atwater experiments. Besides frequent contributions to newspapers and magazines, he published: "Mining in Vermont" (1872); "Meteorological Tables and Climatology of Vermont" (1877); "Microscopic Revelations" (1878); "Farm Pests, including Insects, Fungi and Animalculæ" (1879); "Notes on Building Stones, also Plant Growth" (1880); "Lectures on Plants, Fertilization, Insects, Forestry, Farm Homes, etc." (1882); "Lectures on Milk, Fertilization, etc." (1884); "Scientific Lectures" (1884); "Farm Lectures" (1884); 'Genesis and Geology"; "Ornithology and Natural History"; "Reports of Geologist and Curator of State Cabinet" (1874–80); "Biennial Reports of Fish Commissioners of Vermont" (1881–82 et seq.); "Vermont Agricultural Reports" (1881–84). The last mentioned were composed of demonstrated scientific facts told in a wonderfully simple and attractive way. Dr. Cutting was very popular as a lecturer, "God in History," "The Bible: Its History and Scientific Relations" and "Natural Science" being some of his subjects not already mentioned. He was a member, active, corresponding or honorary, of seventy-nine literary, historical and medical societies, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Association of Microscopy; the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., and the Vermont Medical Society. He had a remarkable memory, acute powers of observation, gained a thorough mastery of every subject of investigation, and had the ability to create as well as to comprehend. He was married at Lunenburg, Vt., Feb. 3, 1856, to Maranda E. Haskell, of Lennoxville, Canada, who died without issue. Prof. Cutting died at his home, Lunenburg, Vt., April 18, 1892.

Hiram A. Cutting

LOGAN, John (Tah-gah-jute), Indian chief, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1735, son of Shikellemus, a celebrated chief of the Cayugas. His father, who lived on Shamokin creek, near the Moravian settlement, in the present limits of Northumberland county, Pa., was friendly to the white people, admired their ingenuity and enterprise, and wished to be a neighbor to them. The son received the English name, by which he is best known, in honor of James Logan, secretary to William Penn and a great friend of the Indians. As a young man he was well known on the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and for a long time lived near Reedsville, Pa., where he supported his family by hunting and selling skins. His popularity with the Indians was great, owing probably to his noble appearance and great bravery, and the Mingoes in that section chose him as their chief. He made notable efforts for peace during the French and Indian war. About 1770 he settled on the banks of the Ohio, where it appears he led a wild life and became addicted to drinking. Early in 1774 there was a report in this section that the Indians had killed a number of white persons who were seeking for places of settlement, and, accordingly, a party of land-jobbers, led by Capt. Michael Cresap, assembled near the present site of Wheeling, and formed a plan to fall upon the neighboring Indians. The result was the unprovoked murder of Logan's family, and, the Indians being stirred to acts of violence, great numbers of innocent men, women and children were slaughtered. It is said of Logan that, on his own part, he took thirty scalps during the progress of this war. In the autumn of 1774 a decisive battle was fought at Point Pleasant, near the mouth of the Great Kanawha river.

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in which a force of 1,100 men of the Virginia militia were engaged with 1,500 Shawanees, Mingoes and Delawares. In this fight the Indians were badly beaten, and sued for peace. Logan, however, disdained to be seen among the suppliants; but, for fear that the sincerity of a treaty should be distrusted from which so distinguished a chief as himself was absent, he is said to have communicated to John Gibson, Lord Dunmore's emissary, the following much-quoted speech: "I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed and said 'Logan is the friend of the white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Col. Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear; Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one." In Mr. Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia" the allegations relating to Cresap are questioned on the authority of some of his friends. Mr. Jefferson, by correspondence with Gov. John Henry, of Maryland, and others, sought the true version of the affair, which he published in a revised edition of his notes. Some still doubt the genuineness of Logan's speech, because a French traveler, Robin, declared a gentleman of Williamsburg gave him an Indian speech, very similar, but of different date, in which another person was declared to be the murderer of Logan's family. It was published in his work, entitled "New Travels in America." The name given for the Indian was Lonan, and Maj. Rogers was the name of the slayer of his family. In 1799 Judge Innes, of Frankfort, Ky., wrote to Mr. Jefferson as follows: "While at the house of Col. Preston, Virginia, an express brought an Indian war club, with a note tied to it, which read: 'Capt. Cresap, why did you kill my people on Yellow creek? You killed my kin and took my cousin prisoner. Then I thought I must kill, too—I have been three times to war. Signed, Capt. John Logan.'" This letter is said to have been written by a man named Robinson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and given his liberty in exchange for his services as scribe. Dr. Barton, who offered objections to the historical correctness of Mr. Jefferson's notes, may have had other evidences of Cresap's innocence of the charge; but he never published them, and all the light that can now be thrown upon the discussion has here been given by Samuel G. Drake, an eminent authority upon the Indian character and nation. Several officers of Lord Dunmore also testified that they had never heard Logan charge Cresap with the murder; nor did they even hear of it until long after Logan had passed away. John Williamson Palmer, in the "Century Magazine" for February, 1896, writes: "The speech is absurdly false, as to its allegations against Cresap, who was far from the scene of massacre, and had but a short time before strenuously counseled the pioneer camps against the employment of such sanguinary methods. Even Gibson, the trader, who took down the words from the lips of Logan, declares that he 'corrected the chief on the spot when he made the charge against Cresap.' The bloody work had been done at the cabin of a man named Baker, near Yellow creek, by a party led by one Greathome." Brantz Meyer, in a life of the chief published in 1867, takes a like view. Logan in later years fell into a condition of melancholy, with occasional attacks of violent temper, excited by his growing habit of intemperance. In one of his frenzies, the story goes, he struck his wife to the ground, and, thinking that he had killed her, fled towards Sandusky. Being overtaken by a party of Indians between Detroit and that town, he attacked them, under the impression that they were about to avenge the murder, and was killed by his own nephew, in self-defense. Another version has it that he was wantonly murdered by some drunken companions while on his way home from a debauch in Detroit. The place of his murder was shown by some Indians to Rev. John Heckewelder, a Moravian missionary, in October, 1781. His death occurred in the summer of 1780.

SIMPSON, Samuel, manufacturer, was born at Wallingford, Conn., April 7, 1814, son of Samuel George and Melinda (Hull) Simpson. His grandfather, a native of Hesse-Muhlenberg, was a lieutenant in the British army, and came to America with his regiment in 1767. Being sent to New Haven to assist in enforcing the Stamp Act, he met and was married to Lydia, daughter of John Johnson, a large land owner, and assumed the name of Robert Simpson. His only son, Samuel George, in 1806 sold the farm in Wallingford, and, with other Connecticut farmers, bought a tract in the Western Reserve in Ohio. He remained there, however, only five years, and then returned to Wallingford. At the age of eleven, Mr. Simpson became message boy to a physician, and four years later was apprenticed to Charles and Hiram Yale, of Yalesville, manufacturers of pewter spoons. Such was his aptitude and ability that in 1834 he was made foreman of the factory; but in the following year he started manufacturing on his own account, with L. L. Williams, manufacturing goods for Charles Yale, his former employer. On the death of Mr. Yale, in November, 1835, the contract, as part of his estate, was sold to Henshaw & Yale, who failed in 1837. This failure made an opening for Williams & Simpson to manufacture on their own account; but a fire in their works in January, 1838, terminated their career. Mr. Simpson next became associated with Horace C. Wilcox, Isaac C. Lewis, William W. Lyman and others in the Meriden Britannia Co., and contributed a large share to the solid foundation on which the concern now stands. He, however, terminated his connection with them before many years, and, with Robert Wallace, formed the firm of Wallace, Simpson & Co., from which he later withdrew to organize the Simpson, Hall & Miller Co. and the Simpson Nickel Silver Co. These concerns, under his management, became great and successful institutions. Mr. Simpson was chief organizer of the First National Bank of Wallingford, being president of the latter from its formation until his death. He was also long president of the Dime Savings Bank of Wallingford. Through several terms he represented his native town in the state legislature; was first warden of the borough and selectman. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for the presidency. On July 6, 1835, he was married to Martha De Ette Denham, of Wallingford, by whom he had six children. Mr. Simpson died at Wallingford, Conn., April 7, 1894.

Samuel Simpson

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ALDRICH, Nelson Wilmarth, senator, was born at Foster, R. I., Nov. 6, 1841, son of Anan E. and Abby (Burgess) Aldrich. In his infancy his parents removed to Killingly, Conn., and he was educated in the common schools and at Providence Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I. He left the latter institution in 1857, and removed to Providence, R. I., where he became book-keeper for Waldron & Wightman, wholesale grocers. In 1865 he was admitted as a partner, the firm name being changed to Waldron, Wightman & Co. In 1869 he was elected to the common council of Providence, of which body he continued a member until 1875, being its president from 1871 until 1873. In 1875 and 1876 he served in the Rhode Island general assembly, and in the latter year was speaker of the house. In 1878 he was elected a representative to congress, and was re-elected in 1880. Aided by the rest of the delegation from Rhode Island, he secured the passage of a bill to provide telegraph connection between Block island and the mainland. On Oct. 5, 1881, he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside; he was re-elected in 1886, and he has served in every congress since that date. During his period of service in the senate Mr. Aldrich has acted as chairman of the committee on rules and as a member of the committees on finance and civil service, and, though seldom participating in debate, has gained recognition as a capable and conscientious legislator. Since 1872 Mr. Aldrich has been a director in the Roger Williams Bank; president of the First National Bank since 1877, and one of the incorporators of the Mechanics' Savings Bank. In 1878 he was president of the Providence board of trade, and has been a member of its executive committee. He is a trustee of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill railroad; a life member of the Franklin Lyceum; was its secretary in 1864, its vice-president in 1866, and has served as a member of the lecture committee. Mr. Aldrich, who is a prominent Mason, is held in high esteem by the people of Rhode Island, and has been for many years the leader of the Republican party in that state. On Oct. 9, 1866, he was married to Abby P. Greene, of Providence, and has four children.

PAMMEL, Louis Hermann, botanist, was born at La Crosse, Wis., April 19, 1862, son of Louis and Sophie (Freise) Pammel, who emigrated from Stade, Germany, in 1857, and settled in Wisconsin. He was educated at the La Crosse Business College and at the University of Wisconsin, where, under the guidance of Prof. William Trelease, he gave most of his attention to botany, and devoted his summer vacations to the study and collection of cryptogams, which had never before been thoroughly examined in that part of the United States. He was graduated at the university in 1885, with especial honors in botany. In the fall of 1885 he began a course in medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago, Ill., but he left this institution in about two months to become private assistant of Dr. William G. Farlow, professor of cryptogamic botany in Harvard University. After acting as assistant in the Shaw School of Botany, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., for nearly three years, in January, 1889, he became professor of botany in the Iowa State College, where he still remains (1900). Prof. Pammel was engaged in 1889 in investigating a cotton disease in Texas, and later conditions of forage in Iowa, Colorado and Nebraska, for the U. S. department of agriculture. He received the degree of M.S. from the University of Wisconsin in 1889, and that of Ph.D. from Washington University in 1899. In 1892 he was secretary of the section of botany and horticulture of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and in 1899 was chairman of the same section. In 1893 he was president of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, and in 1893 a member of the governing board of the Iowa geological survey. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Society of American Bacteriologists; Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science; Botanical Society of America; St. Louis Academy of Science; Deutsche Botanischen Gesellschaft, and L'Academie Internationale de Geographie Botanique (Paris). He is the author of many scientific papers, and has published "Flower Ecology" (1898) and the "Grasses of Iowa" (1900), with Dr. J. B. Weems. Prof. Pammel was married, June 29, 1887, to Augusta M., daughter of Peter and Caroline Emmel, of Chicago. They have one son and five daughters.

DREER, Ferdinand Julius, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 2, 1812, son of Frederick and Augusta Fredrica (Nolthenius) Dreer, natives of Germany. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a jewelry manufacturer. His master dying two years later, he completed his apprenticeship in New York city, where he also made a systematic study of assaying, and upon reaching his majority he commenced his active life career by founding, with John Annan, the well-known firm of Annan & Dreer, assayers and manufacturers of gold chains. Later he associated himself in business with George Hayes, under the style of Dreer & Hayes, and this firm continued its active career until the year 1863, when Mr. Dreer retired. He was one of the promoters of the Philadelphia Academy of Music, of which he was a director for over thirty years; was a charter member of the Howard Hospital and the Philadelphia Female Medical College, and for a number of years has been a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in which he has always been deeply interested. During the civil war he was a member of the Gray reserves, a company recruited for home defense and to serve in case of emergency, and was a generous contributor to and an earnest worker in behalf of the bounty fund, the Sanitary Commission fair, Cooper Shop refreshment saloon and the Satterlee Hospital. He was one of the original fifty five charter members of the Union Club of Philadelphia, founded in 1862 as an organized effort to withdraw from all social intercourse with persons suspected of disloyalty. It held regular meetings until November, 1865, when it was practically merged into the newly organized Union League Club of Philadelphia, save for the practice of its surviving members holding a dinner each year. He is a large contributor to the Hayes Mechanics' Home, a retreat for aged machinists and artisans, founded according to the terms of his partner's will, serving as one of its board of managers and building on the grounds a commodious Dreer Memorial Cottage. He made a collection of more than 10,000 letters and other autograph documents, which

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he presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and has a large library of books inlaid with extra prints and engravings. Mr. Dreer was married, April 21, 1834, to Abigail Dickinson, daughter of Alexander Annan, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, founder and first president of the College of New Jersey, and great-great-granddaughter of the first marquis of Annandale. She died in 1896, leaving two sons, Frederick A. and Ferdinand J. Dreer, Jr.

HEDDING, Elijah, M. E. bishop, was born at Pine Plains, Dutchess co., N. Y., June 7, 1780, of English descent. The boy was affected by religious teaching at an early age. At that time the Rev. Benjamin Abbott was preaching in the neighborhood, and his mother and grandmother became earnest Methodists. In 1791 the family removed to Starksboro, Vt., and there, when eighteen years of age, Elijah openly professed religion and joined the Methodist church. In 1799 he was appointed successor to Lorenzo Dow, and traveled through Vermont and Canada exhorting. He did not receive his license to preach, however, until 1800, and on March 26 delivered his first sermon. In June, 1801, he was admitted to the New York annual conference, on probation, as a traveling preacher. Mr. Hedding went through the most arduous labors in his itinerant service. His circuits, embracing what was almost a wilderness, required journeys of from 200 to 500 miles to be made in the space of from two to six weeks, while every day he met a class and preached a sermon. For a time Mr. Hedding was stationed on the Plattsburg circuit, running along the western shore of Lake Champlain and into Canada. Afterwards his work lay from the east side of the lake to the Green mountains. On July 4, 1803, he was ordained a deacon, and was assigned to the Bridgewater, N. H., circuit, where he labored earnestly until his health broke down and he was confined to his bed eight months. In 1805 he was ordained an elder by Bishop Asbury, and two years later became presiding elder. He performed the duties of his office with great ability and dignity. In 1811 he was appointed to the Boston district; in 1812 to Nantucket; in 1813–14 and 1818–19 was at Lynn; in 1815–16 was at Boston again, and 1817 was presiding elder of the Maine district. In 1820 he returned to New London; in 1812–24 he was on the Boston district, and in Boston. During the period 1808–24 he attended every general conference, and at that in 1812 was one of those who advocated making the presiding elder's office elective by the conference. This measure he sustained until it was carried in 1820. After 1844 his visits were infrequent, owing to age and increasing infirmities. At the general conference at Baltimore in 1824, he was elected bishop, but accepted the office with great reluctance. He was ordained May 28, 1824. During the first eight years of his episcopacy, Bishop Hedding presided over fifty-two conferences; visiting every part of the United States. Early in his ministry he labored practically without salary, his average annual receipts for ten years being less than fifty dollars. After he became bishop he received a salary of $700, and when it was proposed to increase this, objected. In 1850 he presided at the New Jersey, New York, and the New York east annual conferences, and these were his last episcopal services. When he entered the ministry in 1800 there were less than 73,000 Methodists in the United States and Canada. When he died there were more than 1,250,000. It has been said that probably no other man contributed more largely than he to the form into which Methodism grew, or more effectively sustained its original evangelistic spirit and methods. He was commanding in appearance, being over six feet in height, had a powerful voice, was an excellent singer, and was a plain but very practical preacher. His manners were genial and he was as popular with children as with adults. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Augusta College in 1829, by Union College in 1837, and by the University of Vermont in 1840. For several years before his death he was president of the Methodist Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H. He was married at Gilsum, N. H., Jan. 10, 1810, to Lucy Blish. His home during most of the years of his bishopric was at Lynn, Mass.; in 1836 he removed to Lansingburg, N. Y., and in 1851 to Poughkeepsie, where he died April 9, 1852.

PARKINSON Daniel Baldwin, educator, was born near Highland, Madison co., Ill., Sept. 6, 1845, son of Alfred Jackson and Mary Emily (Baldwin) Parkinson. In 1868 he was graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and received the degree of A.M. from the college in 1874, and that of Ph.D. in 1898. He began teaching school while he was in college (1865–66); in 1869 he took the superintendency of the public schools of Carmi, Ill., and in 1870–73 he taught the natural sciences and mathematics in Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill. He then studied (1873–74) in the departments of physics, chemistry and geology in the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. He was professor of physical science in the Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale, in 1874–98, and was secretary of the faculty in 1874–82; registrar of the institution in 1892–97, and acting president in 1897–98. In May, 1898, he was elected president of the university, and he still holds that position. He has been an active member of the Illinois State Teachers' Association since 1875, and of the National Educational Association since 1886. In 1898 he read before the Illinois Association a paper on "What Can the School Do for the Community Life of the Child?" and in July, 1888, a paper before the National Association on "The Use of Classic Literature in Teaching Reading." He has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church since his boyhood, serving in many official capacities. For many years he was a member of the state executive committee of the Illinois Sunday-school Association and the Illinois Young Men's Christian Association. He was a delegate to the international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Toronto, Canada, in 1876; to the World's Sunday-school Association in St. Louis, Mo., in 1893, and lay delegate to the southern Illinois annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1895. He was married, Dec. 28, 1876, to Julia F., daughter of Allen C. and Nancy A. (Wilcoxson) Mason, of Normal, Ill. They had one son, Daniel M. His wife died Aug. 6, 1879, and he was married again, July 30, 1884, to Mary Alice, daughter of Charles Fisk and Jennie K. (Fielding) Raymond, of Mt. Vernon, Ill. They have a son and daughter, Raymond and Alice Parkinson.

D. B. Parkinson

WATERS, Daniel Howard, manufacturer, was born at West Falls, Erie co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1834, son of Asa and Anna (Dudley) Waters, whose parents were natives of New England. His preliminary education was obtained in the district school, and

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after attending the academy at Aurora, N. Y., he spent some years in helping his father, a prosperous farmer. He then began lumber manufacturing, a market being found for his product in Buffalo, and this business was continued at Grand Rapids, Mich., to which he removed in 1856. He invested largely in pine lands, his holdings being situated in Wexford, Newaygo, Mason, Lake, Kent and other counties. In addition, he gave considerable time to inventing; produced machines for the manufacture of bent ware, measures, salt boxes, grease and bail boxes and bent pieces for covering oil cans, and for the economical utilization of small trees, which up to that time had been considered almost unavailable. In 1869 Mr. Waters organized the Michigan Barrel Co., with a capital of $300,000, to handle his devices, and he was elected president and general manager. Great prosperity attended this undertaking, the stock paying large dividends. He remained at the head of this company until 1882, and at the same time was interested in the manufacture of furniture and in other enterprises which have given Grand Rapids its prominent position as an industrial centre. From 1884 until the time of his death he gave his attention chiefly to the purchase and sale of timber lands. Mr. Waters was one of the organizers of the old National Bank of Grand Rapids and one of its directors, and held the same position in connection with the Grand Rapids National Bank and the Michigan Trust Co. He aided in organizing the People's Savings Bank, and was one of the founders of the Peninsula Club. He was a Democrat, but never held a political office; indeed, his disposition was so retiring that it would have been difficult to induce him to take a prominent place other than local. As a business man he was progressive, but with him progressiveness was not a synonym for rashness in speculation. He was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 27, 1859, to Mary, daughter of Christopher William and Mary (Hiliman) Leffingwell, and a member of an old family of Connecticut origin. She bore him a son, Dudley E., now a successful business man, and two daughters. In 1894 Mr. Waters made a journey to the South for the sake of his health, and there died, at Green Cove Springs, Fla., March 17, 1894. His remains were interred in that beautiful spot, Valley City Cemetery, Grand Rapids.

POND, Frederick Eugene ("Will Wildwood"), journalist, was born at Packwaukee, Marquette co., Wis., April 8, 1856, son of Simeon and Flora E. (Hotchkiss) Pond, and descendant of Phineas Pond, a revolutionary soldier. He was educated in the common schools, and early evidenced a decided taste for field sports. As a boy he was an ardent hunter, and was as well an enthusiastic angler. He was among the first to propose and urge the organization of a national sportsman's association, and in 1874 was the prime mover in forming the Wisconsin Sportsman's Association, for the protection of fish and game. In 1881 he removed to New York city, as field editor of the "Turf, Field and Farm," and continued with that paper until 1886, except six months in which he was associate editor of the "American Field," of Chicago. In 1888 he started "Wildwood's Magazine," a periodical devoted to sporting literature, and one year thereafter merged it with the "Turf, Field and Farm," Mr. Pond assuming the position of corresponding editor of that paper. Under his pen name he published: "The Handbook for Young Sportsmen"; "Memoirs of Eminent Sportsmen"; "Gun Trial and Field Trial Records of America"; edited Frank Forester's "Fugitive Sporting Sketches" and his "Sporting Scenes and Characters," and also Isaac McLellan's "Poems of the Rod and Gun." He wrote an introduction to "Frank Forester's Poems," a memorial volume edited by Morgan Herbert in 1887. He contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (American edition) and to "Appleton's Cyclopædia of Biography," and prepared an entertaining work on angling for a Chicago publisher. His last work, the "Sportsman's Directory," the only reference book of its kind in America, has passed through several editions. In 1893 he circulated a call for a national convention of sportsmen, resulting in organizing the National Game, Bird and Fish Protective Association, of which he was elected secretary. He has also contributed to the leading daily and sporting journals on shooting, fishing and other out-door recreations, and is now (1900) editor of the "Sportsmen's Review," Cincinnati, O. In 1892 he was married to Frances Fox, a granddaughter of Solomon Juneau, founder of the city of Milwaukee.

OTIS, George Alexander, author and surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1830, only son of George A. and Anna (Hickman) Otis. He was the great-grandson of Dr. Ephraim Otis, of Scituate, Mass., a descendant of John Otis, who came from England early in the seventeenth century, and settled in New England; and the grandson of George A. Otis, author of a famous translation of Botta's "History of the American War for Independence." He attended the Boston Latin School and the Fairfax Institute, near Alexandria, Va. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1849 and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and continued his studies in London and Paris. In 1852 he returned to the United States, and settled at Richmond, Va., where he was associated with Dr. Howell L. Thomas, and later with Dr. James B. McCaw, in editing the "Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal," which was specially notable for its fine translations from the French. In 1854 Dr. Otis removed to Springfield, Mass., but continued as contributor to the "Journal" and as an active member of the Virginia Medical Society and the Richmond Medico-Chirurgical Society. He retired from editorial work in 1858. At the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed surgeon of the 27th Massachusetts volunteers; was mustered in Sept. 14, 1861, and continued throughout the war, receiving four brevets for faithful and meritorious service. On July 22, 1864, he was made curator of the Army Medical Museum, and placed in charge of the division of surgical records. He was an indefatigable worker; he wrote histories and descriptions of a great number of surgical photographs and selected specimens in the Medical Museum. His other writings were: "Report of Amputations at the Hip-Joint" "Report on Excision of the Head of the Femur"; "Report of a Plan for Transporting Wounded Soldiers"; reports (with Woodward) on "Extent and Nature of Material Available for Preparation of Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion." His greatest work was the "Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion"; two volumes were completed, and the third was in course of preparation when he died. Dr. Otis, through his surgical and literary work, enjoyed a world-wide reputation. He was made a member of the Medical Society of Norway, Oct. 26, 1870; a corresponding member of the Surgical Society of Paris, Aug. 11, 1875, and an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical So-

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ciety, February, 1877. He also belonged to the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., and to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He possessed the highest gifts of heart and intellect, and was highly esteemed and devotedly loved by his friends. He was married, Sept. 19, 1850, to Pauline, daughter of Rev. Alfred L. Baury, of Newton, Mass. She died July 24, 1863, leaving three young children: Agnes, who was married to Chas. Watts Smedes, a lawyer; Anna Maria, who was married to Isaac Winston, U. S. coast survey, and Alfred Louis Baury, who was adopted at his birth by his mother's parents, and took their name. Dr. Otis' health began to fail from overwork in 1877. He was promoted to the rank of major and surgeon in the regular army, March, 17, 1880, and continued in charge of the Army Medical Museum until his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1881.

WILSON, Lettie Luella Melissa (Little), educator, was born at Littleton, Grafton co., N. H., Feb. 7, 1841, daughter of William and Maria (Stephens) Little. Her early education was obtained in the country schools of New Hampshire and the public schools of Providence, R. I. She also studied for three years at the Methodist College, Newbury, Vt., but was married before graduation. She began teaching in a country school at Lyman, N. H., "boarding 'round," and receiving $1.33⅓ a week for her services. Later she taught in schools at Lisbon, Bath and Littleton, N. H., and at Wells River and Concord, Vt. In 1870 she removed to Des Moines, Ia., and was a teacher in the public schools for nineteen years, being principal of Irving School from 1870 to 1884, when she was elected superintendent of the public schools of Des Moines, and served for five years. This was one of the most important educational positions ever held by a woman at that time, there being 5,000 pupils in attendance and 150 teachers employed in the schools of the city. Bronson Alcott, the educator and essayist, was well pleased with her methods in Des Moines, and said to her: "I have seen lots of teachers, and am a pedagogue myself, but you are the only artist I ever saw." In 1889 Mrs. Wilson left Des Moines and spent a year in Europe visiting institutions of learning and studying the different methods. In 1890 she established the Stevân School, a private boarding and day school for girls, in Chicago, Ill., of which she is still the principal. She is a member of the Des Moines Woman's Club; Illinois Woman's Press Club, and the South Side Woman's Club of Chicago. She was married, Nov. 18, 1866, to Adams Brock Wilson, of Bradford, Vt., a graduate in medicine in 1866 at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Dr. Wilson practiced medicine at Littleton, N. H., where he died Aug. 30, 1869.

Luella M. Wilson

GRANT, Lewis Addison, lawyer and soldier, was born at Winhall, Bennington co., Vt., Jan. 17, 1829, son of James and Betsey (Wyman) Grant. At twenty years of age, the death of a brother left him an only son, with his aged parents entirely dependent upon him for support. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1855, and practiced law at Bellows Falls, Vt., until the outbreak of the civil war, when he entered the military service as major of the 5th Vermont volunteers, Aug. 15, 1861. On Sept. 25, 1861, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and on Sept. 16, 1862, to colonel. In February, 1863, he took command of the second brigade, second division, 6th corps, the famous "Old Vermont brigade," and continued in command, except at short intervals, when in command of a division, until the close of the war. He was promoted to brigadier-general April 27, 1864, and to brevet major-general, to date from Oct. 19, 1864, the date of the battle of Cedar creek, where he commanded the second (Getty's) division, 6th corps, repulsed the enemy's advance and successfully held in check five divisions of Early's army. He took an active part in nearly all the battles of the army of the Potomac, and that of Cedar creek and Charlestown in the Shenandoah valley. It was his brigade which led the attack of the 6th corps which broke the enemy's lines at Petersburg, April 2, 1864, and his brigade that was selected to go to New York and put down the draft riot in the summer of 1863. He was twice wounded in battle, and was honorably discharged Aug. 24, 1865. Soon after the war he resumed law practice, at Des Moines, Ia., and actively engaged in other business. He helped to organize the New England Loan and Trust Co., and was its president seven years. In 1884 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn. In April, 1890, he was appointed assistant secretary of war by Pres. Harrison, and held the position until Dec. 15, 1893, part of the time being acting secretary. He was twice married: March 11, 1857, to S. Augusta Hartwell, of Harvard, Mass., who died Jan. 27, 1859; and Sept. 9, 1863, to Helen M. Pierce, of Hartland, Vt. He has two sons, Ulysses S. Grant, Ph.D., assistant state geologist, and J. Colfax Grant, U. S. district attorney in Chicago, and a daughter.

LOFTON, George Augustus, clergyman and author, was born in Panola county, Miss., Dec. 25, 1839, son of James Blocker and Olivia Ann Warburton (Settle) Lofton. In 1850 his parents removed to Georgia, and he was educated at Mercer University, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1872. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861; became adjutant of the 9th Georgia battalion of artillery, and in 1864 was appointed to the command of a battery. He taught school in Webster county, Ga., from 1866 to 1867; then studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Americus, Ga., where he practiced until 1868, when he entered the Baptist ministry. Dr. Lofton's first service in the ministry was among country churches in southwestern Georgia. In 1870 he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Dalton, Ga.; in 1872 to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Memphis, Tenn., where he served through the scourges of cholera and yellow fever in 1873, falling a victim to both these diseases. In 1877 he was called to the Third Baptist Church in St. Louis, Mo., resigning in 1883 to return to the lighter work of his old pastorate at Dalton, Ga. In 1886 he became pastor of the Baptist church, Talladega, Ala., and in 1888 of the Central Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn., where he still remains. His ministry has been fruitful in thousands of conversions and additions to his own and other churches. He lectured at the Monteagle Chautauqua, and similar assemblies, and has preached and lectured in almost every state in the South and in other states of the Union. He has written: "Habitual Drinking and Its Remedy" (1874); "The Baptist Trophy" (1876); "Bible Thoughts and Themes for Young Men and Women" (1880); "Character Sketches" (1890); "The Harp of Life: Its Harmonies and Discords" (1897); "A Review of the Question" (1897); "A

Geo. A. Lofton

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Review of Dr. J. B. Thomas on the Whitsitt Question" (1897). Dr. Lofton served for several years as president of the Southern Baptist Publication Society. He received the degree of D.D. from Waco University, Texas, in 1878. He was married in Atlanta, Ga., March, 31, 1864, while on furlough, to Ella E. Martin, and has one son, John M. Lofton.

HUNT, William Prescott, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Bath, N. H., Jan. 14, 1827, son of Caleb and Rebecca (Pool) Hunt, of English descent. His father was a woolen manufacturer of Bath, and imported the first carding-machine used in New Hampshire; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Pool, of Hollis, N. H., surgeon in the revolutionary army, and was a cousin of William H. Prescott, the historian. He was educated in the academy at Haverhill, N. H., and prepared to enter Dartmouth College; but, instead, he accepted a position with Caleb Reed, treasurer of the South Boston Iron Co., in 1847, and has since been continuously engaged in the business. This company was organized by Cyrus Alger in 1827, and has always had for its principal business the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores for the U. S. government. During the civil war it turned out many Rodmans and Dahlgrens of large calibre for the Federal forces, among them over 100 Rodmans of twenty-five tons weight each and nearly as many Dahlgrens of 11-inch calibre. The Dahlgren guns mounted on the Kearsarge at the time of its battle with the Alabama and those on the Monitor, which enabled her to cripple the Virginia (Merrimac), were made by this firm. Mr. Hunt was elected treasurer of the company in 1863. After the close of the civil war the company had very little patronage from the government, and after some fifteen years of comparative idleness was obliged to wind up its business. Meantime, in 1876, he had been elected president as successor to Edward Reed, resigned, and being unwilling to discontinue the business altogether, organized a new company, under the name of the South Boston Iron Works. He made a continuous study of the subject of standard ordnance, as used by the government, with a view to making improvements on the model of great guns then in use. In 1884 he furnished the war department with three experimental 12-inch rifles of fifty tons weight, each of a different design, which were pronounced satisfactory. Later he occupied his attention with designs for the improvement of gun carriages, and concluded that compressed air was the desirable medium for properly operating disappearing apparatus and taking up the recoil when fired. He furnished the government with a pneumatic carriage for a 12-inch rifle, also two disappearing 10-inch army rifle carriages of his own design, together with pneumatic carriages for 12-inch army rifle mortars and one for the 8-inch navy rifle. The success of his pneumatic gun carriage led him to design a pneumatic system for working the turrets, guns and other apparatus of warships, and in 1888 he contracted with the government to furnish machinery operated by his system and place it on the monitor Terror within two years. The government, however, delayed the matter so long that the trial was not made until 1897. The system inaugurated on the Terror had never been attempted on any warship of any government. The official test proved it quite satisfactory, and in commenting on its workings the board of examiners recommended it in the following words: "Except a few slight inaccuracies of adjustment, which have been readily corrected, the whole system of machinery has worked with accuracy, rapidity, ease and regularity, and officers and men have learned to regard it as entirely reliable. The board has no hesitation in commending the system by the use of the word 'excellent.'" In addition to his memorable work with the South Boston Iron Works, Mr. Hunt has been president of the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Co., of Boston, since 1875; was president of the Boston Machine Co. (1864–84); has been director in the Boston Lead Manufacturing Co. since 1880, and was a director in the Carver Cotton-gin Co. (1860–88); was director of the Atlas National Bank, Boston, in 1872, and its president in 1878–82. He has been twice married: first, in 1856, to Katherine, daughter of Adrian H. Muller, of New York city; she died in 1869, and in 1871 he was married to Helen S., daughter of John Cummings, of New Bedford, Mass. He has four sons and one daughter.

Wm P. Hunt

HILLYER, Junius, jurist and congressman, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., April 23, 1807, son of Shaler and Rebecca (Freeman) Hillyer. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of John Hillyer, who emigrated from England and settled at Windsor, Conn., in 1639. His grandfather, Asa Hillyer, was a surgeon in the Continental army in the war of the revolution. Junius Hillyer was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1828, and having read law during his senior year, he was, one week after graduation, admitted to the bar. He entered at once upon practice at Athens, and soon attained distinction as an advocate and practitioner of great success. In 1834 he was elected by the state legislature as solicitor-general for the western judicial circuit of Georgia. He was nominated by the Democrats as one of their candidates for congress in 1837 and again in 1839, but in each instance he was defeated in common with all the other candidates of his party, the method of election at that time being by general ticket for the whole state. In 1841 he was elected judge of the western circuit, and held the office four years. He served two terms in the U. S. congress (1851–55), in his second term being chairman of the committee on private land claims. He was solicitor of the U. S. treasury from Dec. 1, 1857, until Feb. 13, 1861, resigning upon the passage by Georgia of the ordinance of secession. While holding this office Judge Hillyer drew up the first code of procedure for trial of actions under the treaty with China in which American citizens were interested. He took an active interest in the affairs of Georgia in the civil war, but held no official position. His relation, Gen. William S. Hillyer, was a member of Gen. U. S. Grant's original staff; one of his brothers, the Rev. John F. Hillyer, D.D. LL.D. (1805–94), organized the Gonzales (Tex.) College, and was its first president. Another brother, Shaler Granby Hillyer, D.D. (1809–1900), a distinguished Baptist clergyman, was president of Monroe (Ga.) Female College (1867–81), dying in his ninety-first year, after sixty-eight years of active service in the ministry. Judge Hillyer was married, Oct. 6, 1831, to Jane Selina,

Junius Hillyer

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daughter of George and Polly (Early) Watkins, of Georgia, and had five sons and four daughters. He died at Decatur, Ga., June 21, 1886.

HILLYER, George, jurist, was born at Athens, Clarke co., Ga., March 17, 1835, son of Junius and Jane Selina (Watkins) Hillyer. He was graduated at Mercer University in 1854, and in 1857 received the degree of A.M. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1855. In 1857 he was elected to the Georgia legislature, in which he served two years, and then became clerk of the Georgia house of representatives (1859–60). In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, held in Charleston, S. C. He was also a delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1884 and in 1892. In the civil war he became captain of a company of Confederate troops, which formed part of the 9th Georgia infantry, and served with the army of Northern Virginia in its various campaigns and battles. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Gettysburg, all officers above him having fallen. In November, 1863, he withdrew from the army to become auditor of the Western and Atlantic railway, and at the same time was major in command of a battalion of the railroad men as state troops in active service, which position he held until the close of the war. He was a member of the commission to wind up its affairs, which during the reconstruction period had fallen into confusion. In 1870 he was elected to the Georgia senate, served four years and introduced a new charter for Atlanta. In 1873–76 he was centennial commissioner for Georgia, and in 1877–83 judge of the circuit court for the Atlanta district, serving with much satisfaction to the bar and public, his decisions meeting with a high percentage of affirmance in the supreme court of the state. He was mayor of Atlanta (1885–86), member of the city's board of water commissioners, and he has always been an active and liberal supporter of all public enterprises in Atlanta. Judge Hillyer made a close study of the water systems of several cities, and was the author of articles upon the subject in many technical journals. In his profession, in his business, and in office, his career has been one of marked success. He retired from active practice in 1897, but he occasionally acts as counsel in important cases. He has written much for the press upon legal and economic questions. He has been for many years a member of the Southern Baptist home mission board, and a trustee of various asylums and institutions of learning, among them Mercer University; Atlanta Medical College, and Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons; Spellman Seminary and Atlanta University, both for negroes, and often a delegate to the conventions of the Southern Baptists and of the Baptist conventions of Georgia. He was married, June 25, 1867, to Ellen Emily Cooley, of Rome, Ga., and has four daughters and one son: Mrs. Elizabeth Coker, Mrs. Minnie Cassin, Mrs. Marian Wolff, George Hillyer, Jr., and Ellen Martha Hillyer.

LANE, Jonathan Abbot, merchant, was born at Bedford, Mass., May 15, 1822, son of Jonathan and Ruhamah (Page) Lane. His original American ancestor was Job Lane, who came to Massachusetts about 1635. He was a native of Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, England. About 1650 he settled at Malden, Mass., and in 1664 removed to Billerica, where he purchased the Gov. Winthrop farm. He represented Billerica in the general court in 1678–79, and Malden in 1685 and 1693. From him the line of descent runs through his son, John, a colonel of militia in King Philip's war; through his son, Job, a lieutenant of colonial militia and deacon in the church at Bedford; through his son, John; through his son, Jonathan, 1st, and through his son, Jonathan, 2d, father of Jonathan Abbot Lane. When he was but two years of age his parents removed to Boston, and there he was educated in the old Boylston Grammar School and at the English High School. In 1837 he entered the employ of Calvin Washburn & Co., and in 1849 he had acquired control of the business, which has been conducted for a long period as Allen, Lane & Co., and later as the Allen-Lane Co., of which he was the first president. From an early date he took an active interest in public affairs and in local and national politics, first as a Whig, then as a Republican, and was zealous in the Federal cause during the civil war. Shortly after the war he was secretary of the New England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1863–64; a state senator in 1874–75; a member of the executive council by appointment of Gov. Rice in 1878, and a presidential elector in 1892. He was earnest in the cause of tax reform, and wrote a number of pamphlets in favor of abandoning the present methods of personal taxation and establishing a system of local assessors, whose jurisdiction should be limited to real estate. In 1875 Mr. Lane was elected president of the Mercantile Library Association, and under his management its methods were radically changed. About 17,000 volumes were transferred to the Boston public library, forming the nucleus of the South End branch, and the association was then reorganized and put on its present footing as the leading social club in that part of the city. He was also a charter member of the Boston Art Club; a president of the Congregational Club, and life member of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. He was also president of the Boston Industrial Home; one of the advisory board of the Children's Friend Society; a director of the Old Men's Home, and a state trustee of the Baldwinville Hospital Cottages. In 1890 he was appointed by Mayor Hart on a special commission on taxation, the other members being G. G. Crocker (chairman) and William Minot, Jr. He was chairman of the committee on taxation of the associated board of trade of Boston, and during 1887–95 was president of the Boston Merchants' Association, whose scope and influence was greatly extended under his administration. In 1896 he became one of the advisory committee of seven representative men elected by the business organizations of the city at the request of Mayor Quincy. Mr. Lane was chairman of this body throughout his term of service. Besides his devotion to matters of local public interest, in his later years he exerted much earnest effort in behalf of reform in the consular service, believing that it should be taken entirely out of politics and managed as a purely business matter. At the time of his death he was one of the vice-presidents of the National board of trade, and had been chairman of the committee on the consular service of that body since 1895. A number of his reports and addresses on

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this subject were issued in pamphlet form. On Nov. 13, 1851, Mr. Lane was married to Sarah Delia, daughter of Rev. Benjamin F. Clarke, and a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary. Of their six children, a daughter died in infancy; the eldest son, John Chapin, a lawyer of Boston, and secretary of the Sound Money Democracy of Massachusetts in 1895–97, died Nov. 20, 1898; the third son, Alfred Church, is state geologist of Michigan. Mr. Lane died in Boston, Mass., June 5, 1898.

CHANUTE, Octave, civil engineer, was born in Paris, France, Feb. 18, 1832, son of Joseph and Élise S. (de Bonaire) Chanute. His father, a native of Auvergne, and presumably of Danish ancestry, became professor of history in the Royal College of France at Paris, and in that city met the lady who became his wife, the daughter of Joseph E. de Bonaire, a merchant. In 1838 Prof. Chanute accepted the vice-presidency of Jefferson College, Louisiana; thence, in 1846, he removed to New York city and engaged in literary pursuits, publishing several historical books. The son was educated chiefly in New York, in private schools and by tutors, and in 1848 began his career as a civil engineer in the original building of the Hudson River railroad as assistant chainman, having in the meantime become thoroughly Americanized. He gradually rose in his profession, and was engaged to go to Illinois in 1853, where railroad building was beginning. He was first occupied on what is now the Chicago and Alton railroad, and then on what is now the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroad, where he became chief engineer for the first time. After some service in the same capacity upon sundry other roads, he was sent to Kansas City in 1867 to build the first bridge across the Missouri river. The success of this, which at the time was accounted a difficult feat, attracted some attention, and Chanute became chief engineer of a number of railroads then building in Kansas and Nebraska, as well as of the Union stockyards in Chicago and in Kansas City. He had built what is now the Southern Kansas railroad, and been made superintendent of it, when he was invited, in 1873, to become chief engineer of the Erie railway, on which there had been a change of management. He remained on that line for ten years, during which the tracks were doubled, the guage narrowed and the motive power and the grades re-arranged; he having been made assistant general superintendent and acting superintendent of rolling stock for that purpose. The net result was to double the size of the trains. During this period he also led in an investigation of the needs of the city of New York for rapid transit, and as chairman of a committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers made a report, in 1875, which brought about speedily the building of the elevated railroads. Feeling that he now needed some rest, and having meanwhile declined appointments as engineer in South America, in Java, in India and in China, Mr. Chanute returned to the West in 1883 and opened an office as consulting engineer. In that capacity he supervised the construction of iron bridges, first on the extension of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad to St. Paul, and next upon that of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad from Kansas City to Chicago. He became also interested in the chemical treatment of timber to resist decay, and is now president of the Chicago Tie Preserving Co., with works both in Chicago and Mt. Vernon, Ill. In 1891 he received the distinction of election to the presidency of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and in 1895 that of honorary membership in the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. He was the presiding officer at the opening and closing sessions of the international engineering congress during the Columbian exposition, 1893, and chairman of the associated engineering societies which entertained foreign engineers visiting the United States at that time. Mr. Chanute is the author of a number of technical engineering papers, which are scattered in various publications, and has occupied his leisure since 1888 with an inquiry into the mechanical laws which must be observed to compass artificial flight for man. With this in view, he has published a book, entitled "Progress in Flying Machines" (1894); has made a number of experiments himself, and has contributed from his means to defray the experiments of others. He publishes the results from time to time, so that the progress made shall not be lost. He has been a member of many social clubs, but at present is connected only with the Century, of New York city, and the Union, of Chicago. He was married at Peoria, Ill., March 12, 1857, to Anna R., daughter of William James. They have four surviving children, three daughters and a son.

O. Chanute

WARD, Aaron, congressman and soldier, was born at Sing Sing, N. Y., July 5, 1790, son of Moses and Ann (Drake) Ward. His earliest American ancestor was Andrew Ward, who came to this country from Kent, England, in 1634, and settled at Watertown, Mass. He received an academic education at Mount Pleasant, and began to study law, which he relinquished to enlist as a volunteer private in the war of 1812. When but eighteen years of age he served under Gen. Wade Hampton in the expedition against Montreal, in 1814 was promoted captain, and in 1835 was a major-general of militia. In August, 1813, on the way to Montreal, he led an advance guard and defeated an advance guard of the enemy. In November, at Chateaugay river, he assisted in repulsing the enemy, and continued a fierce battle through the night. In March, 1814, at Champlain, he drove the enemy from their post after a severe conflict. He continued in the service until the end of the war, and for his bravery received the repeated approbation of his superior officers. Resuming his legal studies at Oxford, N. Y., he was admitted to the bar. He then returned to Sing Sing to engage in his profession, and in 1821 was appointed district attorney for Westchester county. On Sept. 1, 1824, he was elected colonel of a militia regiment at Mount Pleasant; on June 6, 1830, was elected brigadier-general, and on Feb. 10, 1830, was promoted to the rank of major-general by Gen. Marcy. In 1825 he was elected to congress, and continued there for six terms, taking an active part in commercial legislation and all measures affecting the interests of New York. Gen. Ward was also a zealous supporter of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, was concerned in the framing of military bills, and the special advocate of state education for soldiers' children. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1846, and was a defeated candidate for secretary of state of New York in 1855. Gen. Ward was the author of "Around the Pyramids" (1863), descriptive of his tour in the East. In January, 1820, he was married, at Albany, to Mary, daughter of Elkanah Watson. They had eleven children.

Aaron Ward

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Throughout his career Gen. Ward afforded an eminent example of the patriot. He was prompt to offer his blood in defense of his country, and when peace rendered such efforts no longer necessary, his unremitting labors in the cabinet displayed the character of a true American statesman. Gen. Ward died at Georgetown, D. C., March 2, 1867.

WARD, Elijah, lawyer and statesman, was born at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1816, son of Israel and Sarah Ward, and cousin of Gen. Aaron Ward (1790–1867), who was a congressman and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was educated at Mount Pleasant; upon leaving school he engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York city, and in 1839 was made president of the Mercantile Library Association. In 1840 he retired from commercial life to take up law, which he studied under Judge Campbell, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, at once beginning his practice in New York city. He was judge advocate-general of the state in 1853–55, and was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 1857 until 1859, and being re-elected in 1861 and 1865. Judge Ward spent two years in European travel, and upon his return resumed practice, continuing it until 1874, when he was elected to the 44th congress. As a representative he was conspicuous for his thorough mastery of all commercial questions; as an advocate of an interoceanic canal, uniform bankruptcy laws, postal subsidies to steamships; an opposer of a paper currency, and reciprocity with Canada. Besides speeches on commercial relations with Canada, the Geneva award, the Hawaiian treaty and the shipping act, he published "Speeches on Commercial, Financial and Other Subjects" (1877). Judge Ward was married to Ellen E., daughter of William Cairns and Ann Eliza Smith, his wife, and widow of Robert Stuart, of the U. S. navy. They had no children. He died at Roslyn, L. I., Feb. 7, 1882.

CHAPIN, Henry Austin, capitalist, was born at Leyden, Franklin co., Mass., Oct. 5, 1813, son of Lorenzo and Maria (Kent) Chapin. His earliest American ancestor, Samuel Chapin, landed in Boston about 1630, became a freeman in 1641, and settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1642. The line of descent runs through his son Japhet and his wife Abilene Cooley; through Samuel and Hannah (Sheldon) Chapin; through Caleb and Catharine (Dickinson) Chapin, and through Selah and Jerusha (Burnham) Chapin, parents of Lorenzo Chapin. Henry A. Chapin was educated in the village school at Mantua Centre, Portage co., O., where his parents had located in 1814. In 1830 he became a clerk in a general store at Middlebury (now a part of Akron), O., and at the end of six years opened a store on his own account at Edwardsburg, Cass co., Mich., removing, in 1846, to Niles, Mich. In 1861 he was like many others a victim of the financial depression, but as a man of strict integrity and honesty he at once set to work to discharge his obligations, engaging in the business of produce buying and insurance. At the end of three years he had settled with all his creditors, and was once more enabled to accumulate profits. In May, 1865, he purchased a tract of 120 acres of barren land in the region of upper Michigan, where government surveys had indicated the presence of iron, but it was not until 1879 that deposits of any great value were discovered. In that year was begun an enterprise of vast magnitude, affording employment to almost the entire male population of Iron Mountain, which town had sprung up around the mine. His experience in various enterprises and his superior business judgment convinced him that the best method of procedure was to have the mine worked on royalty; accordingly in 1879 he leased the land to the Menominee Mining Co., which in 1887 became the Chapin Mining Co. By the operations of this company, Mr. Chapin acquired a large fortune. Personally he was plain and unassuming in his manners, and his uniform courtesy and geniality endeared him to all classes. In early life he united with the Methodist church, but later became a Presbyterian, and was ruling elder of the church in Niles for over thirty years. He was a master Mason and in politics, a Republican. On March 22, 1836, he was married to Ruby, daughter of Hezekiah Nooney, of Mantua, O. Of their four children only one son, Charles A. Chapin, survives, who on June 4, 1874, was married to Emily, daughter of Judge Henry H. and Sarah (Mead) Coolidge, of Niles. Eight children were born to them, of whom seven are living. Henry A. Chapin died at Niles, Mich., Dec. 16, 1898.

WENCKEBACH, Anna Doris Amalie Catharina Carla, educator and author, was born at Hildesheim, Prussia, Feb. 14, 1853, daughter of Carl Georg Christian and Marie Sophie Dorothea (Arends) Wenckebach. She is descended from a long line of lawyers, judges, physicians and educators. In her childhood, spent on the family estate, she determined to become a teacher, for which she was prepared at the Girls' High School of her native place and the Normal School at Hanover. In 1872 she passed the examination necessary in order to hold a position in the public schools, but became a private instructor in Scotland and England, St. Petersburg and Brussels. Miss Wenckebach came to America in 1879, and engaged in private teaching for five years. While attending the summer school at Amherst, Mass., in 1883, she was engaged by Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer as instructor of German in Wellesley College. In 1885 she was made professor of German, and in 1891 and 1898 went abroad to study at Zürich and Leipzig universities. Prof. Wenckebach is the author of "Deutsche Grammatik" (1884); "Deutscher Anschauungs-Unterricht" (1886); "Deutsches Lesebuch" (1887); "Deutsche Literaturgeschichte" (1890); "Deutsche Sprachlehre" (1896), and "German Composition" (1899). She has edited, with notes, "Die Schönsten Deutschen Lieder" (1885); Meissner's "Aus meiner Welt" (1889); "Die Meisterwerke des Mittelalters" (1893); Scheffel's "Ekkehard" (1893); Scheffel's "Trompeter von Säkkingen" (1895), and Dahn's "Ein Rampf um Rom" (1900).

Carla Wenckebach

CHENEY, Benjamin Pierce, express manager, was born at Hillsboro, N. H., Aug. 12, 1815, son of Jesse and Alice (Steele) Cheney. His father (1788–1863) was a blacksmith by occupation; his mother (1791–1849) was a daughter of James and Alice (Boyd) Steele, of Antrim, N. H. The family in America descends from two distinct ancestors, William Cheney, of Roxbury, and John Cheney, of Newbury. The relationship between these two has not been established, although it has been variously surmised that they were closely of kin, since the

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records of John Eliot's church in Roxbury record that John Cheney united with the society in 1635 and transferred his allegiance to the church in Newbury in the following year. John Cheney was a prominent freeman of Newbury, and was repeatedly elected to the board of selectmen before 1652. He was also one of the committee appointed to effect improvements in the town in 1654 and was again a selectman in 1661 and 1664. By his wife, Martha, he had ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom the sixth was Peter Cheney (1639–1695), who owned several mills in the town of Newbury. From him and his wife, Hannah Noyes, the descent is traced from their son, John Cheney (1666–1750), a house carpenter and millwright, and his wife, Mary Chute; through their son, John Cheney (1705–1758, a farmer of Sudbury and a member of the town cavalry company, and his wife, Elizabeth Dakin; through their son, Tristram (1726–1816), a farmer and deacon of the church of Sudbury, and his wife, Margaret Joyner; through their son, Elias (1760–1816), a soldier in the revolution and a farmer in Hillsboro and Antrim, N. H., and his wife, Lucy Blanchard, grandparents of Benjamin P. Cheney. Elias Cheney was but seventeen years old on the outbreak of the revolution, but he enlisted in the 2d New Hampshire regiment, in which he served two years, in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. He was disabled at the battle of Fort Ticonderoga, and so escaped the terrible winter at Valley Forge, but later rejoined his regiment, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Benjamin P. Cheney was educated in the common schools of his native town, but at the age of ten was put to work in his father's shop. Before his twelfth year he was employed in a country tavern and store at Francestown, and at sixteen began driving the stage between Nashua and Exeter, N. H., an occupation which he continued during the next five years; most of the time being on the line between Nashua and Keene, a distance of fifty miles. Railroads were at that time few and unimportant so that most of the carrying and passenger traffic was controlled by the stage lines. Mr. Cheney became widely renowned for his skill as a horseman and his accuracy and efficiency in the performance of the various duties entrusted to him. In the course of his long daily rides he made the acquaintance of some noted characters, among them Daniel Webster, with whom he formed a lifelong friendship. On account of his established reputation for honesty and intelligence, he was frequently entrusted with large amounts of money consigned to and from banks in Boston. Later, when several connecting stage lines combined in one company, he was engaged as general agent and principal manager of the entire system, radiating through New Hampshire and Vermont into Canada. At this time he took up his residence in Boston, and was paid a large salary. In 1842 he embarked in the express business in connection with Nathaniel White, of Nashua, and William Walker, under the firm name of Cheney & Co.'s Express between Boston and Montreal. In 1852 he purchased the business of Fisk & Rice's express, controlling the route between Boston and Burlington, Vt., by way of the Fitchburg railroad. He also consolidated other express concerns controlling routes in various directions, and founded the United States and Canada Express Co., whose connections covered the northern New England states with many branches. In 1879 the great business he had founded was merged into the American Express Co., of which he became the largest stockholder, and he held the office of director and treasurer until his retirement from active business life. Mr. Cheney's wonderful grasp of detail, his remarkable ability to keep full and accurate accounts, and his untiring industry had made him one of the foremost pioneers in the express business long before he came into association with William Harnden and the other founders of the American Express Co. His interest had brought him into connection with the overland mail to San Francisco; with the Wells, Fargo Co.'s express, and the Vermont Central railroad, and through these he had a connection with the early transcontinental railroad enterprises. He was one of the pioneers in the Northern Pacific railroad; later was largely interested in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, and was a prominent factor in the San Diego Land and Town Co., in all of which he was a director for many years. He was a founder of and for many years a director of the Market National Bank of Boston and the American Loan and Trust Co., as well as other enterprises in the lines of finance and transportation. Mr. Cheney amassed a large fortune through his various activities, and obtained a foremost place in the business and financial world. His leading characteristics were great tenacity of purpose and positive convictions. It was well said of him that "He spoke his mind freely in all matters, and was ever frank and loyal to the enterprises in which he embarked and which he induced others to enter"; in nothing was this more apparent than in his sincerity in standing by the great transcontinental lines in their prosperity and in their decline. As an illustration of his integrity in the conduct of his business affairs may be instanced his action at the time of the liquidation of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad. Other directors, realizing that the crisis was at hand and that the stock would depreciate, sold out as quickly as possible, but Mr. Cheney, refusing to take advantage of inside information to the detriment of the smaller shareholders, refused to sell and as a result was a heavy loser when the crash came. Isaac T. Burr, who was associated with him for many years, rendered a high tribute to his character, saying that he had never known a man possessing a greater sense of honor or sounder business judgment. Mr. Cheney was a man of general intelligence, and compensated for lack of training in youth by extensive reading, especially in history and standard fiction. His interest in New England history and genealogy led him to accept membership in the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, of which he was an active member for many years. His benefactions were generous and frequent. He donated $50,000 to Dartmouth College; presented a large sum to found an academy for a small settlement in Washington territory, which in honor of his generosity was called by his name, and was the giver of other sums too numerous to mention. In 1886 Mr. Cheney presented the state of New Hampshire with a statue of Daniel Webster, by Thomas Ball, which was erected in the town of Concord. On the occasion of the presentation of this statue, Mr. Cheney made a brief address, expressing his satisfaction at being thus able to realize a long cherished ambition of fitly commemorating "a son of New Hampshire, who as a patriot was unexcelled and as an orator and statesman was without a peer." In 1854, while on his way from Canada, he lost his right arm in a railway accident, but this misfortune in no way affected his disposition or interfered with his wonted activity in busi-

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ness. His charming manner and lofty character endeared him to a wide circle of friends, and in all the relations of life, he showed himself a high minded Christian gentleman. His country residence was at "Elm Bank," near Wellesley, Mass., where on a plot surrounded on three sides by the Charles river he owned a farm of 198 acres, laid out in a picturesque blending of lawns, gardens, driveways, woodlands and meadows. The beautifying of this place afforded him constant pleasure and occupation after his retirement from active business affairs. It is situated near the historic Nonantum, where the apostle John Eliot preached his first sermon to the Indians. Five elm trees, planted by the Indian converts on the site of Mr. Cheney's residence, still remain to adorn it. The life work and character of the man are well summed up in the words of Hon. Richard Olney: "Mr. Cheney was one of the self-made men of New England and possessed in large measure the qualities to which their success in life is to be attributed. From his youth up he was temperate, industrious, and persevering, and resolute in his purpose to better the conditions to which he had been born. He brought to its accomplishment great native shrewdness, a kindly, cheerful, and engaging disposition, a sense of honor, the lack of which often seriously impairs the efficiency of the strongest natures, and an intuitive and almost unfailing judgment of human character and motives. The reward of his career was not merely a large fortune accumulated wholly by honorable means, but the respect and regard of the entire community in which he lived." Mr. Cheney was married, June 6, 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of Asahel and Elizabeth Searle (Whiting) Clapp, of Dorchester, Mass. She is a lineal descendant of Nicholas Clapp, one of the early settlers of Dorchester, and counts among her ancestors Capt. Roger Clapp and Maj.-Gen. Humphrey Atherton, both distinguished in the military and civil affairs of Massachusetts colony. Through her mother she derives descent from Rev. Samuel Whiting, of New England, whose wife, Elizabeth St. John, was a sister of the lord chief-justice of England in the reign of Charles I., and of royal descent. Of their five children, three daughters and one son still survive: Alice Steele, Mary, and Elizabeth Cheney, and Benjamin Pierce Cheney, Jr., a graduate of Harvard College (1890). Mr. Cheney died at "Elm Bank," July 23, 1895.

PERRY, Arthur Latham, political economist, was born at Lyme, Grafton co., N. H., Feb. 27, 1830, youngest child of Rev. Baxter Perry. He traces his descent from Rev. John Perry, of Farnsborough, Southampton, England (d. 1620), through the latter's son, John, a cloth-worker of London, who, in or about 1666, and probably because he had been ruined by the great fire, emigrated with his family to Massachusetts, and settled at Watertown. Josiah Perry, fourth in descent from the clergyman, removed to Worcester, Mass., in 1751, and tilled a farm in common with his son, Nathan, the latter carrying on also, like all his progenitors, the trade of a weaver. Nathan was a deacon in the Old South Church of Worcester for twenty-three years; took a bold stand in 1775 in favor of armed resistance to the crown; became treasurer of the county of Worcester in that year, and held the office until after the adoption of the Federal Constitution—fifteen years in all. During thirteen years of the same interval of time he was the treasurer of the town also, and for nine years previous to 1789 he was a member of the board of selectmen. His son, Moses, a thrifty farmer and a man of great mental vigor, sent three of his sons to college, one of whom was Baxter, father of Prof. Perry, a graduate of Harvard in 1817. On completing a theological course at Andover Seminary, Baxter Perry, in 1821, became pastor of the Congregational church at Lyme, N. H. He took with him from Worcester his wife, Lydia Gray, a descendant of John Gray, one of the original emigrants from Ulster, Ireland, to New England in 1718. She was left a widow a few weeks before the birth of her son, Arthur, and the boy virtually supported himself from the time he was eleven years of age, part of the time by teaching. He was fitted for college at the academy in Thetford, Vt., and entered Williams, where he was graduated in 1852. During his sophomore year he gave himself a thorough drill in Mill's "Logic," taking up a study not in the college curriculum. Inheriting from his mother and her Scotch-Irish ancestors an analytical mind, he found himself drawn to the masterly discussions of that book on the grounds and processes of reasoning. During his junior year was instituted at Williams the first public debate between the Philologian and Philotechnian societies, and he took part. Pres. Hopkins told him repeatedly many years later: "I picked you out for a college professor in that first debate!" The year following his graduation, which was spent in teaching in an academy at Washington, D. C., he received a conditional offer of the professorship of history and political economy at Williams, and accepted it. Beginning to teach in September, 1853, he continued without any interruption for thirty-eight years, that is, until 1891, when he resigned and was made professor emeritus. In 1865 Prof. Perry published his "Elements of Political Economy." The teaching of the college became wholly antagonistic to protectionism, and the teacher made enemies on account of his doctrine; but, on the other hand, the American Free Trade League, whose successive presidents, William Cullen Bryant, David Dudley Field and David Ames Wells, were graduates of Williams, was his supporter, and at length Orrin Sage, a Massachusetts manufacturer, founded in perpetuity Perry's professorship, and stilled the clamor of his opponents. The "Political Economy" passed through more than twenty editions during the next twenty-five years, and became the text-book of instruction in about twenty colleges and universities. Two other works, of a different scope but embodying the same principles, namely, "Introduction to Political Economy" (1877) and "Political Economy" were published; but neither of them had the extended circulation and the permanent influence of the original treatise. In the meantime, during his college vacations, and under the auspices of the Free Trade League, Prof. Perry lectured to popular audiences throughout New England and in all the principal cities from Albany to Denver. In 1894 Prof. Perry published an historical work, entitled "Origins in Williamstown," in which for the first time was told the military history of the upper Hoosac and upper Deerfield valleys and the founding of the college. The second volume, "Williamstown and Williams College" (1899), brings down the story of town and gown in intimate conjunction to the close of the nineteenth century. He has been president of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society; is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and since 1884 vice-president of the Williamstown National Bank, which he aided in establishing. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union

Arthur Latham Perry

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College in 1874, and that of D.D. by Doane College, Nebraska, in 1883. Prof. Perry was married at Williamstown, Aug. 7, 1856, to Mary Brown, daughter of Dr. James and Lucy (Bridges) Smedley, by whom he has five sons and one daughter.

PERRY, Bliss, educator, author and editor, was born at Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 25, 1860, son of Prof. Arthur Latham and Mary Brown (Smedley) Perry. His mother was a descendant of Col. Benjamin Simonds and Capt. Nehemiah Smedley, both of them prominent among the early settlers of Williamstown. He was prepared for college at Greylock Institute, Williamstown; was graduated at Williams in 1881, and remained as instructor in the institution until 1886, meantime receiving the degree of M.A. After spending two years of study in Europe, mainly in Germany, he returned to Williams as professor of English, which post he filled from 1888 until 1893. He was then called to the chair of English of Princeton University, where he remained until 1899, when he succeeded Walter H. Page as editor of the "Atlantic Monthly." The degree of M.A. was conferred by Princeton in 1896, and that of L.H.D. by the same institution in 1900. Among his writings are: "The Broughton House" (1890); "Salem Kittredge and Other Stories" (1894); "The Plated City" (1896); "The Powers at Play" (1899). He has edited "Selections from Burke," Scott's "Woodstock" and "Ivanhoe," and "Little Masterpieces" (a series of representative selections from English and American authors), and has also published various critical essays upon literary subjects and some educational addresses. Mr. Perry is a member of the Authors' clubs of New York city and Boston and of the University Club of Boston. His favorite pastimes are fishing and golf. He was married in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 7, 1888, to Annie Louise, daughter of Franklin R. and Evelyn (Goodnow) Bliss. They have two daughters and a son.

BROWN, Thomas Wooldridge, jurist, was born in Shelby county, Ky., March 4, 1828, son of Robert and Matilda (Wooldridge) Brown, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in early youth, and were married in Howard county, Mo. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and was graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1845. He was a member of the famous regiment of Kentucky mounted infantry in the Mexican war. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar before he was of age. He was not in sympathy with the doctrine of secession, and used all his power and influence to warn the people of his state that they were unequally matched to the people and resources of the North. In spite of his convictions, however, he enlisted in the war and served in nearly every battle of the army of Tennessee. He was judge-advocate of the corps commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk and later by Lieut.-Gen. W. J. Hardee. After the war he returned to Memphis, Tenn., and soon gained a lucrative practice in the state and federal courts, which has brought him distinction in the Southwest. While the recognized leader of the bar of Tennessee, he is equally celebrated as an orator. His speech on the "Reconstruction Measures," in 1866, created wide enthusiasm, and was afterwards published in the leading northern papers of both parties. Until the South was relieved of the pressure of the reconstruction acts he used his pen and influence against them. His speech at Memphis on the McEnery-Kellogg gubernatorial contest in Louisiana is supposed to have influenced the termination of the struggle and the withdrawal by Pres. Grant of military interference in the affairs of the South. In his extensive legal practice he is associated with his son, R. Gratts Brown (1899). He was married, in December, 1849, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John Craig, of Lincoln county, Ky. They have four children living.

J. M. Brown

SUMNER, George Watson, naval officer, was born at Constantine, St. Joseph co., Mich., Dec. 31, 1841, son of Watson (M.D.) and Hester Ann (Welling) Sumner, and a descendant in the fifth generation of William Sumner, of Bichester, England, who came to this country in 1636, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He was educated in part in the schools of Massachusetts and Kentucky, and later at the U. S. Naval Academy, to which he was appointed from Kentucky in 1858. He was detached from the academy in 1861, at the beginning of the civil war, and assigned to duty on the steam frigate Colorado, of the west gulf blockading squadron. He was transferred, in 1862, to the Horace Beals, of the mortar flotilla, under Adm. Farragut, which took part in the bombardment of forts Jackson and St. Philip; and he was also assigned to special duty on board the Harriet Lane, and received special mention. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1862; served at Vicksburg, and was for about a year on blockade duty off Mobile. In January, 1865, he commanded, temporarily, the Massasoit, on the James river, and, with the Onondaga, forced the Confederate ironclads Fredericksburg and Virginia to retreat from Dutch gap, defeating their purpose of attacking Grant's transports and base of supplies at City Point, Va. He was commissioned lieutenant commander in 1866, and served on the flagship Franklin, of the European squadron (1868–71). Upon his return he was assigned to duty in the hydrographic office, Washington (1872–76), and during the latter year became commander. The following year he was given command of the Monocacy, of the Asiatic station, on which he served until 1880, being then assigned to special duty in the compilation of naval war records at Washington. Comr. Sumner then served in the bureau of ordnance until 1886, when he was placed upon waiting orders, and in 1888 was given command of the flagship Galena, of the north Atlantic squadron, which he retained two years. In October, 1891, while on duty at the New York navy yard as equipment officer, he was promoted captain. As one of the U. S. representatives, he commanded the Baltimore at the international naval review in 1893, and the Columbia at the opening of the Kiel canal, Germany, in 1895. By order of the navy department, Capt. Sumner raced the Columbia home from Southampton, England, to New York, making the fastest long distance run on record for a man-of-war. Commanded monitor Monadnock, on the Pacific station, February, 1896, until June, 1897. He was captain-of-the-yard of the New York navy yard during 1897–99, when he was transferred to the command of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., receiving the commission of rear-admiral in 1899. He also, during the civil war, served at the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I. Rear-Adm. Sumner is a member of the Em-

G. W. Sumner

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pire State Society of Sons of the American Revolution; a charter member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; honorary member of the Regular Army and Navy Union, and a member of the Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet. In January, 1869, he was married to Henrietta E., daughter of John and Henrietta (Krausé) Ruñn, of St. Croix, D. W. I. They had six children. This wife died in 1885, and in 1886 he was married to Maudethild, daughter of William H. and Joanna (White) Willis.

TUTTLE, Herbert, journalist, educator and historian, was born at Bennington, Vt., Nov. 29, 1846, son of Charles J. and Eveline (Boynton) Tuttle, and a descendant of William Tuttle, who came from England to Boston in 1635, removing to New Haven in 1638. His parents removed to Hoosick Falls, N. Y., in 1853, where he was prepared for college. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1869. During his collegiate course he wrote for the Burlington "Times" and "Free Press," and in 1869–71 he contributed to the Boston "Advertiser." He went to Europe in 1871, and attended lectures at the Sorbonne, Paris, and the University of Berlin, Germany; was the Paris correspondent of the former paper until 1872, when he visited Geneva, Switzerland, as a representative of the New York "Tribune," to report the sessions of the court of Alabama claims, then being held there. The same year he became the Berlin correspondent for the London "Daily News," serving in that capacity eight years. Two years of that time he edited the "International Gazette." Returning to the United States in 1881, he was elected professor of international law and political science at the University of Michigan, and associate professor of the history and theory of politics and international law in Cornell University in 1883. He was subsequently made professor of modern European history, an office retained until his death. While in Berlin he became a friend of many high officials of the German empire, where he held a prominent social and political position. Among them was von Moltke, who gave him access to important military archives, that were an invaluable aid in writing his "History of Prussia," on the four volumes of which he was engaged ten years. It is considered the greatest work on Prussia ever written. He was also the author of "German Political Leaders" (1876), and contributed frequently to the leading magazines. He was an original member of the American Historical Association and a member of the Société d'Histoire Diplomatique d'France and secretary of the Civil Service Association of Ithaca. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1880, and that of L.H.D. in 1889. On July 6, 1875, he was married to Mary McArthur, daughter of Judge James H. Thompson, of Hillsboro, O. He died June 21, 1894.

Herbert Tuttle

TUTTLE, Mary McArthur (Thompson), artist and writer, was born at Hillsboro, Highland co., O., Nov. 5, 1849, daughter of James Henry and Eliza Jane (Trimble) Thompson, and a descendant of Col. Roger Thompson, who came to America from England previous to 1703 and located at Blackwell neck, Va. Several of her ancestors were revolutionary soldiers. Her maternal grandfather, Allen Trimble, was governor of Ohio in 1822 and again in 1826–30. She was educated at the Hillsboro College, where she was graduated in 1868. She then studied in the McMicken School of Fine Arts of the University of Cincinnati, where she remained almost two years. Under the auspices of the International Academy she went abroad and studied art, literature and foreign languages in Dresden and Berlin. Returning to her home at the expiration of one year, she was married on July 6, 1875, to Herbert Tuttle. They immediately returned to Berlin, residing there four years, during which time Mrs. Tuttle spent a winter in Munich studying portrait painting under Otto Seitz, of the Piloty school. They traveled much, and studied in Rome, Florence, Vienna, Weimar and Cassel. While in Berlin and Dresden she copied some of the choicest pictures of the old masters, among which are portraits of Rembrandt's wife, "Saskia" and a head of Titian. Among her important paintings are: Portraits of Prof. Tuttle and her mother, Mrs. Judge Thompson; copy of head of Rembrandt; copy from photographs of "The Marriage of Figaro," in the Vienna Royal Opera House, the last two owned by Mr. Ivonson, the publisher; head of Rotari's "Magdalene"; copy of portrait of Liszt; many original landscapes in water colors; "White Birch," a study, and a number of studies of roses. She is the originator of the process of working in oils on sand-paper, the subjects being mostly architectural. She has also illustrated for magazines and books, and is a good water-colorist, excelling, however, in portrait and landscape subjects in oils. Mrs. Tuttle is also a writer on art, travel and various other themes. She has published in magazines articles entitled "From the Baltic to the Adriatic" (1876); "German-American Housekeeping" (1877); "Home Life in Germany" (1878); "The Mother of an Emperor" (1900); "Ethics and Æsthetics of Old Homes" (1896–99); also "The Historical Chart of the Schools of Painting" (1892), a text-book widely used in art schools, and "Manifest Destiny" (1900), a novel. Frances E. Willard called her "Crusade Psalm," the magna charta of the W. C. T. U. She is widely known through her lectures on "Color" in various colleges, schools and universities, also before numerous art and literary clubs. Mrs. Tuttle was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church until 1889, when she was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mary McArthur Tuttle

MOOREHEAD, Warren King, archæologist and author, was born in Siena, Italy, March 10, 1866, son of William G. and Helen (King) Moorehead, who were traveling abroad. He studied at Denison University, Ohio, and the University of Pennsylvania, and took three winters' instruction under Dr. Thomas Wilson, curator of anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. He first conducted explorations in the Ohio valley, spending seven summers in the field and opening more than 100 mounds, village sites and fortifications of the mound-builders and ancient tribes. This brought him into prominence in the scientific world and he was elected a fellow of the American Association in 1889. He published "Fort Ancient," an account of the great pre-historic earthwork of the Ohio valley (1889), and "Primitive Man in Ohio" (1890). He entered the Columbian exposition service as assistant in department M (archæology), and carried on explora-

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tions in the East and in the cliff dwellers' country of Utah and New Mexico. After the exposition he took charge of the state museum on the grounds of the Ohio State University, Columbus, and built the collections up from 2,200 specimens to nearly 50,000 in three years. He has recently published his masterpiece, "Prehistoric Implements," a large volume which classifies all the ancient art and useful articles of the aboriginals of the United States.

BLISS, Delos, manufacturer, was born at Truxton, Cortland co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1841, son of George and Charlotte C. (Ames) Bliss. His father (b. Sept. 11, 1779; d. May 11, 1871), a native of Rehoboth, Mass., was a direct descendant of Thomas Bliss, the son of a wealthy land owner of Devonshire, England, who was born in 1600, and came to Massachusetts about 1635, settling at Rehoboth, where three generations were born and lived. In 1823 George Bliss moved to Truxton, where he carried on an extensive farming and lumber business. His wife was a daughter of Ebenezer Ames, of Leyden, Mass. (b. Dec. 20, 1801; d. January, 1891). When Delos Bliss was five years old his father disposed of his farm and other interests in Truxton, and the family removed to Hornellsville, N. Y. Here the lad attended the public schools until his twelfth year, when he became a clerk in a general country store, a position he held for the next four years, continuing his studies as best he could, with the help of an hour's instruction a day from the Episcopal clergyman of the town. In 1857 he went to New York city, and entered the employ of F. C. Whitney & Co., wholesale jewelers, 12 Maiden lane, where, with his previous business training, he succeeded so remarkably that in the autumn of the next year he was sent south with a stock of goods as a traveling salesman. The following years he spent traveling up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers until the outbreak of the civil war, when he was forced to come north, and soon after resigned this position. Late in the same year he entered the employ of John McGraw & Co., lumber merchants in Jersey City, N. J., and soon after, his employers having decided to start, in connection with the already extensive plant, a department for the manufacture of boxes of all kinds, Mr. Bliss was selected to superintend that branch. He was the inventor of nearly all the advanced improvements in the manufacture of boxes, having introduced the printing now so universally used instead of the old method of stenciling, and was the first to put into practical use the present method of nailing boxes up by machinery. In 1864 the business passed into the hands of Anson Phelps Dodge, with which new firm Mr. Bliss has continued to be associated in various capacities, through many changes, until the present time (1900). The firm now known as the Dodge & Bliss Co., with their factories and mills at Jersey City N. J., Tonawanda, N. Y., and Meredith, N. H., is the most extensive in the United States in the production of lumber boxes and box shooks, over which, as vice-president and general manager, he has a general supervision. Although the majority of his early associates in the business have passed away, Mr. Bliss continues to be as actively employed to-day as at any time during his long and busy career. He never completely severed his connection with his first enterprise, being now a stockholder and director in the E. A. Bliss Co., jewelers, of Meriden, Conn., of which firm his younger brother is also a member. Mr. Bliss has never taken an active part in politics, exercising his right of suffrage independently as his judgment dictated. He is a member and vestryman of the Episcopal church at Englewood, N. J., where he has lived for the past twenty years. He was married, Sept. 5, 1864, to Emily, daughter of James F. and Charlotte (Bragg) Fielder.

JENNEY, William Le Baron, architect and inventor, was born at Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 25, 1832, son of William Proctor and Elizabeth Le Baron (Gibbs) Jenney. His family was founded in America by the children of John Jenney, a native of Norwich, England, whose wife and three children sailed for Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 23, 1623. Three of their descendants—Jahazel, Elanthon and Prince Jenney—took part in the colonial and revolutionary wars. The mother of Mr. Jenney was a direct descendant of Dr. Francis Le Baron, a surgeon on board a French privateer from Bordeaux that was wrecked in Buzzard's bay during the French and English war, after which he established himself in Plymouth as a physician, and was married to Hannah Wilder, of Hingham. Mr. Jenney was educated at Phillips Academy, and at Harvard University, and completed his studies at the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris, where he was graduated in 1856. Returning to the United States, he became engineer for the Tehuantepec Railroad Co. of New Orleans, on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, afterwards returning to France in 1859, where he was employed as engineer for an American company. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as engineer. Immediately after the battle of Shiloh he was commissioned by Pres. Lincoln additional aid-de camp, with the rank of captain, to date from Aug. 19, 1861, and was immediately assigned to engineer duty on the staff of Gen. Grant, the position he already occupied. He became chief engineer of the 15th army corps, and was stationed at Nashville during the Atlanta campaign, in charge of the engineer offices, manufacture of maps, etc., and compiled a map of Sherman's campaigns, which was published by the war department, and later copied in Sherman's "Memoirs." Capt. Jenney was brevetted major March 13, 1865, and resigned May 19, 1866, having participated in the engagements of Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission ridge and Nashville. After some engineer work in western Pennsylvania, he went to Chicago in 1867 as engineer and architect. Here he introduced the use of pressed brick in fine office buildings, and in 1883 he invented for the Home Insurance office building the steel skeleton construction, a style of construction in which each story—walls, partitions and floors—is carried independently on the columns. Notable examples of Mr. Jenney's architectural work are the Leiter building, the Union League club-house, the Manhattan, the Young Men's Christian Association, the New York Life building, the Ludington, the Trude, etc., of Chicago, and the horticultural hall of the World's Columbian exposition. He was one of the commission of architects of the exposition and a member of the Union League Club; of the University Club of Chicago; fellow and vice-president of the American Institute of Architects; junior vice-commander of

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the Illinois Commandery, Loyal Legion, and member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He is the author of numerous magazine articles, principally on technical subjects, and of one book, "Principles and Practice of Architecture" (1869). He was married, May 8, 1867, to Elizabeth H. Cobb, of Cleveland, O., and has two children, Max Jenney and Dr. F. L. B. Jenney.

SUNDERLAND, Eliza (Read), teacher, author and lecturer, was born on a farm forty miles from Quincy, Ill., April 19, 1839, daughter of Amasa and Jane (Henderson) Read. Her father, a native of Uxbridge, Mass., migrated from Illinois to western Ohio. Her grandfather, Daniel Read, had been a commissioned officer in the revolutionary war, and her grandmother, Mary Brown Read, was the daughter of Capt. John Brown, of the same war, and an aunt of John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry. The first twelve years of her life were spent on the Illinois farm where neighbors were few and all the conditions of life were of pioneer simplicity and self-helpfulness. Scarcely any educational facilities existed, but in the Read home were found the works of Milton, Pollock's "Course of Time," Fox's "Book of Martyrs," Young's "Night Thoughts," and a score of other epoch-making classics so well known a generation or two ago. They were all eagerly read by the growing girl, and when she was ten years old she came across the life of "Mary Lyon" and determined that she would some time go to Mt. Holyoke. This purpose was never lost sight of, and sixteen years later she was graduated at that institution. After a term of teaching she was married (1871) to Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Milwaukee. Later he had charge of churches in Chicago; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Oakland, Cal., and in 1900 was called to the Highgate Unitarian Church, London, England. Mrs. Sunderland has lived in Northfield, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Ann Arbor, Mich., and Oakland, Cal. She has also spent considerable time in travel and study abroad, making extended tours in Europe and through Greece, Egypt and Palestine, and lecturing much upon her foreign travels. She has been an untiring worker and has founded many societies of social and religious importance. She was for some time a co-worker with Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Abbie W. May and others. Feeling the need in her religious work of a more intimate acquaintance with philosophical thought she entered the University of Michigan and received her bachelor's degree in 1889, and the degree of Ph.D. in 1892 under Prof. John Dewey. The next year she presented an elaborate paper on "Comparative Religion" before the parliament of religions at the World's fair, eliciting high praise from the press. Another result of her philosophical studies was a complete summary and criticism of James Martineau's work, "A Study of Religion," which Dr. Martineau pronounced the most appreciative and satisfactory treatment of the book that had come from an American pen. She has written a number of Sunday-school manuals and has addressed women's clubs in all parts of the country; is a vigorous temperance worker and an advocate of women's intellectual advancement. She has two daughters and a son.

MORRIS, Harrison Smith, author, was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1856, son of George W. and Catharine W. (Harris) Morris. He received his education in that city, and has made it his permanent home. He is a constant contributor to the magazines and is joint author with John A. Henry, of "A Duet of Lyrics" (1883). His other works thus far published are, "Madonna and Other Poems"; "Tales from Shakespeare"; "Tales from Ten Poets." On June 2, 1896, he was married to Anna, daughter of Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia. He is now the managing director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and resides in Milestown.

THORNTON, Charles S., lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., April 12, 1851, son of Solon and Cordelia A. (Tilden) Thornton, natives of New England. He attended the public schools of that city, preparing for college in the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard in 1872. While at college he attended law lectures and pursued a course of legal studies. In March, 1873, he removed to Chicago, still continuing his law studies in the office of Lyman & Jackson and Isham & Lincoln. In September following he was admitted to the bar, and later was admitted to the U. S. district and circuit courts and the supreme court of the United States. From September, 1873, until the present time he has been engaged continuously in the practice of his profession in the city of Chicago. The name of the firm of which he has been the senior member for many years is Thornton & Chancellor. In point of volume and importance of its business it is one of the largest law firms in the country. Mr. Thornton has been engaged in the trial of very many important cases and has met with the greatest possible measure of success. He was elected president of the board of education of Auburn park in 1888; the next year he served as corporation counsel for the town of Lake, one of the large suburbs, but now forming a part, of the city of Chicago. Later he was elected a member of the Illinois, Chicago and Cook county boards of education, and from April 16, 1897, until May 1, 1899, he served as corporation counsel for the city of Chicago. In the latter capacity he was called upon to decide many novel and important questions relative to the civil service law, and by his opinions extended the operation of that law to all the departments of the municipal government. Out of 3,553 opinions rendered during his term of office only three were ever successfully attacked. In the other work of the office an unprecedented record was made. Of 3,039 cases tried only sixty were lost. As counsel for the city he was called upon to adjust an immense number of claims, but he never hesitated to oppose those he considered unjust or illegal. In his capacity upon the several boards of education to which he was elected as trustee, he made many improvements in the curriculums of the state, county and city schools, enriching the courses of study in the grammar grades and making the high schools more efficient. He is the author of what is known as the teachers' pension bill, the first legislative enactment of its character in this country. He is a member of many fraternal organizations, and for the Odd Fellows has prepared an extensive code for Illinois. He was married to Jessie F. Benton, of Normal Park, Ill., in September, 1883, and has four children, Mabel Jessie, Pearl Esther, Hattie May and Chancellor Benton Thornton.

Chas. S. Thornton

BALDWIN, James Mark, psychologist and author, was born at Columbia, S. C., June 12, 1861, son of Cyrus Hull Baldwin, a native of Cheshire, Conn., and a descendant of John Baldwin, of Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, England, and of Milford, Conn. (1639). His father was U. S. sub-treasurer; collector of customs at Charleston, S. C.; assessor of Richland county, S. C., and mayor of Columbia.

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His mother, Lydia Eunice Ford, a native of Hampden, Conn., who died in 1895, was also descended from a founder of Milford. He was educated at Thompson's Military Academy, Columbia, S. C.; Salem Collegiate Institute, Salem, N. J.; Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1884; the universities of Berlin and Leipzig (1884–86), and Princeton Theological Seminary (1886–87.) The degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. were conferred upon him by Princeton in 1887, and the honorary degree of D.Sc. by the University of Oxford in 1900, the first ever given in science in that university. He was instructor in German at Princeton in 1886–87; professor of philosophy at Lake Forest University (Ill.), 1887–89, and at Toronto University (Toronto, Canada), 1889–93; while there he founded the first laboratory of experimental psychology in the British empire. Since 1893 he has been professor of psychology at Princeton University, where he also founded a laboratory of experimental psychology. Prof. Baldwin is one of the leading American psychologists, ranking among the first. A strong exponent of evolution as applied to consciousness, his recent works have been devoted to elaborating that subject (his "Mental Development" works). He has developed the doctrine of the motor elements of consciousness, giving them a more fundamental rôle in the mental life than was formerly conceded (this "motor theory of consciousness" reaches conclusions similar to those worked out by Prof. Münsterberg, of Harvard). He is also an exponent of the experimental method in psychology, and has recently devoted himself to child psychology and social psychology. He has elaborated a social theory of the self (also reached independently by Prof. Royce, of Harvard), and a psychological theory of social organization, and made original contributions to the following problems (psychological): experimental investigation of memory; reaction time (including the theory that some individuals are sensory in type, others motor); illusions (an optical illusion, discovered by him, bears his name); right-handedness in children (its origin, etc.); imitation (theory of the circular succession of stimulus and movement reproducing the stimulus) and its social importance, in which his name is associated with that of M. Tarde, the French sociologist; organic selection (now recognized by biologists as a factor supplementary to natural selection); social heredity; a socio-genetic theory of the origin and development of the moral sense. Prof. Baldwin is an associate editor of "Johnson's Cyclopædia" (contributing the articles on psychological subjects); editor-in-chief of the "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology" (3 vols., 1900–01), an international work; co-editor and founder (with Prof. Cattell, of Columbia) of the "Psychological Review," and editor of "Princeton Contributions to Psychology." He has contributed numerous articles to "Mind," "Science," the "Philosophical Review," the "Psychological Review," the "Nation," and to educational and popular journals; has translated Ribot's "German Psychology of To-day" (1886), and is the author of "Handbook of Psychology" (2 vols., 1888; 2d ed., 1891), "Elements of Psychology" (1893); "Mental Development in the Child and the Race" (1895; translated into French and German); "Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Development" (1897; translated into French and German; awarded a special gold medal by the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences of Denmark); "Story of the Mind," a popular treatment of the subject (1898; in course of translation into Italian). His "Mental Development in the Child and the Race" was declared by the French authority, Marillier, to be "the most important work which has appeared on genetic psychology since those of Spencer and Romanes; it has equal value for the psychologist and the biologist." According to E. Reich, who reviewed it for the "Runschau," it "marks a turning point in the development of physiological psychology." Prof. De Moor, in the "Revue de l'Université" of Brussels, said of it: "it will force the classical psychology to change its method, its character, and its language, and it will aid effectively in the final constitution of a science of education.' His "Social and Ethical Interpretations" was characterized by the London "Spectator" as "a piece of close reasoning based upon vigilant observation"; by Prof. Morselli, an Italian scholar, "as a most formal and severe refutation of individualism." Prof. Richard T. Ely, in the "Expositor," called attention to it as "a treatment of social psychology so profound, so original and so striking in its results that it cannot fail to mark an epoch in the future both of sociological and of psychological thought. . . . The child is examined in his mental development, and the social results reached are as rich as they must be astonishing to one who has hitherto failed to approach problems of society from this simple point of view." Prof. Baldwin was president of the American Psychological Association in 1898; vice-president of the international congress of psychologists, London, 1892; member of the council of the same, Munich, 1896; honorary president international congress criminal anthropology, Geneva, 1896; is honorary member Aristotelian Society, London; member Society of American Naturalists; member comité d'honneur scientific congresses, Paris, 1900; of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and other organizations. He was judge for anthropology at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893; being attached also to the Canadian commission to the same. Prof. Baldwin was married at Princeton, N. J., Nov. 22, 1888, to Helen Hayes, daughter of W. Henry Green, D.D., LL.D., late president of Princeton Theological Seminary. They have two daughters, Helen Green and Elizabeth Ford, known to readers of Prof. Baldwin's books on child psychology as H. and E.

J. Mark Baldwin

FOWLE, William Bentley, educator, author and publisher, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 17, 1795, third son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bentley) Fowle. His father was a pump-maker but a man of education, who numbered among his friends the duke of Chartres (afterward King Louis Philippe of France), who spent some months of exile in Boston. His mother was a daughter of Joshua and Mary Bentley, of Boston, and sister of the Rev. William Bentley, D.D., the scholar and antiquarian. Mr. Fowle entered the Public Latin School in Boston when thirteen years old, but two years later he was apprenticed to Caleb Bingham, whose book-store in Boston was a favorite resort for school-teachers. Here he became interested in educational reforms. Mr. Bingham died April 6, 1817, and his heirs intrusted the management of the book-store to Mr. Fowle. In 1821, while a member of the primary school committee of Boston, he was active in the opening of a school for about 200 children who were too old for the primary schools and too ignorant for the grammar schools. Here he introduced the Lancasterian, or monitorial system, and aroused the animosity and attacks of conservative teachers. He in-

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troduced the blackboard, the drawing of maps and other novel methods of teaching. He also dispensed with corporal punishment. His success was so great that some gentlemen of wealth built and equipped the "French Monitorial School" in Boston, probably the first school in the United States that was furnished with apparatus adequate to the illustration of the subjects taught. Most of the apparatus was made in Boston under Mr. Fowle's direction. On assuming charge of this school Mr. Fowle gave up his book business and devoted his leisure to the compilation of school manuals and scientific lectures. His school was the forerunner of the public lyceums of the state and the normal school system. He resumed his book-selling business in 1842, and with Nahum Capen began the publication of the "Common School Journal," which Horace Mann had started in 1841. Mr. Mann was the editor of this journal until 1848 and Mr. Fowle in 1848–52. Mr. Fowle was of invaluable service to Mr. Mann in carrying out his then startling educational plans, delivering over 100 lectures before teachers' institutes. In 1852–60 he conducted a monitorial school at Boston; he then resided at West Newton, Mass. In 1843 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature. He was for a time president of the Boston Phrenological Society, and was a member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, and of several learned bodies. His printed books of instruction number more than fifty, his lectures more than sixty, and his newspaper articles over 500. Among his books are: "Boyer's French and English Dictionary" (1822); "Catechism of English Grammar" (1823); "Introduction to Linear Drawing from Francœur" (1825); "French First Class Book" (1832); "An Etymological Grammar" (1833); "The Common School Speller" (1842); "The Eye and Hand" (1847); "The Teachers' Institute" (1847), and "Defence of the True English Grammar." Mr. Fowle was married, Sept. 28, 1818, to Antoinette, daughter of Ebenezer Moulton, and they had one son and six daughters. She died Jan. 18, 1859, and on Nov. 26, 1860, he was married to Mary Baxter, daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Read) Adams, of Medfield, Mass. By his second marriage he had one daughter. Mr. Fowle died at Medfield, Mass., Feb. 6, 1865.

Wm. B. Fowle

MELYN, Cornelis, colonist, statesman and author, was born about 1602, and came to New Amsterdam from Antwerp in 1639, accompanied by Joachim Kuyter, another gentleman of education and ability. He returned for his family, and after many adventures and perils from pirates, from shipwreck and the tyranny of corrupt officials, settled on Staten Island, buying lands from the Indians in 1641 and becoming its first patroon by appointment from Holland. He was twice deprived of his property by colonial governors, and his settlement was twice destroyed by fire and massacre. At a critical period, when president of the "council of eight men," he made peace with the Indians of Long Island, and commenced a vigorous war upon those of the Hudson river. A memorial, forwarded by him to Holland, October, 1644, asking for the recall of Gov. Kiefft, recounts the massacre, the maladministration and decay of the colony, petitions for a system of government like that of the municipalities of Holland, and shows that the Dutch governors wasted their opportunities for empire by making enemies of their Indian neighbors. In 1647 Stuyvesant banished Kuyter for three years and Melyn for seven; in addition the latter was sentenced to forfeit the benefits of the company and to pay a fine of 300 guilders. On August 17th of that year Kiefft sailed for Holland, carrying with him Melyn and Kuyter, who though the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Wales, escaped to land and found their way to Holland, where the sentences against them were reversed by the states-general. In 1650 Melyn returned to New Amsterdam with a mandamus obliging Director Stuyvesant to appear in person or by attorney at the Hague to answer to the charges preferred by Kuyter and himself. Stuyvesant at once renewed his persecutions, confiscating the vessel on which Melyn arrived, with its cargo, and later his property in New Amsterdam, on the east side of Broad street, forcing him to retire to Staten Island and live in a state of siege as it were. At last he sold his lands to the Dutch India Co. and took the oath of allegiance to the New Haven colony in April, 1657. A perusal of the literature of the Dutch colony shows him to have been an upright, clear-headed patriot, of indomitable will and tenacity of purpose. His treatise, "Wholesome Advice to the United New Netherland Provinces," translated by Dr. H. C. Murphy (Vol. III., "Historical Collections of New York"), is esteemed by Prof. Justin Winsor as the production of a statesman and a patriot. A copy of the original work is in the Lenox Library, New York city. He died in 1674, probably in New York, leaving a widow (Jannetjen) and five children, whose descendants are in the families of Conklin, Dickinson, Houston, Kingsbury, Leavenworth and Schellinger, to go no further. One son was carried away prisoner with him and perished at the time of the shipwreck.

YOUNG, McClintock, inventor, was born in Washington, D.C., June 25, 1836, eldest son of McClintock and Susan Bird (Newman) Young. His grandfather, Hugh Young, of Londonderry, Ireland, a Scotch-Irishman, was implicated in the rebellion of 1798, and, to escape persecution, fled to America in that year, settling in Baltimore, Md. His maternal grandfather was Col. Francis Newman, who gave up a baronetcy for American citizenship about 1800, settling at Port Tobacco, Md. He served as a colonel in the war of 1812, after which he became revenue collector for his district. McClintock Young, Sr., was appointed chief clerk of the U. S. treasury under Jackson, which position he held for a number of years, acting as secretary of the treasury on several occasions. Mr. Young's education was acquired at the schools of Washington; St. John's College, Frederick, Md., and with Benjamin Hallowell, at Alexandria, Va. At the age of twelve, without having received technical or mechanical instruction, he constructed a fire-engine that would throw a stream from thirty to forty feet. That was followed by a number of complete working miniature engines, saw-mills, sewing machines, etc. Among his first patents was a self-rake for reapers, which was sold to the McCormick Harvester Co., and used on thousands of their machines. In 1856–70 he was engaged in the foundry and machinery business in Frederick, Md. During 1870 he invented a match-making machine, which cut the splints from a block of wood, spaced for dipping without shifting the block or cutters, and stuck them into the holes of a perforated plate, in which condition they were dipped in the composition, and, when sufficiently dry, pushed out by small punches,

McClintock Young

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corresponding with the holes in the plates. The patents were sold to the Diamond Match Co., and the leading points are still used by them. He also invented machines to manufacture hinges, and previous to 1870 obtained several patents, which cover the principles of the modern bicycle. In 1899 he completed a machine for the manufacture of brushes, formerly largely made by hand, which spaces, bores, inclines and tufts the holes automatically, securing each tuft by a wire staple. The capacity of two machines, run by one operator, is 70,000 tufts in ten hours. These brushes are manufactured by the Palmetto Fibre Co., of which Mr. Young is vice-president. He is a Democrat, Knight Templar and an attendant of the Episcopal church. On June 19, 1862, he was married to Louisa, second daughter of Dr. E. W. Mobberly, of New Market, Md. She died in 1886. Three daughters survive: Mrs. Baker Johnson, Mrs. Dr. Arthur Williams and Eloise Newman Young.

PRINCE, Frederick Octavius, lawyer, politician and mayor of Boston, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1818, son of Thomas J. and Caroline (Prince) Prince. His earliest American ancestor, John Prince, a native of Shrewsbury, came to America early in the seventeenth century and settled at Hull, Mass. From him was descended the Rev. Thomas A. Prince, a Harvard graduate of 1707, and famous as co-pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. Another of the family, James Prince, a prominent merchant of Boston, was appointed naval officer of the port of Boston by Pres. Jefferson, and later became U. S. marshal for the district of Massachusetts. Frederick O. Prince was educated in the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College, class of 1836.

F. O. Prince

During his collegiate course he was a great favorite with his fellow students, taking high standing in his scholarship, and at graduation was chosen class poet. He read law in the office of Franklin Dexter and William Gardiner, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. From the beginning of his career he was active in public affairs, and in 1851 was elected to the general court, where he served three years, distinguishing himself by his comprehensive grasp of public questions and his ability and readiness in discussing them. He was a member for Winchester of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in May, 1853, and in the next year was elected to the state senate on the Whig ticket. Upon the dissolution of the Whig party, in 1860, Mr. Prince joined the Democrats, and later in the same year was a delegate to the Charleston convention, where he ably advocated the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. It was at this convention that he was unanimously chosen secretary of the Democratic national convention, which position he held continuously until he resigned, after having been again re-elected in 1888. During his service as secretary he organized every Democratic national convention. His connection with the national committee brought him into close association with the leaders of the party throughout the country, and his counsel and advice were strong factors in shaping the policy and in indicating candidates. On his resignation he received a resolution of thanks for his "unflagging zeal and distinguished ability." In 1876 he was elected mayor of Boston, and held the office for four successive terms, with the exception of one year. The period covered by his service was notable for the inauguration of the public park and improved sewerage systems of the city, which are rated among the most important public improvements ever undertaken in Boston. The public park system, which is now being carried to a successful completion, and will render Boston unique in point of acreage covered and natural features utilized, was Mr. Prince's own device. In addition to these services, he instanced his interest in education by encouraging the erection of the High and Latin School building of Boston, which was also completed during his term. Subsequently, as trustee of the Boston public library, he was active in the movement resulting in the erection of the elegant new building on Copley square. He was president of the board of library trustees for eleven years, and at the time of the completion of this building. In 1885 and in 1896, Mr. Prince was Democratic nominee for governor of Massachusetts, and, although defeated on both occasions, received the unqualified support of his party. He was married, in 1848, to Helen, daughter of Bernard Henry, of Philadelphia, Pa., formerly U. S. consul to Gibraltar, by whom he had five sons and a daughter. She died in 1885, and in 1889 he was married to the widow of Samuel P. Blanc, of New Orleans. Mr. Prince died in Boston, Mass., June 6, 1899.

PRINCE, Frederick Henry, banker and broker, was born at Winchester, Middlesex co., Mass., son of Frederick Octavius and Helen (Henry) Prince. His earliest American ancestor was John Prince, who emigrated from Hull, England, in 1633, and settled in Hull, Mass., where he was the first ruling elder. Frederick O. Prince was a descendant in the seventh generation from this John Prince; he was mayor of Boston four years, 1877–81, and secretary of the national Democratic party in 1860–88. His wife was a daughter of Bernard Henry, of Philadelphia, for many years U. S. consul at Gibraltar. Frederick H. Prince received his early education in the public and private schools of Boston, Mass. He entered Harvard College in 1878, but withdrew in 1880 to engage in business. In 1885 he established the firm of F. H. Prince & Co., which in a few years became one of the leading banking and brokerage houses in Boston. Mr. Prince is a member of the New York and Boston stock exchanges and is a director in many railroad and other corporations. He has been closely identified with many large financial transactions, among them being the purchase in 1890 of the Chicago stock-yards in Chicago, Ill., and the organization of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock-Yards Co. He capitalized the reorganized company for $23,000,000 and placed its securities in the United States and Europe. By 1900 the market value of the company's property had advanced to $35,000,000, the enterprise being one of the most successful of its kind in the United States. Mr. Prince was also prominently identified with the New York and New England railroad before its absorption by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., and in the consolidation he played an active part, both as a part owner and as the agent of others. In 18 he undertook the formation of the American Woolen Co., with a capital of $50,000,000. This company controls (1900) thirty or more of the largest woolen manufacturing establishments in the United States.

F. H. Prince

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Mr. Prince was married, in 1884, to Abby Kinsley, daughter of George H. Norman, of Newport, R. I. They have two sons.

NAST, William, clergyman, educator and editor, was born in Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Germany, June 15, 1807, youngest son of Johann Wilhelm and Eliza Magdalene Ludovike (Boehm) Nast. With a view to entering the ministry, he was educated at the seminary in Blaubeuren and at the University of Tübingen, but, becoming a rationalist, gave up his theological studies at the end of two years. He then engaged in literary pursuits until 1828, when he emigrated to America. After tutoring for a year at Duncan's Island, Pa., in 1830 he was appointed librarian and instructor of German in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He resigned in 1832, and subsequently became instructor of German, Greek and Hebrew at Kenyon College, Gambier, O. In 1835 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, which was then in search of a German missionary-evangelist for Cincinnati, and received this as his first ministerial appointment. After a year of almost fruitless labor, amidst much persecution, he traveled throughout the state of Ohio for two years. Returning to Cincinnati in 1838, he established the first German Methodist society in the United States, with an original membership of thirty. This was the origin of "German Methodism," which has since extended to nearly every state in the Union, and to Germany and Switzerland, embracing 87,530 communicants, about 800 ministers, eight higher schools of learning, an extensive church literature, the first two orphanages established by the Methodist Episcopal church, a central deaconess' home and hospital in Cincinnati, with numerous branches, and several other benevolent institutions. As a member of the World's Evangelical Alliance, he visited Europe in the interests of his church in 1844 and 1857, and New York in 1873. He made a third visit to Germany and Switzerland in 1877. Dr. Nast was one of the founders of the German Wallace College, Berea, O., of which he was nominally president twenty-five years. In 1839 he established "Der Christliche Apologete" in Cincinnati as the German organ of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was its editor fifty-three years, being succeeded in 1892 by his son, Rev. Albert J. Nast, D.D. He also edited the various German publications of the church, many of which were original and others translations or adaptations. Among his works in German are: "Wesley's Sermons"; "Wesley and His Coadjutors"; "Christological Meditations" (1868); "Das Christentum und seine Gegensätze" (1883); and in English and German: "Introduction to the Study of the Gospel Records" (1866); "A Commentary on the New Testament" (Matthew, Mark and Luke) (1864) and "The Smaller and Larger Catechism" (1868). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. He was married in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 1, 1836, to Margaret Eliza, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Steel) McDowell, who died in 1898. They had three sons and two daughters. Dr. Nast died in Cincinnati, O., May 16, 1899.

William Nast.

MERRILL, William Emory, military engineer, was born at Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 11, 1838, eldest son of Capt. Moses E. Merrill, U. S. A., of the 5th infantry, who was killed at the battle of Molino del Rey in the Mexican war. He entered the West Point Military Academy in June, 1854, was graduated at the head of his class in 1859, and was assigned to the corps of engineers. His services in the civil war were varied, and during the last two years of the greatest importance, he having charge of the defense of 300 miles of railroad through the heart of a hostile country, which was the only means of transporting supplies to the U. S. troops in Tennessee and Georgia. After the war he was assigned to the work of improving the western rivers. His duties embraced the consideration of the establishment of harbors of refuge on the Great lakes, the bridging of navigable rivers by railroads, the improvement of the channels at the mouth of the Mississippi river, projects for canals connecting navigable waterways, the establishment of water gauges on the Mississippi river and the improvement of the channels of rivers. His great work, on which he was particularly engaged after 1870 and until his death, was the improvement of the Ohio river. In connection with this work, he was sent to Europe by the war department to examine similar works which had been successfully accomplished. As the result of his examination, he advocated the construction of a movable dam at Davis island, and succeeded in having it constructed, in the face of strong opposition from less well-informed engineers. He was also sent by the department to represent the government at the world's congress of engineers at the Paris exposition of 1889. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers Oct. 6, 1872, and was a director in 1883. Besides his numerous reports on the works under his charge, he translated a number of papers on professional subjects from the French, and also, in 1870, wrote a book on iron truss bridges for railroads. He was one of the organizers of the Engineers' Club of Cincinnati, O., and one of its earnest workers. For several years he was a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Newport, Ky., where he had his home. In January, 1873, he was married to Margaret E., daughter of Dr. John C. Spencer, of Cincinnati. His wife and eight children survived him. He died in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 14, 1891.

ATCHISON, David Rice, lawyer, was born at Frogtown, Fayette co., Ky., Aug. 11, 1807, son of William and Catherine (Allen) Atchison. His father, a man of wealth and strict religious convictions, named his son after David Rice, one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of Kentucky, hoping that he would become a minister of the Gospel, but, unlike his namesake, he preferred the study of law. He received a liberal education, and after admission to the bar, in 1830, practiced in Liberty county, Mo. At twenty-seven he was elected to the Missouri legislature, and at thirty-three was appointed judge of Platte county. Within the same year he was appointed U. S. senator, and for fourteen years, from 1841 to 1855, he was a prominent factor in the senatorial history of his country. In 1853 he was president of the senate, and upon the death of William R. King, vice-president of the United States, he became acting vice-president. He was virtually president of the United States for one day—Sunday, March 4, 1849, as Gen. Taylor was not sworn into office until the next day. His last years were devoted to agriculture. He died in Clinton county, Mo., Jan. 26, 1886.

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McKENDREE, William, M. E. bishop, was born in King William county, Va., July 6, 1757, of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent. Soon after his birth the family removed to Greenesville county, and in 1810 to Sumner county, Tenn. William joined the army at the beginning of the revolutionary war; served for some time as an adjutant, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. At the end of the war he returned home, and was occupied in planting and in school teaching, although he had not received much of an education. His parents were Methodists, but his connection with the church was almost nominal until 1787, when he was converted by the preaching of Rev. John Easter, and was impressed with the thought that it was his duty to enter the itinerant ministry. After traveling the circuit with Mr. Easter, he returned home, resolved to give himself to secular pursuits; but not long after he joined the Virginia conference, and in 1788 was assigned by Bishop Asbury to the Mecklenburg circuit as junior preacher. After serving on the Cumberland, Portsmouth and Amelia circuits, and becoming known as a superior preacher, he was elected and ordained an elder, and placed in charge of the Greenville circuit. He attended the general conference at Baltimore in 1792, and was one of a number who withdrew from it on the failure of an attempt to restrict the appointing power of bishops. After traveling with Bishop Asbury, he served on the Norfolk and Portsmouth and Petersburg circuits, and then, in 1794, was sent to South Carolina to fill a place on the Union circuit. He remained a year, and then served on the Bedford and Greenbrier circuits, Virginia, and at the Little Levels, on the Kanawha. In 1795 he labored on the Botetourt circuit, and in 1796-99 was presiding elder of the Richmond district, comprising eight circuits in the eastern and southern parts of Virginia, three of them among the mountains, where it was difficult to travel. In 1799 he was transferred to the Baltimore conference, and had charge of nine circuits, extending from the Alleghany mountains to Chesapeake bay. At the close of the year he returned to the Richmond district, and had just completed the first round, when Bishops Asbury and Whatcoat, on their way to the Western conference at Bethel, Ky., notified him of his selection to fill the office of presiding elder in the Kentucky district. This comprised six circuits in Kentucky, two in Ohio, three in Tennessee and two in Virginia, and he had but thirteen assistants in traversing this wide field, much of which was a wilderness. His first year was one of great success in the establishment of societies and the conversion of souls, and like results followed his first visit to Ohio in 1802. At the end of the second year the district was divided into three, McKendree still presiding over that including most of Kentucky. In 1805 he was transferred to the Cumberland district, which included Missouri, visited by him in 1806, and Illinois, visited in 1807. The conference of 1807 elected him a delegate to the general conference of 1808, held at Baltimore, and there he was elected bishop, receiving ninety-five out of 128 votes, and on May 17th was consecrated. His field now extended from Natchez, Miss., to Marietta, O., and from eastern Tennessee to Missouri. During his first year as bishop he traveled almost exclusively with Bishop Asbury, and visited nearly all parts of the United States and a part of Canada. Continuing their labors, which were truly apostolic, for their hardships were many, their perils frequent and their preaching abundantly blessed, they, in 1812, traveled over 6,000 miles in eight months. From 1814 on, Bishop McKendree did most of the superintending, Asbury being incapacitated, and on the latter's death, in 1816, Bishop Coke having previously died, the whole responsibility of the episcopacy rested on McKendree. Two new bishops were elected in that year, and the Mississippi and Missouri conferences were established; but the itinerant superintendency was continued, and Bishop McKendree, whose health was now much broken, toiled on until 1820, when he was released from effective labor, and placed in charge of the missionary department. He continued to travel, however, and, although he bade his friends a last farewell at the general conference of 1828, his health improved somewhat, and in 1830 he planned a tour of the South Carolina and all the Atlantic and northern conferences, his design being to proceed by slow stages and to attend the general conference of 1832 at Philadelphia. His friends discouraged this, and he spent the winter of 1830-31 with his brother, Dr. McKendree, near Gallatin, Sumner co., Tenn. In the spring of 1831 he regained his health sufficiently to be able to visit Kentucky and Ohio, and in March of the following year reached Philadelphia, and, with difficulty, opened the first session of the general conference. The last sermon he delivered was in Nashville, Nov. 23, 1834. He was never married. He died at his brother's house, near Gallatin, March 5, 1835.

W. McKendree

HAUPT, Herman, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1817, son of Jacob and Anna Margaretta (Wiall) Haupt. He was educated in Philadelphia, and afterwards at West Point, where he was graduated in 1835, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the U. S. army. He resigned this position in the fall of 1835 to accept that of assistant engineer on the corps of H. R. Campbell in Philadelphia. Being appointed the following year principal assistant engineer in the service of the state of Pennsylvania, he located the Gettysburg railroad across South mountain. In 1840 Mr. Haupt became principal assistant of the York and Wrightsville railroad; at the same time began to investigate the strength of timbers and the magnitude and distribution of strains in bridges and other trusses, which resulted in a publication: "The General Theory of Bridge Construction" (1852). This book was generally adopted as a text-book in engineering and technical schools, and has since been of invaluable use in the great bridge structures of modern times. After being connected with the Pennsylvania College as professor of mathematics and civil engineering in 1842-47, he was appointed principal assistant engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad in 1847, and assistant to John Edgar Thompson in 1847-49. In 1849 he was instructed to inspect the principal railroads of New York and New England, with a view to comparing their systems of book-keeping and management, and prepared a plan for the business organization of the Pennsylvania road. This was adopted without change, and Mr. Haupt was made superintendent of transportation Sept. 1, 1849, and general superintendent in the following year. In 1853 he was unanimously elected chief engineer, and completed the Allegheny tunnel and the Mountain division of the

Herman Haupt

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Pennsylvania railroad. Withdrawing, in 1856, from the Pennsylvania railroad, he began the construction of the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts. In 1862 he became chief of construction and operation of the military railroads of the United States. The corps which he organized became a model of efficiency; accompanied Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and, under the supervision of E. C. Smeed, constructed a railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee in Georgia, 780 feet long and ninety feet high, in four and one-half days, taking the timber from the stump; a feat never before or since witnessed and one of untold value to the army. A military bridge, built on the line of the Fredericksburg railroad, in 1862, by details of unskilled, common soldiers, was spoken of thus by Pres. Lincoln at a meeting of the war committee: "Gentlemen, I have witnessed the most remarkable structure that human eyes ever rested upon. That man, Haupt, has built a bridge across Potomac creek in nine days with common soldiers, and, upon my soul, gentlemen, there is nothing in it but bean poles and corn stalks." On taking charge of the bureau, Mr. Haupt was appointed colonel and aid de-camp to Gen. McDowell, and was subsequently promoted to brigadier-general for meritorious services. In 1862 a work, "Haupt on Military Bridges," was published by D. Van Nostrand & Co. After the war he was chief engineer on the Shenandoah Valley railroad, 1875; general manager of the Richmond and Danville system, 1879, and chief engineer on the Seaboard Pipe line. In 1881 he became general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad. He was appointed president of the Dakota and Great Southern railroad in 1884, and since 1892 has been occupied in the development of compressed air motors and in different kinds of engineering work. Mr. Haupt was married, in 1838, to Anna Cecilia, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Kellie, and they had eleven children, eight of whom are now living. One of his sons, Lewis Muhlenberg Haupt, born in 1844, is a civil engineer of wide reputation, and has been professor of civil engineering in the University of Pennsylvania since 1872, and is one of the three U. S. commissioners on the Nicaragua canal. He is author of "Engineering Specifications and Contracts"; "Working Drawings and How to Make Them"; "The Topographer: His Methods and Instruments"; "Essays on Road-Making," etc.

NORTHROP, Birdsey Grant, educator, was born at Kent, Litchfield co., Conn., July 18, 1817, son of Thomas Grant and Aurelia (Curtis) Northrop. His early days were spent upon his father's farm. He was graduated at Yale College in 1841, and choosing the ministry as his profession was for many years pastor of a Congregational church at Saxonville, Mass. He relinquished the ministry for educational work, and for ten years was agent of the Massachusetts board of education, when in 1867 he was appointed secretary of the Connecticut board of education. He held the latter position for sixteen years and was largely instrumental in bringing about the free school system and compulsory education in that state. In 1872 Japan sent for him to formulate a system of education in that country. He did not go, but was drawn into close relationship with the Japanese government and became guardian of Japanese girls who came to America to be educated. Through his efforts, in 1880, a petition—one of the largest ever made—was presented to congress urging the return to the Japanese government of the Shimonoseki indemnity fund, and by the passage of the bill he won for himself a lasting place in the regard of the Japanese people. Mr. Northrop is better known as the father of the Village Improvement Society. In 1876 he started the idea of annual tree planting, his paper on that subject being widely circulated throughout America. In 1883, at a meeting of the American Forestry Association, his resolution in favor of Arbor Day in the schools was adopted, and he was made chairman of the committee appointed to push the movement. He was re-appointed every year, and through his efforts Arbor Day is not only observed in nearly every state in the Union, but in Canada, Australia, Hawaii, Japan and even in several European countries. For fourteen years he went about the country organizing Village Improvement societies. Dr. Northrop's method of operation was to call the people of a town together for a free lecture, setting forth the needs of organization, and when the iron was hot to strike by inducing them to adopt a constitution and appoint the necessary officers. The work of the societies included the sanitary condition of homes and their surroundings, sidewalks, road sides, school and church yards, parks and other public lands, as well as private estates, the grounds around railway stations, providing drinking troughs and fountains, planting trees, organizing free libraries and whatever the exigencies of each town may suggest for its growth and betterment. In 1877 he visited Europe and made a study of forestry and school systems, which resulted in his books "Education Abroad," "Forestry in Europe," and "Lessons from European Schools." The New York "Evening Post" said of him: "There are very few men capable of working as Mr. Northrop has done for many years in a systematic effort to arouse enthusiasm for rural improvement in which his apostleship has long been a beneficent influence." He was married to Harriet Chichester, of Troy, N. Y., on Feb. 18, 1846, and has had five children. He died at Clinton, Conn., April 28, 1898.

SLOCUM, Frances, Indian captive, was born at Warwick, R. I., in 1773, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Tripp) Slocum, and a descendant of Anthony Slocum, who was among the first proprietors of Taunton, Mass. During the year following her birth her parents removed to eastern Pennsylvania and settled near the site of the present city of Wilkes Barre. On Nov. 2, 1778, at the close of the horrible Wyoming massacre, she was carried into captivity by Delaware Indians, and notwithstanding the persistent efforts of members of her family for her recovery, remained lost to them in a savage environment and in the midst of much savage warfare the remainder of her life. In September, 1837, a published report of a remarkable white woman among the Miamis induced her two brothers and a sister to visit the reservation in central Indiana where she was, and by certain scars and marks they identified her. She had been subjected to the varying fortunes of the Delawares during their forced marches westward, and with many of that tribe she found a home with the stronger Miamis. Her brothers found her the widow of a Miami chieftain and revered as a queen. She possessed material wealth, and was superior to any other member of the tribe, her influence for good being correspondingly great. She repeatedly refused to return to the home of her relatives. Four children were born to her: two sons, who died in infancy, and two daughters, who attained womanhood. The older, of mild disposition, died in 1847,

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aged forty-seven years, the wife of Capt. and Rev. Jean Baptiste Brouillette, a half-breed, leaving no children. The younger daughter, an energetic woman, died in 1877, aged sixty-two years, leaving an Indian husband, Rev. Peter Bondy, and nine children, most of whom are still living (1900) at or near Reserve, Ind. One of the great-granddaughters, Mabel Ray Bondy, possesses the dark auburn hair of the captive, this being the first atavistic appearance of this feature. Frances Slocum died March 9, 1847, near Reserve post-office, Ind., and was buried with Christian rites on the ridge of land on the south bank of the Mississinawan river, where a monument with befitting inscription was erected in 1900.

HERING, Rudolph, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1847, son of Dr. Constantine and Theresa (Buchheim) Hering. His father was one of the most distinguished homœopathic physicians in America. Educated in Dresden, Germany, Rudolph was graduated at the Royal Saxon Polytechnic College as civil engineer in 1867. Coming to the United States, he became rodman in Prospect park, Brooklyn, and later was appointed assistant engineer in charge of construction of Fairmount park, Philadelphia. In 1872 he became engaged in the U. S. geological survey under Dr. Hayden in the exploration of Yellowstone National park. In 1873 he was made resident engineer in charge of the Girard avenue bridge in Philadelphia, spanning the Schuylkill river, at that time the largest roadway bridge in America, and after this he was appointed assistant engineer in the Philadelphia city engineer's department, superintending the construction of bridges and sewers. In 1880 he was commissioned by the national board of health to investigate the character and success of the European sewerage works, the record of which is to be found in the annual report of the board for 1881. He took an office in New York city in 1882 as practicing civil engineer. In 1883–86 Mr. Hering was engaged in the study of the problem of a water supply for the city of Philadelphia. In 1886 he became chief engineer of the Chicago water supply and drainage commission, and his plans for supplying Chicago with water and disposing of the drainage were adopted (the work is not yet finished). Gen. Newton, in 1887 commissioner of public works, appointed Mr. Hering to make a report on the sewerage improvements of New York city. Pres. Harrison appointed him as chairman of a board of engineers, in 1889, to make plans for the sewerage and drainage of Washington. Mr. Hering has also been engaged as designing and consulting engineer for sewerage and water supply works in Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Atlanta, Ga., and other cities of the United States and Canada. He was consulting engineer for the sewerage and drainage works of New Orleans, as well as for the contemplated sewerage of the city of Baltimore, Santos, Brazil, and Honolulu, Hawaiian islands. He has written a number of papers on engineering subjects. He is a member of numerous prominent societies, such as the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers, London; the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, in Montreal; the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, in Berlin, etc. He was president of the Engineering Club, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Hering was twice married: on Jan. 2, 1873, to Fannie F., daughter of I. N. Gregory, of Philadelphia, and on March 27, 1894, to Hermine, daughter of Prof. Dr. R. Buchheim, government councillor of Geissen, Germany. He has four children: Oswald Constantin, architect; Ardo H., who is at college, Dorothy and Paul.

Rudolph Hering

POOL, Joseph, lawyer, was born at Minerva, Stark co., O., March 7, 1835, son of John and Anna (Ducombe) Pool. His grandfather, John Pool, was one of the Massachusetts Quakers, who left that colony under persecution of the sect, and took refuge in Maryland under Lord Baltimore; it is said that, notwithstanding his Quaker principles, he patriotically furnished transportation to Washington's troops during the revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather, Philip Ducombe, a native of Marseilles, France, came to this country with Gen. Lafayette; engaged in the revolutionary war, and was wounded in one of its engagements. He was married to Nancy Totten, of Maryland. Joseph Pool attended the public schools until seventeen years of age, when he entered his father's dry-goods store. Removing to Canton, O., he read law with Judge George W. Belden, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one. He formed a law partnership with Hon. Benjamin F. Leiter, and continued practicing in Canton until 1860, when he removed to Cleveland, O., and formed a partnership with Judge Jesse P. Bishop. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted, and was appointed second lieutenant and mustered into the U. S. service in the 45th Ohio volunteer infantry, Nov. 7, 1861; subsequently he held the same rank in the 67th Ohio volunteer infantry. He was assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain of cavalry in the U. S. volunteer service, and was on the staff of Gen. E. B. Tyler, of the 8th army corps. He was appointed additional paymaster in the U. S. army, with the rank of major, and was mustered out of service Dec. 15, 1865, by special order, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of U. S. volunteers, by brevet for "faithful services in the army during the rebellion." After the close of the war he resumed practice in Cleveland, O., whence he removed to New York city. In 1868 he was elected president of the American National Bank, and served in that capacity until January, 1873. He then spent two years in Europe. On his return he was elected president of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, and filled this position until 1880, when he purchased the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railway, under foreclosure, reorganized it, and became its first president. He is a member and chancellor of the New York commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a member of George Washington Post, G. A. R.; has been for many years a member of the Union League Club of New York; a charter member of the Ohio Society in New York; a director in various corporations; and practiced his profession until May, 1897, when he was appointed city magistrate by Mayor Strong, for a term of ten years in the city of New York. He was married to Harriet Ely, daughter of Ransom and Pamela (Manter) Redington, of Elyria, O. They have three children.

Joseph Pool

COLLIER, Peter Fenelon, publisher, was born at Myshall, county Carlow, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1849, son of Robert and Catherine (Fenelon) Collier. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and

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at the age of seventeen came to the United States. He was first employed in the car shops at Dayton, O. In 1868, with money saved from his wages, he was able to enter on a four years' course of study at St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, O. For about six months after leaving the seminary he was employed as a salesman by Sadlier & Co., school-book publishers of New York city, and then entered the publishing business on his own account. With $300, the total accumulations of his industry, he purchased from a bankrupt concern the electrotype plates of that popular Catholic work, "Father Burke's Lectures," and, although obliged to seek credit for paper and printing, handled the book with such skill that at the end of one year he had cleared $90,000. This almost unprecedented success encouraged him to attempt the issue of other Catholic literature, and in the following year (1874) he published "Life of Pius IX." At this time branch houses were established in several large cities of the United States. He was successful in publishing handsome editions of standard authors at reasonable prices. Besides these editions, which had enormous sales in this country and Canada, he issued "Chandler's Encyclopædia" in three volumes"; a history of the U. S. navy; a history of New York; "Hawthorne's History of the United States"; "Chambers' Encyclopædia," and several editions of the Bible. Meantime he published "Collier's Library" of popular novels and literature, bi-weekly, twenty-six volumes per annum, which was sold in connection with "Once a Week" (now "Collier's Weekly") at an exceedingly low figure. His vast and perfectly organized printing and binding plant in New York city enables him to reduce the cost of producing a book to a minimum. The magnitude of his business may be judged from the fact that his weekly expenses amount to $60,000. The establishment of an enterprise of such proportions, without capital at the start, is the best indication of his stupendous energy and perseverance. Mr. Collier is a member of the Metropolitan, Riding, Meadowbrook, Westchester Country, Lakewood, Westchester Polo, and Morris Park Jockey clubs, and of the historical societies of several states and cities. He was married, in 1875, to Catherine Louise, daughter of Richard Dunn. They have one child, Robert Joseph Collier, editor of "Collier's Weekly."

P. F. Collier

KIRCHHOFF, Charles, mining engineer, was born in San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1853, son of Charles and Virginia (Siemsen) Kirchhoff. He attended school in this country and in Germany, and in 1870 entered the Royal School of Mines, at Clausthal, Prussia, where he was graduated in 1874. In 1874–77 he was chemist, assayer and assistant superintendent of the Delaware lead mills, a refining and desilverizing plant at Philadelphia. During the Centennial exposition, in 1876, he acted as correspondent of English, German and Cape Town (Africa) papers. Thus began his career in technical journalism, in which he has since remained. In 1877 he became connected with the editorial department of the "Metallurgical Review," an ably edited monthly magazine, which was in advance of the demand for such a journal, and lived only one year. Soon afterward he joined the staff of the "Iron Age." From 1881–84 he was managing editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal." He returned to the "Iron Age" in 1884; was its editor-in-chief in 1889, and became vice-president of the David Williams Co., publishers of the "Iron Age," in 1897. Since 1883 he has been special agent of the U. S. geological survey for the collection of statistics of the production of copper, lead and zinc, and served in the same capacity on the census of 1890. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Iron and Steel Institute, and the Verein Deutscher Eisenhuttenleute; honorary member of the Franklin Institute, and president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In electing him its president the society has followed its long established custom of honoring technical journalists; for at least four of the former presidents have been distinguished as editors of engineering papers, namely, Messrs. Rothwell, Raymond, Bayles and Weeks. Mr. Kirchhoff is one of the youngest men who has ever held the office. In his editorial work Mr. Kirchhoff has won distinction as a writer of unusual insight, especially in the field of commercial and industrial affairs. He has made the journal of which he is the responsible head the recognized national authority upon questions affecting the iron trade upon the commercial side. His wide range of technical information has enabled him to be among the foremost to comprehend and point out the influence of modern machinery and improved processes in various departments of iron and steel manufacture. He was awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1900.

SICKELS, David Banks, financier and diplomat, was born in New York city, Feb. 8, 1837, son of John and Hester Ann (Ellsworth) Sickels. His great-grandfather, Zacharias Sickels, a merchant of New York city, removed to that place from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1742. Mr. Sickels was educated partly in New York city, by a private tutor, and completed his studies at Kennett Square Institute in Pennsylvania, where he resided with the family of Bayard Taylor, with which one of his brothers became connected by marriage. He also served as an apprentice in a printing-office and was assistant editor of a newspaper before he reached his majority. During the civil war he was war correspondent of eastern and western newspapers, and upon the conclusion of peace he resided temporarily in Arkansas, where he was engaged in the business of constructing railroads. In 1870 he was appointed the governor's aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and soon after he was appointed financial agent of the state and rendered valuable services in refunding its public debt. Later he became a banker and was a member of the firm of Clark, Walcott & Co., of New York city, which he represented abroad for more than a year, although in the general panic of 1873 he suffered severe financial reverses. In 1876 he was appointed by Pres. Grant diplomatic representative of our government at the court of Siam, where he remained for five years. He became very popular with the king and the court and received the commendations of the department of state for having suppressed a nefarious liquor traffic which was established by his predecessor in violation of the treaty between Siam and the United States. In 1882 he returned to New York city, and soon after became interested with Ly-

David B. Sickels

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man W. Briggs in the formation of the American Surety Co., of which he became the first secretary and is now (1900) vice-president and treasurer. In addition to lengthy residence abroad Col. Sickles has traveled extensively in Oriental countries and made one complete tour of the world. On all his journeys he has devoted much attention to eastern legends, traditions and religious systems, particularly Buddhism, on which he has lectured and written considerably. He has published "Leaves of the Lotos" (1896), a book of poems which has been well received by the critics, and "Land of the Lotos; or, Life and Scenes in the Far East" (1899). Col. Sickles has long been an active member of several leading clubs and other organizations; was treasurer of the Lotos Club for several years, and a member of the Authors' Club; Society of American Authors; Harlem Republican Club; Harlem Social Club; Holland Society and Quaint Club, and of the chamber of commerce. For several years he was president of the Harlem Young Men's Republican Club, and at one time chairman of the Harlem Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has been a life member since his early manhood. He is also receiver of the Harlem River Bank; a director in the Union Dime Savings Institution, director and treasurer of the Universal Trust Co.; director and treasurer of the New Era Publishing Co., and director in the Twenty-third Ward Bank of this city, of which he was the founder.

KIMBALL, Robert Jackson, banker, was born at Randolph, Vt., Feb. 16, 1836, son of Hiram and Jerusha (Bradish) Kimball. His ancestors were English, emigrating to this country in 1634. His grandfather removed from Pomfret, Conn., to Randolph, about the year 1795. Educated in the common schools and the West Randolph Academy, he early in life entered business; lived in the state until after he had attained his majority, and in 1865 established a banking house in New York, which still continues under the firm name of R. J. Kimball & Co. In January, 1867, he was admitted to the open board of brokers, which was consolidated with the New York stock exchange in May, 1869. While having a business in New York, upon the death of his father, in 1865, he assumed the affairs of the home in Vermont, where he spent more or less of his time every year. He resumed his citizenship in his native town in 1886, and built a new residence. He was aid-de-camp on Gov. Dillingham's staff, with rank of colonel, in 1888-90. He represented the town of Randolph in the legislature of 1890-91, serving on the committee of ways and means, banks and a special joint committee on the World's Columbian exposition. In 1899 he was elected trustee of the University of Vermont and Agricultural College, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Justin S. Morrill. He has shown his public spirit and generosity in many ways in different enterprises in his native town. He has a home in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is connected, as trustee, with various important religious, charitable and other institutions in that city, including the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the People's Trust Co. In September, 1898, he was elected president of the Iowa Central Railway Co. He was married, in 1868, to Martha L., daughter of Charles A. Morse. Their children are two daughters, Clara Louise and Annie Laura, and one son, W. Eugene Kimball, who was admitted to the firm of R. J. Kimball & Co. in January, 1898.

Robert J. Kimball

MASON, David Hastings, editor and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8, 1829, son of David Hastings and Elizabeth A. (Johnston) Mason. His earliest American ancestor was one of three brothers who were soldiers in Cromwell's army, and emigrated from England at the time of the Restoration, one brother settling in New Hampshire, one in Virginia, and Mr. Mason's ancestor in Connecticut. His father (1784–1848) was a machinist and an inventor of some note, who, late in life, became impressed with the belief that he could do more good by preaching the Gospel, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church. From 1837 until his death he was chief coiner of the U. S. branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga. There young Mason was educated in private schools until 1847, when he entered Yale College; on account of failing health, he left at the expiration of two years. In 1849, purchasing an interest in a sailing vessel, he went to California, *via* Cape Horn, where he engaged in mining for a time, and then taught school in San José. Here he began journalistic work by assisting the editor of a daily paper, later becoming reporter for the "Pacific Courier" of San Francisco. In 1852 he settled in Rome, Ga., where he became editor and proprietor of a newspaper. During the civil war he lost all his property, and in 1864 removed to Tennessee, and was engaged on the Nashville "Times." He became correspondent of several prominent papers, among them the Chicago "Tribune," and acquired such a reputation as editorial writer that, in 1867, he was offered a position on the staff of the "Tribune;" but his services were soon transferred to the Chicago "Republican," of which he shortly afterwards became editor-in-chief. Mr. Mason's writings were inclined towards commercial subjects, and since 1870 he has dedicated his pen to the tariff question, contributing voluminously to Chicago papers on that subject. After editing the "Bureau," a monthly magazine, in Chicago for some time, in 1872 a special position was offered him as tariff editor of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean," this being the first instance in the history of the daily press in which a writer was employed on a salary exclusively to discuss the issues of protection and free trade. In 1881 he was given the same position on the Chicago "Herald." From 1889–94 he was sole editor of the "Industrial World," and he is now statistician of the Chicago post-office. He argued for protection before the tariff commission in 1882, and the Association of American Economists in 1883. Besides many pamphlets and articles for newspapers and magazines, he has published: "How Western Farmers Are Benefited by Protection" (1875) and "A Short Tariff History of the United States, 1783 to 1789" (1884). On June 10, 1851, he was married to Margaretta E., daughter of Thomas G. Woodward, editor of the New Haven "Journal and Courier." He has one daughter and two sons living.

David H. Mason.

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ROTHWELL, Richard Pennefather, mining engineer, was born at Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada, May 1, 1837, son of John and Elizabeth (Garnett) Rothwell. He was educated at private schools in Canada and at Trinity College, Toronto, where he began preparation to study law. At the end of one year, however, he decided to study civil engineering, and after completing the course at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., was graduated in 1858. He then took a three years' course at the Imperial (now National) School of Mines at Paris, France, and in 1861 entered the Mining Academy at Freiberg, Saxony. In 1862 he entered the employ of W. T. Henley, a telegraph cable and wire rope manufacturer of North Woolwich, London, and by his industry and capability was gradually promoted until he became superintendent of the night shift. After a little over a year he returned to Canada with the intention of entering upon the practice of his profession. In 1864 he began work in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, at Eckley, Drifton and Wilkes-Barre, and there continued until 1873, when he removed to New York city. Meantime he had engineering charge of a large number of collieries, and for a period was also engineer to the Hazard Manufacturing Co., for which he designed and built what is still probably the largest wire rope plant in the world. His designs were entirely novel at the time, and the machines he built are still in active use after a period of twenty-five years. Among his other notable inventions are: a device in which rollers take the place of dies commonly used in laying rope; a method of laying up a strand of rope while each individual wire is constantly under a strain, automatically applied, equal to its working load; several important improvements in anthracite coal breakers; a cylinder furnace for roasting ores, and improved methods in chlorinating gold ores. In 1869 he completed the first important contour map of the highly folded anthracite strata of the Panther creek valley for the Lehigh Coal Navigation Co., and such was the accuracy of detail that they have been in constant use for over thirty years with scarcely any modifications. Later, Mr. Rothwell made complete surveys and contour maps of about 200 square miles of the Wyoming valley coal field, which has since been adopted by the Pennsylvania and U. S. geological surveys, and also a survey and contour map of the Cahaba coal field of Alabama. In the latter part of 1873 his practice as consulting mining engineer, probably the largest of any of his profession in America, had so increased that he removed his residence and headquarters to New York city. Shortly after he acquired an interest in the "Engineering and Mining Journal," of which he has since been editor and general manager. He is now president of the Scientific Publishing Co., and under his management the paper has been enlarged and improved, and is now recognized as the leading mining and metallurgical journal in the world. In 1892 he began publishing the "Mineral Industry, Its Statistics, Technology and Trade," a cyclopædia of mining, metallurgy and industrial chemistry, of which one volume is issued annually. During the agitation of the "silver question" (1892–97) Mr. Rothwell embodied the results of his extensive studies in a series of papers in the "Engineering and Mining Journal." In December, 1892, he proposed through the columns of this paper a plan for universal bimetalism under the control of an international monetary clearing house, designed to effect a permanent solution of the problem by placing the control of the ratio between gold and silver in this clearing house. In 1871 he organized the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and in 1882 became its president. In 1862 Mr. Rothwell was married to Bertha Hillebrand, of Baden, Germany.

R. P. Rothwell

SEYMOUR, Horatio Winslow, journalist, was born at Northville, Cayuga co., N. Y., July 29, 1854, second son of Andrew Milliken and Louisa Maria (Goodyear) Seymour. He was educated in the schools of Racine, Wis., under the personal instruction of his uncle, Horatio G. Winslow, a well known educator. In 1870 he became an apprentice in the office of the Racine "Advocate," and for two years applied himself to mastering the mechanical side of the newspaper business. In 1872 he began his journalistic career as city editor of the Milwaukee "Daily News," a Democratic morning paper, and at the end of three years he removed to Chicago, where he became telegraph editor of the "Times." The "Times" was then celebrated for its extensive use of the telegraph in collecting news, and during the first four years in its office Mr. Seymour wrote the telegraphic head lines, which added much to the popularity of the newspaper. In 1879 he was made night managing editor, and continued in that position until the retirement of Wilbur F. Storey, the proprietor of the "Times," in 1883. He then joined the staff of the Chicago "Herald," at that time a small and struggling publication, and did very important work, both as a writer and as an executive. He became managing editor in 1887, and as such organized and for eight years directed the large and brilliant staff which made that newspaper one of the great journalistic successes of the day. As editor-in-chief of the "Herald," to which position he was appointed in the spring of 1888 and which he held in addition to that of managing editor, Mr. Seymour was instrumental in raising the paper to a recognized position as the most vigorous and effective advocate in the northwest of the Democratic policy of "tariff for revenue only." Under the leadership of the "Herald," the states of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, theretofore surely Republican, were carried for Mr. Cleveland in 1892 by emphatic majorities. Although charged with many other duties and responsibilities, Mr. Seymour did most of the political writing for the "Herald" during that campaign, and inspired a host of public speakers and many lesser newspaper publications with the vigor of his attacks upon the protective system. In March, 1895, on the sale of the "Herald" by John R. Walsh and its consolidation with the "Times," Mr. Seymour retired, and in May following, in association with Mr. Walsh and Martin J. Russell, became publisher of the Chicago "Chronicle," a new independent Democratic newspaper, hastily organized, with large capital and one of the most extensive plants in the country, to fill the place made vacant by the defection of the "Times Herald" to the Republican party. Of the Chicago Chronicle Co., which is the proprietor of the "Chronicle," Mr. Seymour is secretary and treasurer. As a publisher he has been quite as successful as he was in the editorial field, and the "Chronicle" has been from the first without a rival in the

H. W. Seymour

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northwest as a Democratic newspaper. In 1895 was published his book, "Government & Co.," devoted to an examination of privilege as it exists in the United States and embodying some of his editorial writings on the subject of a protective tariff. Mr. Seymour is a member of the Kenwood Club and of the Chicago Athletic Association. He was married, in January, 1876, to Annie Eleanor, daughter of Owen E. Jones, of Racine, Wis.

STEARNS, Ozora Pierson, jurist, was born at DeKalb, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1831, son of Aseph and Lovisa (Smith) Stearns. In 1833 the family removed to Lake county, O., and he lived on his father's farm there until he was seventeen. Being determined to obtain a liberal education, he supported himself, paid his way at different schools and colleges, and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1858 and at the law department of the same university in 1860. In May of the same year he commenced the practice of law at Rochester, Minn., and in the fall of 1861 was elected attorney of Olmsted county. After the outbreak of the civil war, in August, 1862, Mr. Stearns was commissioned as second lieutenant, and recruited a company, which became company F, 9th regiment, Minnesota infantry volunteers; soon after the organization of the company he was commissioned first lieutenant. After serving on the frontier of Minnesota and in Missouri, in April, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the 39th regiment, U. S. colored troops, and was assigned to Ferrero's division, 9th army corps, continuing with the army of the Potomac during the campaign of 1864. At the close of the war he was in command of the forts at the mouth of Cape Fear river, with headquarters at Smithville, N. C. He participated with distinguished gallantry in many important engagements, including the battle of the Wilderness, the mine explosion at Petersburg and the capture of Fort Fisher, and was mustered out of service in December, 1865. He again filled the office of attorney for Olmsted county; was elected mayor of Rochester, Minn., in 1866, and was appointed registrar in bankruptcy for his congressional district in 1867. In January, 1871, he was elected U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Hon. D. S. Norton, deceased. He removed to Duluth, Minn., in 1872, was elected judge of the district court, eleventh judicial district, in November, 1874, and was re-elected to that office for two succeeding terms, the last of which expired Jan. 1, 1894. Judge Stearns was a man of marked individuality, great activity and broad and liberal views. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 18, 1863, to Sarah Burger. He died near San Diego, Cal., June 2, 1896, leaving a widow, two daughters and a son.

STEARNS, Sarah (Burger), philanthropist, was born in New York city, Nov. 30, 1836, daughter of Edward G. and Susan C. (Vanderhoof) Burger. In 1844 she removed with her parents to Ann Arbor, Mich., and later to Cleveland, O. Being ambitious to procure a liberal education, and also to see the Michigan State University open its doors to young women, she entered the Cleveland High School and later returned to Ann Arbor, the seat of this university, and prepared for its classical course. Having induced other young women to join her in this, together they applied to the regents for admission in 1858. All were refused, although said to be "head and shoulders in scholarship above the young men of their class." Not until after ten years of discussion did this or any other university open its doors to women. This experience led Miss Burger to become a pioneer also in the cause of woman's enfranchisement. She was graduated at the Michigan Normal School at Ypsilanti, and in 1863 she was married to Lieut. Ozora Pierson Stearns. While the war lasted she devoted herself to lecturing throughout the state and elsewhere in aid of the sanitary commission. In 1866 she settled with her husband at Rochester, Minn., and soon became known by her occasional lectures and articles for the press as an earnest advocate for higher education for women and suffrage for her sex. Mrs. Stearns in 1872 removed with her husband and three children to Duluth, Minn., where she gradually became less occupied in literary work and more in reform and philanthropy. Without neglecting her home duties she first aided the state and local W. C. T. U., serving later as president of the State Woman's Suffrage Association, and afterwards as vice-president of several national associations. She served three years on the Duluth school board; in 1885 organized a society for founding a temporary home for destitute women and children, and was for years its president. She was also an earnest worker in the Unitarian church. The failing health of her husband made it necessary to spend her winters in California, and in 1895 the family removed to San Diego, where a year later he died. The year 1898–99 Mrs. Stearns spent in the East in the interest of the philanthropic and reform work of her native city.

MURRAY, William Henry Harrison, clergyman and author, was born at Guilford, Conn., April 26, 1840, son of Dickinson and Sallie (Munger) Murray. The first of the name in America were two brothers, John and Jonathan Murray, Scotchmen, who emigrated from England in 1635 with the younger Winthrop. Landing at the mouth of the Connecticut, they went westward and purchased from the Indians a tract of land located within the present limits of Madison. Mr. Murray was prepared for college at the Guilford Institute and studied under Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet. Entering Yale College he was graduated in the class of 1862, after which he studied theology at East Windsor and under private teachers, and was licensed to preach in 1863. He was associated with Dr. Edward Hatfield in New York city for a time, and then became pastor of a church at Washington, Conn., and later at Greenwich and Meriden, Conn. He was minister of the Park Street Congregational Church, Boston, Mass., for seven years, and then became preacher to the Independent Congregational Church, whose services were held in Music Hall, Boston, for three years. After preaching for fifteen years he retired, in 1874, and entered upon a course of study and travel. He has traveled extensively throughout England, Canada and the United States, and has published his experiences in a number of charming books. He occasionally preaches to independent congregations, and delivers readings from his publications, and lectures on literary, social and historical subjects. Since the appearance of his first book, "Adventures in the Wilderness; or, Camp Life in the Adirondacks" (1868), which is a delightful description of the beauties of that mountain region, he has been known as "Adirondack Murray." He is also the author of "Music-Hall Sermons" (1873); "Words Fitly Spoken" (1873); "The Perfect Horse" (1873); "Sermons Delivered from the Park Street Pulpit" (1874); "Adirondack Tales" (1877); "Canadian Idyls" (1882); "How Deacon Tubman Kept New Year's" (1887); "Daylight Land"

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(1888); "The Doom of Mamelous: A Legend of the Saguenay" (1888); "How John Norton Kept His Christmas"; "Lake Champlain and Its Shores." In 1886 he was married to Frances Mary, daughter of Michael B. Rivers, of New Brunswick, Canada, and has two daughters.

LOVEJOY, Francis Thomas Fletcher, secretary, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 21, 1854, son of William Alexander and Mary J. (Robinson) Lovejoy, of Scotch descent. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Robinson, an attorney of Baltimore, who was born in England. Mr. Lovejoy learned telegraphy while attending school at Washington, Guernsey co., O., whither his parents had removed in 1858, and left home in July, 1870, going first to Washington, Pa., thence in December, 1870, to Pithole, in the Pennsylvania oil region. The ten years ensuing he spent at or in the vicinity of Titusville, Pa., engaging in various occupations, as telegrapher, stenographer, book-keeper, newspaper man, oil producer, and refiner, gaining experience that proved valuable in later years. In November, 1880, he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was employed by the American Union Telegraph Co. until June 6, 1881, when he entered the service of the Carnegie steel interests, as clerk and telegrapher. Here he found work that suited him, and he advanced slowly but steadily in the accounting department of the Carnegie companies. In April, 1889, he was appointed auditor of Carnegie Bros. & Co. (Limited), and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. (Limited), becoming also a member and stockholder of these partnerships. In June, 1889, he was elected secretary of Carnegie Bros. & Co. (Limited), and in 1891 was elected a member of the boards of managers of the two associations. In 1892 he took an active part in the consolidation of the business of these associations, becoming, July 1, 1892, secretary and a manager of the Carnegie Steel Co. (Limited). In July, 1892, at the beginning of the "Homestead strike," Mr. Lovejoy was selected by Henry C. Frick and by the board of managers as the only official who should give out information to the newspapers. This difficult task he conducted to the entire satisfaction of the board. He continued in these official positions, with many other minor titles in subsidiary companies, until January, 1900, when he refused to take part in an attack by the majority stockholders upon Mr. Frick, then chairman of the board of managers, and resigned all his positions. In March, 1900, he was approached by a representative of the majority stockholders, with a view to a compromise of the suit in equity brought by Mr. Frick against Mr. Carnegie. He conducted the compromise negotiations for Mr. Frick, and March 19, 1900, wrote the agreement under which a new company was to be formed, which agreement was ratified by the interested parties. Mr. Lovejoy was appointed one of the committee for carrying out its provisions, and the famous Frick-Carnegie suit was discontinued. He was married, June 22, 1892, to Jane Clyde, daughter of Robert James Fleming. They have three children, Francis Fleming, born 1894; Kenneth Frick, born 1896, and Marjory, born 1899. Mr. Lovejoy is personally a very domestic man, and, despite his arduous duties, has always found time for study. Although a member of three social, three athletic, and four golf clubs, he much prefers the companionship of his family and books to social gatherings. Throughout his life he has taken great interest in physical exercise, and it is on record that he was the first American who "owned and rode" a bicycle in the United States, in November, 1876.

EDMONDS, John Worth, lawyer, judge and author, was born at Hudson, N. Y., March 13, 1799, eldest son of John and Lydia (Worth) Edmonds. His father was an assistant commissary in the American army in the war of the revolution; afterward he was a merchant at Hudson; for some time sheriff of Columbia county, N. Y., and during the war of 1812 and for some years following paymaster-general of the New York militia. On the maternal side his grandfather was Thomas Worth, one of the first settlers of Hudson and a descendant of William Worth, who emigrated in 1640 from Devonshire, England, and settled in Nantucket, Mass. His early education was obtained in private schools and the academy at Hudson; in 1814 he entered the sophomore class of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. He withdrew from this college in 1815 to enter Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1816. He then studied law with George Monell and Martin Van Buren, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. He was a lieutenant in the state militia in 1814, and later was colonel of his regiment. In 1828–30 he was recorder of Columbia county. He was elected as a Democrat to the New York assembly in 1830, was an influential member of that body, and in 1832–36 he was a prominent member of the state senate. Efforts of his to abolish imprisonment for debt failed then, but his views afterward became the basis of the law in New York. He was conspicuous in his opposition to the United States Bank, and a loan bill introduced by him after the panic of 1837 to protect the state banks and the currency of the state with the credit of the commonwealth proved so effective after its passage that it was not necessary to enforce it. In 1836–37 he was a special commissioner to the Indians on the borders of Lakes Huron and Superior. In 1838 he removed to New York city. In 1843–45 he was inspector of the state prison at Sing Sing. There he largely reduced the annual deficiency of about $40,000, and introduced a more humane treatment of the prisoners. He also in 1844 suggested and helped to organize the Prison Discipline Society, the Prison Society, and the Women's Prison Association of the city of New York. In 1845–47 he was judge of the 1st New York circuit; in 1847–52 judge of the New York supreme court, and in 1852–53 a judge of the New York court of appeals. After making many experiments, with Dr. George T. Dexter as the chief medium, he became convinced that the living could communicate with the dead. He openly avowed his belief, and in 1853–55 he and Dr. Dexter published a volume entitled "Spiritualism." This work evoked much criticism, but no one questioned the honesty of Judge Edmond's convictions or the correctness of his record of the happenings at his spiritualistic sittings. As a judge his decisions showed strong and forcible reasoning powers. He was the author of "Reports of Select Cases Decided in the Courts of the State of New York" (1868), and "Letters and Tracts on Spiritualism" (1874), and editor of "Revised Statutes of New York" (1869–72). He died in New York city, April 5, 1874.

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BLACKBURN, Daniel Asa, clergyman, was born at Greenville, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1864, son of John Nelson and Eliza (Ambrister) Blackburn. He received an ordinary public school education at Athens, Ala., where his father had settled in 1865, and was graduated at the National Normal University, Lebanon, O., in 1887. He studied for two years at the Southwestern University, Clarksville, Tenn., and also attended Davidson College at Davidson, N. C. After traveling two years as salesman for a Chicago firm, he entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C. In his senior year he accepted a call from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., where he remained fourteen months. He then went to New York city, and entered the pulpit of the Church of the Strangers, as successor of its first pastor and founder, Rev. Charles F. Deems. During Dr. Blackburn's pastorate the work so ably started by Dr. Deems has been continued with increasing success. He is noted in New York city as an earnest and broad-minded Christian worker and a more than effective preacher. The new building of the church, formerly occupied by the Central Congregational Church, has a seating capacity of over 1,000 In addition to his pastoral labors, Dr. Blackburn has lectured in several states. He is a strong advocate of temperance reform, and earnestly in favor of other movements for the moral welfare of the community.

ROBINSON, Stillman Williams, inventor and engineer, was born at Reading, Windsor co., Vt., March 6, 1838, son of Ebenezer and Adeline (Williams) Robinson, both natives of Vermont. His grandfather, Ebenezer, was in the revolutionary war. The first of the family in this country was Jonathan Robinson, who was born in 1682. After working on a farm and attending a district school, Stillman Robinson was apprenticed to a machinist for four years, and then, in 1860, entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1863. He was employed on the U. S. lake survey for three years, mostly in astronomical work, during which time he devised and used a telescope with a double eye-glass, enabling two persons to observe the same star simultaneously. In 1866 he left the survey to become assistant teacher of engineering in the University of Michigan, and this position was held until 1870, when he resigned to become professor of mechanical engineering and physics in the University of Illinois. During 1878–95 he was professor of the same branches in Ohio State University, and since then he has been engaged independently as an engineer, expert and inventor. In 1880–84 he was inspector of railways and bridges for the commissioner of railways in Ohio, and developed and applied a bridge indicator to determine the facts of vibration as trains passed. The facts ascertained proved the possibility of bridge destruction by such vibration, and were published in many technical journals. Mr. Robinson was consulting engineer on the Santa Fé railroad in 1883, 1887 and 1889, and consulting engineer on the Lick telescope and its mountings. His first invention, brought out when he was a student in the University of Michigan, was a machine for graduating thermometer scales, making the scale variable as to inequality of divisions to suit the glass tube and position of zero. No machine like it had previously been constructed, and it received an award and medal at the Centennial exposition of 1876. Another award made at that exposition was for a photograph and paper trimmer, now in general use, which was patented in 1873. His most important inventions are: boot and shoe nailing machines, which have met with remarkable success; an automatic double cinch machine, used in metal nailing of boots and shoes; a transmission dynamo meter; the Robinson-Detmers hypodermic syringe; an angle coupling for shafting; a highly improved Pitot tube instrument for measuring the flow of gases and liquids in pipes and from gas wells and open streams, and the Robinson-Hitchcock air-brake improvement. Besides numerous articles contributed to the scientific journals of the United States and England, he has published three volumes in Van Nostrand's Science series, and an enlargement and revision of another (1876–84); also "Principles of Mechanism," published in 1896, is admitted to be the chief authority on that subject, and which won him the degree of D.Sc. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and other organizations. Mr. Robinson was married at Niagara Falls, in 1863, to M. E., daughter of Abel Holden, and afterwards to M. Haines, of Ada, O. He has one son and two daughters by the first wife.

CRUIKSHANK, James, educator, was born at Argyle, Washington co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1831, son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Hughes) Cruikshank, of Scotch extraction. He was educated in the common schools of St. Lawrence county, whither he removed with his parents in 1840. At the age of fourteen he began preparation for college under Dr. Peter Bullions, of Albany, author of the famous "Bullions' Grammar," and was graduated at Union College in 1851. Immediately afterwards he entered upon his life career as a school teacher, at first in district schools in St. Lawrence and Washington counties, and in 1853, in association with his brother, Rev. Robert Cruikshank, established a boarding and day-school at Bellport, Long Island. During the two years following he was an active member of the Suffolk County Teachers' Association, and earned so wide and favorable a celebrity that, in 1855, he accepted an appointment in the state department of public instruction, Albany, N. Y., with general supervision of the work of teachers' institutes. He continued in this position eleven years, meantime lecturing a part of each year and editing the "New York Teacher," the official organ of the department of public instruction and the State Teachers' Association, of which for eighteen years he was corresponding secretary and for one year president. He was also a founder and for several years an officer of the National Educational Association. In 1866 he removed to Brooklyn, as associate superintendent of the city schools, a position which he occupied for six years, when he resigned, and, after a short experience in business life, was recalled to the service of the board of education as principal of Grammar School No. 12, where he still (1900) continues, having been for twenty-five years also principal of the evening high school. Since the reorganization and incorporation of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and

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Sciences he has been actively interested in its work, serving as a member of its council and its secretary since 1898. He was married, in 1857, to Chloe Roseltha, daughter of Homer J. Hough, of Boonville, N. Y. They have two sons, Barton Cruikshank, M.S., now president of the Thomas S. Clarkson Memorial School of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y., and George Hough Cruikshank, M.D., of Brooklyn.

MACE, Frances (Laughton), poet, was born at Orono, Penobscot co., Me., Jan. 15, 1836, daughter of Dr. Sumner and Mary Ann (Parker) Laughton, the former a native of Norridgewock, the latter of Hampden, Me. Dr. Laughton, president of the Maine Medical Association for many years, removed to Foxcroft when his daughter was an infant, and to Bangor some years later. She was educated at Foxcroft Academy and at Bangor High School, being graduated in 1851, and then, for several years, pursued a course of private study. At the age of seven she began to put her fancies into rhyme, at the age of thirteen translated the "Æneid," and before her sixteenth birthday arrived, she had been invited to contribute to the New York "Journal of Commerce." Her best known poem, "Only Waiting," suggested by the remark of an aged man in a poorhouse, appeared in the Waterville "Mail" in 1854, the name "Inez" being appended. It was translated, was set to music, found its way into numerous anthologies and hymnals, and attained so great a popularity that several literary thieves claimed to have written it. In 1876 Dr. James Martineau, of London, instituted an inquiry, and with the assistance of Rev. W. O. White, of Keene, N. H., discovered the true author and gave her due credit in the second edition of his "Hymns of Praise and Prayer." This poem, which reappeared in her "Legends, Lyrics and Sonnets" (1883, 2d ed., 1884), probably is the best known; but in the opinion of the ablest critics is inferior to several others, especially "Israfil," published in "Harper's Magazine" for May, 1877, with illustrations by Alfred Fredericks, and "Klingsohr" and "The New Italy," to be found in her second volume. Another poem of wide celebrity, "Midsummer on Mount Desert," appeared in "Harper's Magazine" for July, 1885, with illustrations by Harry Fenn. From 1870 on Mrs. Mace's poems appeared frequently in "Harper's Magazine," the "Century," the "Atlantic," "Lippincott's Magazine" and other periodicals. "Under Pine and Palm," collected verse, was published in 1888. Her work was praised by George William Curtis and by Whittier, to name a few of the many who paid tribute to her powers. In 1869 the centennial of the founding of Bangor, Me., was celebrated and the committee in charge honored Mrs. Mace by selecting her "Centennial Hymn," to be sung on that occasion. Some years later an English committee, of which the Prince of Wales was chairman, presented the Maine Historical Association with a replica of the bust of Longfellow placed in Westminster Abbey. Mrs. Mace was asked to write a dedicatory ode to be read at the unveiling at Portland, and responded with "Welcome Home to Longfellow." Aside from the fact that she was a native of Maine, there was a peculiar fitness in the choice, for, as has been said, the serenity, the earnest faith, the loftiness of purpose, and the musical diction of the verse of the elder poet are characteristic of her own. On her marriage, in 1855, to Benjamin H. Mace, a lawyer, of Bangor, she removed to that city, where she resided until 1885, when the family removed to San José, Cal. Eight children were born to her, three of whom survive their mother, one being Mrs. Marion M. Lyndon, a successful writer for children. While composing her poem, "The Song of Monterey" ("Harper's Magazine," February, 1890), Mrs. Mace overtaxed her strength and the following year, while planning another, "Cloud Lands of Lake Tahoe," intended to be her masterpiece, she was stricken with paralysis. Though her mind remained clear she was incapable of further continuous mental labor. She died at Los Gatos, Cal., July 20, 1899.

TERRY, Roderick, clergyman, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1, 1849, son of John Taylor and Elizabeth Roe (Peet) Terry. He is descended from Samuel Terry, who settled at Enfield, Conn., in 1642, and, by collateral lines, from Gov. William Bradford, Gov. John Haynes and Gov. George Wyllys. Through his mother, Dr. Terry descends from John Peet, of the parish of Seven Oaks, near London, England, who emigrated to America in 1635, and settled at Stratford, Conn., in 1638; and also from Isaac Foote, of Branford, famous in Connecticut colonial history. His father, son of Roderick Terry, a noted merchant and banker of Hartford, Conn., has been for many years one of the foremost financiers of New York city and the leading factor in some of the largest enterprises of the century. Roderick Terry received his early education under private tutors, and was graduated at Yale College in 1870. Immediately after he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he spent two years, and then traveled and studied eighteen months in Europe and the Holy Land, returning to complete his studies at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city. After his graduation, in 1875, he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Peekskill, N. Y.; but resigned in 1879, and spent the next year studying in New York city. In 1881 he became pastor of the South Reformed (Dutch) Church, New York city, as successor to the Rev. Ebenezer P. Rogers, D.D., and he still holds that position. In 1890 the church removed from Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street to the present location at Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street. As a preacher, Dr. Terry is forcible and earnest, and is numbered among the leaders of conservative and evangelical thought in New York. Since 1889 he has been chaplain of the 12th regiment, national guard, New York, and accompanied the command to the front on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898. Thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit in which the war was undertaken—the deliverance of the Cuban people from the tyranny of Spain—he infused into the soldiers of his regiment an earnest spirit of consecration to the cause. Dr. Terry believes in everything that worthily increases the impressiveness of religious services; is an advocate of such liturgical forms as are used in the Reformed Dutch church, and has made a profound study of church music. The choir of the South Church, under the leadership of Gerrit Smith, is one of the finest in the city, and on one Sunday afternoon in every month some standard oratorio is rendered by it. Socially he enjoys great popularity; is a member of the Century, Calumet and University clubs of New York city; was a founder of the Mayflower Society, of whose New York branch he has long been an elder, and is a life member of the New England Society. For many years he was a member of the New York University council, and has long been a trustee of Bellevue Hospital Medical College and of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Princeton University in 1881. On Sept. 22, 1875,

Roderick Terry

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Dr. Terry was married to Linda, daughter of Henry G. Marquand, of New York city. They have one son, Roderick, a graduate of Yale College (1898), and one daughter, Eunice.

BOODY, David Augustus, banker, was born at Jackson, Me., Aug. 13, 1837, son of David and Lucretia (Mudgett) Boody. The family is of German extraction, the name being originally spelled Budae, and the first American ancestor was Zachariah Boody, who deserted from a French warship in 1695, and became a farmer in New Hampshire. His grandfather, John H. Boody, was a revolutionary soldier, who served under Montgomery at Quebec. David A. Boody was educated in the schools of his native town and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. While engaged as a school teacher he began the study of law in the office of Charles B. Brown, of Bangor, and a year later entered the office of Samuel Abbott, of Belfast. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and practiced in Rockport, and later in Portland, Me. He removed to New York city in 1862, and entered the banking business as a clerk to his uncle, Henry H. Boody. He showed so great a capacity for the business that at the end of two years he was admitted to partnership, but in 1865 he opened an office on his own account, becoming a member of the New York stock exchange. His success has been phenomenal, and to-day the banking firm of Boody, McClellan & Co. is known throughout the country as one of the soundest financial institutions of New York. Mr. Boody has always been an active Democrat, and has won wide reputation as an orator of ability on the tariff and on financial questions of the day. He was elected to congress in 1891; but resigned to become mayor of Brooklyn, filling the office until 1894 and distinguishing himself for thoroughly capable treatment of public questions. He has always been actively interested in educational and charitable institutions. He was one of the board of trustees for erecting the Young Men's Christian Association building of Brooklyn. He is president of the Brooklyn free library; vice-president of the Home for the Blind, and of the Berkeley Institute, a well-known school for young ladies. He is officially connected with such well-known enterprises as the Sprague National Bank, the People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Life Insurance Co., and was for many years president of the Louisiana and Northwestern railroad. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Montauk, Carleton, Marine and Field clubs of Brooklyn. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and for many years has been a trustee of the Memorial Church, Brooklyn. On June 1, 1863, he was married to Abbie Harriet, daughter of Henry Treat, of Frankfort, Me., whose ancestors settled in Connecticut in early colonial times. They have four sons and one daughter.

David A. Boody

HELMER, George Jacob, osteopathist, was born at Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 21, 1866, son of Ziney Ezekiel and Angelina (Hollister) Helmer. His grandfather, George Jacob Helmer, was born and for many years resided in the Mohawk valley, but removed to Canada shortly before the war of 1812. He received his early education in the public schools of Morrisburg, Ont. In March, 1887, he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he became shipping clerk and salesman of a knitting factory, remaining nearly two years. He was next connected with a large glove and fur manufacturing firm in Milwaukee, Wis. During the five years he was there his spare moments were devoted to the study of medicine under the direction of the secretary of the St. Louis (Mo.) Medical College. The new science of osteopathy, then attracting considerable attention throughout the country, interested him, and he began study at the American School of Osteopathy, where he was graduated with the degree D.O. (diplomate in osteopathy), in March, 1896. The theory of treating physical disorders on which this school is based was originated and elaborated by Dr. Andrew T. Still, of Kirksville, Mo. It disapproves the use of drugs and the traditional method of diagnosing disease by symptoms; and considers the human body a perfect machine, and in its normal condition its own adequate chemical laboratory. It holds that a trained anatomist can trace all unnatural pressure on the blood-vessels, nerves, or soft structures, with resultant derangements of function, to misplacements of bones, ligaments and muscles —not necessarily of sugical significance—and particularly to the condition of the spinal column. The method of cure is an intelligent direction of the recuperative forces within the body by manipulation, in which the bones are used as levers to restore perfect adjustment of the parts. At the completion of his studies, Dr. Helmer became a member of the college staff, but resigned after three months' service and settled in practice in Vermont. The more conservative members of the medical profession of that state attempted to secure legislation forbidding the practice of osteopathy, but the prohibitory bill was defeated and a new one recognizing the science and permitting its exercise by regular diplomates was passed by a unanimous vote. In January, 1897, he removed to New York city and opened the George J. Helmer Infirmary of Osteopathy. Although the pioneer of this school in the east, his practice grew rapidly and has become very extensive. His patients are drawn not only from every state in the Union, but from all parts of the world. Dr. Helmer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and the Medical Relief Society. He was one of the organizers of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, and one of its first board of directors. He was also the promoter of the New York State Society of Osteopathists, and its first president.

Geo. J. Helmer

CATT, George William, civil engineer, was born at Davenport, Ia., March 9, 1860, oldest child of Alfred Bennett and Mary (Livingston) Catt, and a descendant of George Catt, who came to this country from England and located at Cincinnati, O. Mr. Catt was educated in the common schools of Davenport and at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, where he was graduated in 1882. He began business in 1884 as assistant engineer with the King Bridge Co., of Cleveland, O., and was located at Des Moines, Ia., until 1886, when he became chief engineer of the San Francisco Bridge Co., San Francisco, Cal. He held this position, together with that of vice-president, until 1893. During this period he was in charge of a large amount of bridge, railroad and harbor improvement work on the Pacific coast. In 1893 he organized and became president and chief engineer of the New York Dredging Co., which engaged in numerous

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harbor improvements for the U. S. government, and for private parties along the Atlantic and gulf coasts, including a ship canal, seven miles long, at Sabine Pass, Tex. Mr. Catt was largely instrumental in improving machines and methods, and making commercially successful the hydraulic system of dredging now in use. In 1899 he resigned, and organized the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co., an association of engineers and contractors, of which he is president and chief engineer. The masonry dry docks for the United States at League island, Pennsylvania, and Mare island, California, were built by the company in 1900 under his direction. He is also consulting engineer for the San Francisco Bridge Co. and the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Co., of Seattle, Wash. He was one of the founders, in 1892, of the Northwestern Society of Engineers at Seattle, Wash., and was its first president. Mr. Catt is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London); of the American Economic Association; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the Franklin Institute. He was married at Seattle, Wash., June 10, 1890, to Carrie, widow of Leo Chapman and daughter of Lucius Lane, of Charles City, Ia. Mrs. Catt was elected president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association in 1900.

Geo. W. Catt

EDDY, Zachary, clergyman, was born at Stockbridge, Vt., Dec. 19, 1815. He was privately educated, and in 1835 was ordained a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and worked as a missionary in Pennsylvania, Ohio and western New York, 1835–38. After holding various pastoral charges, chiefly in the Congregational denomination in New York, Massachusetts and Michigan, he settled, in 1887, at Augusta, Ga. Besides several sermons, he published "Immanuel; or, the Life of Christ" (1868). In connection with Roswell D. Hitchcock and Philip Schaff, he edited "Hymns of the Church, Compiled for the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America" (1869); and, together with R. D. Hitchcock and L. Ward Mudge, "Carmina Sanctorum" (1886). He received the degree of D.D. from Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1858. He died in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 15, 1891.

DALE, James Wilkinson, theologian and author, was born at what is now Odessa, Del., Oct. 16, 1812. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, and then read law for a time. He studied theology at Andover, 1832–33 and 1834–35, and in the intervening year at Princeton Theological Seminary, and entered the Presbyterian ministry. He was an agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1835–38, and of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, 1838–45. To qualify himself for usefulness as a missionary in India, he studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and took the degree of M.D. in 1838; but difficulties arose, and he never went abroad. He was pastor at Ridley, Delaware co., and then at Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa., 1845–66; at Media, 1866–71, and at Wayne, near Philadelphia, 1871–76, when his health failed. He made a special study of the history of Baptism, and wrote four volumes on its different phases: "Classic Baptism" (1867); "Judaic Baptism" (1869); "Johannic Baptism" (1871); "Christic and Patristic Baptism" (1874). The first of this series gained him the degree of D.D. from his alma mater in 1868, and from Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. He died at Media, Delaware co., Pa., April 19, 1881. His memoir, by J. Roberts, D.D., was privately printed in 1886.

CARPENTER, George Washington, merchant and scientist, was born at Germantown, Pa., July 31, 1802, son of Conrad and Ann (Adams) Carpenter, and grandson of Miles Carpenter, who came from England in 1740. His early education was obtained in the collegiate academy of his native village. At the age of eighteen he entered the drug store of Charles Marshall, with whom he remained until 1828, when he went into business for himself. While with Marshall he became acquainted with the naturalist, Thomas Nuttall, from whom he acquired a taste for natural sciences and research which continued through life. He was a successful business man, and was considered one of the foremost merchants of his day. He was a director of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown railroad when bankruptcy of the company and entire abandonment of the road seemed inevitable, and it was largely through his active efforts that it was saved and made one of the best paying roads in the country. He was one of the commissioners who inaugurated the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and was a director until his death. He foresaw its future greatness, and he not only subscribed liberally to its stock himself, but he was also instrumental in securing the financial interest of many of his fellow capitalists of Philadelphia. Besides his active interest in these two corporations, he was at one time director in four other railroads, one bank, an insurance company, a member of several private societies, and the executor and administrator of several estates. In 1825 he became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and in 1828 was elected its treasurer, an office he continued to hold until his death. He took a warm interest in the academy, and made valuable additions to its mineralogical and other collections. He was also a corresponding member of numerous scientific societies of Europe. He was the author of "Essays on Materia Medica" and "The Medicine Chest Dispensatory," and a frequent contributor of scientific papers to "Silliman's Journal" and "The American Journal of Medical Science." In 1836 he purchased over 500 acres of land in Germantown, in a portion of which he built Phil-Ellena, then one of the most noted homes of the country, and named in honor of his wife. Among the buildings on his estate were a large museum filled with specimens in all departments of natural history, the contents of which his widow presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences, and a number of conservatories which contained many rare plants collected by the naturalist, Nuttall. Most of these plants were, in 1893, presented to the city of Philadelphia by his widow, and are now in a special house built for their reception in Horticultural Hall, Fairmount park. He was twice married: first, on Dec. 11, 1836, to Annabella Wilbank, by whom he had one child; and, second, on Feb. 16, 1841, to Ellen, daughter of Joseph Douglas, and granddaughter of Capt. John Douglas, of Gen. Washington's staff, by whom he had six children. He died at Germantown, Pa., June 9, 1860.

Geo. W. Carpenter

REYNOLDS, James Bronson, social reformer, was born at Kiantone, Chautauqua co., N. Y., March 17, 1861, son of William T. and Sarah M. (Painter) Reynolds. His ancestors on both sides

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lived in West Haven, Conn., from the time of the revolution. His maternal grandfather was actively interested in the anti-slavery movement, and his house was a station of the "under-ground railway." His father, a Congregational clergyman and a graduate of Yale, was a pastor in Sherman and Kiantone, N. Y. The son was prepared for college in the village school, and subsequently at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and was graduated in the academic department of Yale in 1884. He then traveled abroad for a year, and returned to take a theological course in the Divinity School. He took his degree, but was not ordained, and after a half-year of post-graduate study, undertook a work for the College Young Men's Christian Association, establishing fraternal and beneficial relations among the Protestant Christian students of the universities of Europe. To accomplish this end he spent two and a half years traversing every country in Europe, except Spain and Portugal, and meeting students in more than half of the universities of Great Britain and the Continent. During this period of his work he became strongly impressed by the interest in the deeper problems of social reform manifested by the students in the English and Scotch universities. On account of illness he returned to his own country to be inactive for two years; at the end of that time he was offered a lectureship in pedagogics in a large university, and at the same time was invited to become the head-worker of the University Settlement in New York and fellow of sociology at Columbia University. He accepted the latter call, and became head-worker of the University Settlement May 1, 1894. He at once became actively interested in the labor movement for political reform, because of their relations to the community where the settlement was situated. He was an active member of the committee of seventy, through whose initiative efforts William L. Strong was elected mayor of New York city in 1894. He was a member of the sub-committee on the platform of that committee, and after the election was a member of three of the sub-committees appointed to carry out the constructive reforms contemplated in the platform adopted by the committee of seventy. He became local school trustee in his ward in 1895, but was soon convinced that the office was injurious to the best interests of the public schools. In spite of opposition he, therefore, combined with others to abolish the trustee system and centralize school administration in the central board of education. During the winters of 1895, 1896 and 1897 special interest was taken by the settlement and its workers in the condition of the garment makers of the east side of New York. In the fall of 1896, after the national election, Mr. Reynolds was one of the committee of fifteen appointed by the City Club to prepare plans for the municipal campaign of 1897, and was subsequently chairman of a sub-committee to which was assigned the actual work of drawing up the platform and arranging the definite plan of campaign. In the following spring a committee of 250 was named, by which an executive committee of twenty-five was appointed, to have active charge of the campaign. He was chosen chairman of this committee, and occupied that position throughout the entire campaign. After the election, he was appointed on a sub-committee organized to place the Citizen's Union, under which name the reform party had carried on its campaign, on a permanent basis. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Century Association; the Social Reform and City clubs; the National Municipal Reform League, and the Underwriters' Club. In July, 1898, Mr. Reynolds was married to Florence Blanchard Dike, of New York city.

James B. Reynolds.

VAN BUREN, John Dash, lawyer and financier, was born in New York city, March 18, 1811, son of Michael and Ann (Dash) Van Buren, and great-grandson of Dr. John (or Jan) Van Buren (or Beuren) who emigrated from Holland about 1700. His grandfather, Beekman Van Buren, a prominent physician, removed to Hackensack, N. J., when the British took New York city, and was placed in charge of the American sick and wounded there by Washington. Col. Van Buren was graduated at Columbia College in 1829, and became a member of the New York bar. At one time he was head of the importing house of Benjamin Aymar & Co., which traded with the West and East Indies. In 1850, on account of poor health, he removed to New Windsor on the Hudson, where he lived until 1863; then made New York city and Albany his places of residence until 1881, when he removed to Newburgh. He was member of the state assembly from Orange county in 1863, and paymaster-general of the state during Gov. Seymour's term, the period of the civil war. In the early part of the war he was invited by Sec. Chase to aid him in perfecting the national system of taxes and internal revenue for raising funds for the war, and gave his services without compensation. He wrote many financial editorials for the New York "Evening Post" during the management of Hon John Bigelow. He was private secretary to Gov. Hoffman in 1869–72 and member of the commission appointed by him to revise the state constitution. He was an ardent Democrat and favored free trade and hard money, and was an influential member of the party in its upper councils. He was a deep reader, a thorough Shakespearean scholar and literary critic. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, but was decidedly liberal in his views. He was married in New York city, March 30, 1836, to Elvira L., daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Van Buren) Aymar. She bore him five children: Aymar, John D., Elizabeth A., Robert and Frank R. All but the last survived their father. Col. Van Buren died at Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1885.

VAN BUREN, John Dash, civil engineer, was born in New York city, Aug. 8, 1838, son of John Dash and Elvira L. (Aymar) Van Buren, and brother of Robert Van Buren, civil engineer. He studied civil engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, and at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1860. He began practice under Alfred Craven, the distinguished chief engineer of the Croton aqueduct department; but in 1861 entered the navy as assistant engineer (lieutenant). He served in the gulf squadron under Com. Stringham, in the James river campaign, and in the flying squadron under Com. Wilkes, in 1862; was with the squadron forming part of McClellan's forces at the battle of Malvern hill; was for four years on special duty as assistant professor of natural philosophy and engineering at the U. S. naval academy under Adm. Porter, and for two years as assistant to Com. Isherwood at the bureau of engineering, navy department. He was commissioned first assistant engineer, Jan. 1, 1865, and resigned from the navy Sept. 22, 1868. He was admitted to the bar of New York city in 1869, but did not follow that profession, returning to civil engineering. He was assistant to Gens. McClellan and Graham in the department of docks, New York city, 1870–75, engaged in remodeling the water front of the city. In 1875 he

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was appointed by Gov. Tilden commissioner to investigate the canals of the state, together with Hon. John Bigelow, A. E. Orr and Daniel Magone. In 1875 he was elected state engineer and surveyor. On the expiration of his term of office he retired to private life, and now resides at Newburg, N. Y. He is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention, 1896; is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Geographical Society; Society of Naval Engineers; Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; Holland Society and St. Nicholas Society. He was married Nov. 24, 1875, to Elizabeth Ludlow, daughter of Samuel T. Jones, of New York, and has two sons.

VAN BUREN, Robert, civil engineer, was born in New York city, March 25, 1843, son of John Dash and Elvira L. (Aymar) Van Buren. He was graduated as civil engineer at the Troy Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1864, and served a few months as mining engineer in the copper region of Lake Superior. In 1865 he entered the service of the Brooklyn water-works as rodman, and by successive promotions became chief engineer in 1877, which position he held for seventeen years. During this time he was chief engineer of the department of public works, and had charge of the water-works, sewers, streets, bridges, docks, public buildings, etc. He planned and constructed the greater part of Brooklyn's sewerage system, having designed and built the system of intercepting sewers for the relief of the flooded districts. This work included two tunnel-sewers as large as any in the world. Mr. Van Buren carried forward the great water extensions that increased Brooklyn's water supply from 30,000,000 to over 80,000,000 gallons daily. He has been employed in consultation on many of the most important engineering works. He resigned on account of ill-health in 1894, but was recalled as engineer in charge of Brooklyn's water supply and distribution in 1898, and now holds that position. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1875, to Louise, daughter of Samuel Aymar, and has three sons: Robert Seymour, Frank Aymar and Cortlandt.

EDWARDS, Ninian Wirt, lawyer, was born at Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1809, son of Ninian Edwards, senator and chief-justice of the court of appeals of that state. Soon afterwards the family removed to Kaskaskia, then the capital of Illinois territory. He received his education at Transylvania University, and while pursuing his studies at that institution he met and was married to Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. He was graduated in 1833, and his subsequent rise in his profession was rapid. A year after he left college Gov. Reynolds appointed him attorney-general, and a few months later he was elected to the legislature of the state. He resigned his legislative position in 1835, and went to live at Springfield, which city he made his home up to the time of his death. In 1836 he was elected one of the seven representatives from Sangamon county to the legislature, and was the last of the "long nine," to whose efforts were due the removal of the capital to Springfield. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1838 and 1840, and two years later was elected to the state senate. He was re-elected in 1844, and was sent to represent his county in the convention of 1847. He was re-elected to the house in 1848 and 1852, and during the latter term Gov. Matteson made him the first superintendent of public instruction under the free school system adopted in that year. It was he who drafted the successful bill providing free schools by local taxation. This office he held until 1857. In August, 1861, Pres. Lincoln appointed him commissary of subsistence, which post he held until 1865, when he retired from public life. At the request of the State Historical Society, in 1870 he prepared a volume, entitled "The Life and Times of Ninian Edwards and History of Illinois," a work which is considered an authority. He died in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 16, 1889.

TOTTEN, Charles Adiel Lewis, soldier, inventor and author, was born in New London, Conn., Feb. 3, 1851, son of Gen. James and Julia H. (Thatcher) Totten. His grandfather, William Totten, came from Ireland in 1812, and was detained during the war in Canada. He is a lineal descendent of Elder Brewster, of the Mayflower company, and of Gurdon Saltonstall, colonial governor of Connecticut. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy, Cheshire, Conn., at Trinity College, Hartford, where he was graduated in 1869, and from which he received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1885, and at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, where he was graduated in 1873. He was commissioned second lieutenant 4th artillery, and after serving at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and at Fortress Monroe, Va., was promoted first lieutenant Nov. 1, 1874. He was professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1875–78; served in the Bannock war (1878), and subsequently was on garrison duty at Angel Island, Cal., at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and on special duty at West Point in 1878–80. He was at Presidio, San Francisco, in 1880–81, and also saw service in the Chiricahua campaign, serving as adjutant-general of Sanford's division; was stationed at Plattsburg barracks and Sacket's Harbor, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; Fort Adams, R. I., and elsewhere in 1881–83; was professor of military science and tactics in the Cathedral School of St. Paul, N. Y., in 1883–86; was on light battery duty at Fort Adams, and on duty at militia encampments in Connecticut 1886–89; was professor of military science and tactics at Yale University in 1889–92, resigning from the army in 1893 to devote himself to Biblical investigations. He has investigated in turn: spiritualism, materialism, transcendentalism, supernaturalism, Swedenborgianism, and Freemasonry, and has made a comprehensive study of chronology, especially in its relation to Biblical questions. With a leaning towards the occult and symbolical, he took up the Cabala and ancient astrology, which he asserts gave him a clearer understanding of the Old Testament prophets, and he became a believer in the literal as well as the esoteric meaning of their writings. He believes that the "lost tribes" of Israel can be traced to the Anglo-Saxons; but is the only writer who has worked out this theory with the aid of mathematics. Prof. Totten is a believer in the "end of the age," and the restoration of Judea (Zionism), foretold by prophets and seers as ordained to occur soon after the close of the nineteenth century. He has written extensively on pyramid explorations, and has lec

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tured in favor of Prof. Piazzi Smith's pyramid theories. He was for several years chairman of the committee on pyramid exploration in the international institute for preserving Anglo-Saxon weights and measures. He has published at his own expense about twenty-eight volumes, and 150 minor studies, all bearing upon these subjects. Among them are: "Strategos, the American War Game" (1880); "An Important Question in Metrology" (1883); under the pen name "Ten Alcott," "Gems, Talismans and Guardians, the Facts, Fancies, Legends and Lore of Nativity" (1887); "Lost Israel Found in the Anglo-Saxons" (1890); "Joshua's Long Day and the Dial of Ahaz"; "The King's Daughters; Flight of David's Line"; "The Coming Crusade"; an "Interwoven Harmony of the Gospels," and "Our Inheritance in the Great Seal," this last being an investigation of the history of the great seal of the United States, which so interested the national government that in 1882 the great seal medal, a copy of the original, was struck off and widely circulated. He patented a system of weights and measures in 1884, improvements in linear and other scales in 1885, and inventions in military science, of recognized value, besides his "Strategos." Prof. Totten was married: first, to Eda, daughter of Major Lewis Smith, 3d artillery, U. S. A., by whom he had three children; second, to Mary, daughter of Matthew Bunker, by whom he has two children. His home is at Milford, Conn.

MITCHELL, William, jurist, was born in New York city, Feb. 24, 1801, son of Edward and Cornelia (Anderson) Mitchell. His father (1759–1834), a native of Coleraine, Ireland, settled in America in 1791, and was for many years pastor of the Society of United Christians in New York city; his mother was a native of Manhattan island and a descendant of Peter Anderson, who settled in New Amsterdam on a tract granted by the Dutch West India Co., in 1645. William Mitchell passed his boyhood in his native city, where he received his elementary education under Joseph Nelson, the famous blind teacher, and at the age of fifteen entered Columbia College. He was graduated in 1820, and immediately began the study of law in the office of William Slosson, son of Judge John Slosson of the superior court. With the zeal and energy displayed through his college course, he devoted himself not only to mastering the principles of common law but also to a close study of equity and chancery practice and precedents. He was admitted an attorney in 1823, a solicitor in chancery in 1824, a counselor at law in 1826, and a counselor in chancery in 1827. At the time of beginning practice he was already recognized as a profoundly learned and able lawyer, and soon attained distinction as one of the leaders of the bar. In 1840 he was appointed master in chancery. In 1849 he was elected a justice of the supreme court for the first district, and after seven years of service became a judge of the court of appeals, according to the provisions of the law then in force. In 1857 he was made presiding justice of the supreme court, and so continued until his retirement in 1858. After his return to the bar he continued his judicial duties as one of the most popular referees in New York city, sitting in a large number of cases in several branches of the law. Judge Mitchell's mind was clear and active and his powers of perception and judgment unusually keen. He prepared and published, in 1841, an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," with copious references to American cases, the title page giving the author as "A Member of the New York Bar." Judge Mitchell was married, June 2, 1841, to Mary Penfold, daughter of Cornelius Penfold Berrien, of New York city, and a descendant of Cornelius Jansen Berrien, a Huguenot refugee who settled on Long Island in 1669. They had six children, four sons and two daughters. He died at Morristown, N. J., Oct. 6, 1886.

Wm. Mitchell

John Lenray Mitchell

MITCHELL, John Murray, lawyer and congressman, was born in New York city, March 18, 1858, son of William and Mary P. (Berrien) Mitchell. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and was graduated at Columbia College, as valedictorian of his class in 1877. He made his professional studies in the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. During the following year he made an extended tour in Europe, at the same time continuing his studies, and after his return, he practiced in his father's office until 1883; then opened an office of his own, continuing in practice by himself until 1889, when he formed a partnership with his brothers, Edward and William Mitchell. In 1894 this connection was dissolved, and he became associated with John R. and Benjamin F. Dos Passos, under the style of Dos Passos Bros. & Mitchell. In 1894 he was nominated by acclamation for congress from the eighth New York district, and after an unusually active campaign, was apparently defeated by a plurality of 367 votes. This count having proved erroneous, a contest ensued, which resulted in seating Mr. Mitchell by a vote of 162 to thirty-nine. In 1896 he was again nominated by acclamation, and was re-elected. Mr. Mitchell is active in the affairs of the New York Prison Association, and is a member of the New York City and State Bar associations; St. Nicholas Society; Downtown Association; the New York, American, Metropolitan and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs; the Republican, New York Athletic and Riding clubs of New York city, and the Metropolitan, Army and Navy, and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D. C. He was also president of the New York Choral Club, and treasurer of the Church Choral Society, and is commodore of the American Yacht Club. On April 15, 1896, he was married to Lillian Talmage, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one son.

ECCLES, Robert Gibson, physician and chemist, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Jan. 1, 1848, son of David and Isabella (Gibson) Eccles. He came to America in 1862, and lived during his minority in many of the western states and territories. He was educated at public and private schools, and at the Long Island College Hospital, where he was graduated in 1882. In 1885 he experimentally showed that benzoic acid and the benzoates are excellent preservatives of food, syrups and drugs, and boric acid was later investigated by him in the same direction. During 1889–96 he investigated the composition of calycanthus seeds and discovered the alkaloids calycanthine and glaucusine, likewise calycanthic acid. Prof. H. W. Wiley, of

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the department of agriculture, followed him in the same study. He was the first in this country to investigate the inhibiting power of drugs on peptic digestion, and he devised the official test now used everywhere in this country for pepsin. In preparing the text for the alkaloids and active principles of the United States Pharmacopœia he was the first to determine a large number of solubilities, melting points and specific gravities that could not be found in any work. He thus discovered that alkaloids as a rule have two fusing points, the one due to the water of crystalization and the other to the anhydrous chemical. He determined a large number of new color reactions for alkaloids, and first pointed out a possible gravimetric test for enzymes. In 1890 Dr. Eccles was elected a member of the committee of revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, by delegates from the various medical and pharmaceutical colleges and societies of the various states, and in this committee was chairman of the sub-committee on active principles. He served as president of the chemical section of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; vice-president of the botanic section of the same institute; president of the New York Pharmaceutical Association; chairman of the department of education of the American Pharmaceutical Association; vice-president of the Brooklyn Ethical Association; secretary of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and vice-president of the pure food and drug congress. He was the first dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy (1889–93), and in 1890 became professor of organic chemistry in that institution. He was chemist of the department of Indian affairs under Pres. Harrison, and was professor of chemistry in the New York School of Social Economics (1892–93). He was editor of "Popular Science" (1893–95), and of the "American Medico-Surgical Bulletin" (1895–99). Since 1899, the "Bulletin" having been merged into "Merck's Archives of Materia Medica," he has continued to edit the latter. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Chemical Society; of the Torrey Botanical Club; of the American Medical Association; of the American Anatomic Association; of the American Pharmaceutical Association; of the New York Pharmaceutical Association; of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, New York, and he is honorary member of the California College of Pharmacy; of the Greater New York Pharmaceutical Association; and of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association. In 1877 he won the Elizabeth Thompson first prize, awarded by the American Social Science Association for the best paper on the labor question. He has been an extensive writer on scientific and philosophical subjects. Some of his most important chemical papers have been "Study of Peptonization"; "Melting Points of Alkaloids"; "Molecules and Atoms"; "Pepsin Incompatibles"; "From Carbon to Alcohol"; "The Discovery of Calycanthine"; "How Molecules are Measured"; "Evolution of Chemistry"; "The Benzene Theory"; "Analysis of Calycanthus Seed"; "Chemistry of Enzymes"; "Chemistry of Carbon Compounds"; "Composition of Scotch Oats Essence"; "A Study of Pepsin"; "How Should Pepsin be Standardized," and "What is Pepsin?" He also contributed the articles on "Synthetic Remedies," and "Pepsin and Pancreatin" to Wood's "Reference Handbooks of the Medical Sciences."

R. G. Eccles,

Among the most important of his philosophical contributions are: "The Relativity of Knowledge"; "The Study of Sociology"; "The Evolution of Mind"; "Descent and Disease"; "The Miracle of Health"; "Herbert Spencer's Proximate Definition of Life"; "The Atmosphere and Life"; "Discipline and Disease"; "The Pons Asinorum of Therapeutics"; "The Principle of Continuity in Disease"; "Why Flowers are Beautiful," and many others relating to his specialty of medical chemistry, which were published in the various medical and scientific journals. Dr. Eccles is an extensive traveler, and there is scarcely a spot of scientific interest in North America where botanists, geologists or ethnologists find objects of great interest which he has not explored. He has a large collection of botanic specimens which he has personally gathered from the Arctic ocean to the Mediterranean, from Russia to California, from Alaska to Mexico, from Canada to the gulf of Mexico. On Sept. 19, 1873, he was married in Kansas City, Mo., to Mary H., daughter of Charles and Maria Hance. They have one son, David Charles Eccles, of the class of 1900, Columbia University.

ROGERS, Horatio, jurist and soldier, was born in Providence, R. I., May 18, 1836, son of Horatio and Susan (Curtis) Rogers. His father was a cotton manufacturer; his mother was a daughter of David Curtis, of Worcester, Mass., and an aunt of George William Curtis, the well known author and orator. His earliest American ancestor was James Rogers, who was made a freeman of Newport, R. I., in September, 1640, and held the office of general-sergeant of the colony for many years. Horatio Rogers was graduated at Brown University in 1855. He studied law in the office of Thomas A. Jenckes and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1858. Beginning practice in Providence, he soon achieved success and reputation, and in June, 1861, was elected a justice of the city police court. He was active in advocating the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and soon after the outbreak of the civil war he joined the army, and was successively commissioned first lieutenant, captain and major in the 3d Rhode Island heavy artillery, colonel of the 11th and colonel of the 2d Rhode Island infantry regiments, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. In the spring of 1864 he was elected attorney-general of Rhode Island, and held the office for three successive terms, then declining re-election. He was a member of the common council of Providence (1866–68, 1873–74), and its president in 1874, and was a member of the state house of representatives (1868–69, 1874–76). During twelve years (1873–85), he was engaged extensively in cotton manufacturing with his father-in-law, Gov. James Y. Smith, and his brother-in-law, Charles A. Nichols, and then returned to professional practice. He was again elected attorney-general in 1888, but through his zeal and energy in the enforcement of constitutional prohibition he was defeated, though a candidate for re-election the following year. He had, however, won reputation as a thoroughly competent and trustworthy official, and on May 27, 1891, was elected an associate justice of the state supreme court to fill a vacancy, and at the present

Horatio Rogers.

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time (1899) attached to the appellate division of the court. A number of his addresses have been printed, and he is the author of "Private Libraries of Providence" (1878); "Mary Dyer, of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr" (1896), and "Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books" (1884), which consists of the journal of Lieut. (afterwards Maj.-Gen.) James M. Hadden, of Burgoyne's army, with which Judge Rogers has combined exhaustive notes and essays of a biographical and personal character —a work which, in the words of the New York "Nation," has been done "in a manner so complete that Burgoyne's officers become as well known to us as those of the patriot army." He is also chairman of the record commission of Providence; is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and was its president from 1889 until 1895; is a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of many other societies, and has held numerous positions of honor and trust. The degree of LL D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1896. He has been twice married: first, Jan. 29, 1861, to Lucia, daughter of Resolved Waterman, of Providence; second, Oct. 6, 1869, to Emily Priscilla Smith, of Providence. By his first wife he had two sons, both of whom became Episcopal clergymen, and by his second, one daughter.

PENDLETON, Edmund, statesman, was born in Caroline county, Va., Sept. 9, 1721, son of Henry and Mary (Taylor) Pendleton. His great-grandfather, Philip Pendleton, left Norwich, England, in 1674, and coming to America settled in Virginia. After serving in the county clerk's office for a time Edmund Pendleton was licensed to practice law in 1744. In 1751 he became a county justice, and in 1752 was elected to the house of burgesses. He participated actively in the affairs of the day; was one of the committee to memorialize the king in 1764, and in a debate on the Stamp Act, in 1766, he expressed the opinion that the act was void "for want of constitutional authority in parliament to pass it." He was on the committee of correspondence, in 1773, and was a member of the colonial convention in 1774. In that year he was elected to the first Continental congress and was re-elected, but in August, 1775, he declined another election on account of his ill-health. He was president of the convention of the colony from 1775 until the creation of the Virginia constitution of the following year. In May of that year he prepared the resolutions by which the delegates from Virginia were instructed to propose a declaration of independence in congress, in which he used the words that were afterwards incorporated almost verbatim, in the declaration. In 1776 he was also president of the committee of safety, and took an active part in the control of the military and naval operations, and the foreign correspondence of his state. Upon the organization of the state government, he became speaker of the house and was appointed, with Chancellor George Wythe and Thomas Jefferson, to revise the colonial laws. He was appointed president of the convention of Virginia, 1788, which met to consider the constitution of the United States, and all the weight of his character and talents aided its adoption. After the government was organized, he was appointed by Washington, in 1789, district judge for Virginia, but he declined the offer, and did not hold office again. Cyrus Griffin was appointed in his place. In 1789, when the difficulties between this country and France approached almost to a rupture, he published a pamphlet protesting against a war with a sister republic. He was for many years one of the judges of the court of appeals of Virginia with Blair and Wythe, and he was its president at the time of his death. Judge Pendleton was one of the most distinguished statesmen of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson described him as the ablest man in debate he had ever met, and Washington Irving wrote: "He was schooled in public life, a veteran in council, with native force of intellect, and habits of deep reflection." Judge Pendleton's nephew, Henry Pendleton (1750–1789), became prominent in South Carolina as a jurist, and Pendleton county in that state was named after him. With his brother, Nathaniel, he joined a regiment of minute men in Culpeper, and served throughout the war, after which he settled in South Carolina and was a judge of the lower court. He originated the County Court Act of South Carolina, which was passed March 17, 1785, and he was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1788. Judge Edmund Pendleton died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 26, 1803.

Edm Pendleton

PENDLETON, Nathaniel Greene, lawyer, was born in Savannah, Ga., Aug. 24, 1793, son of Nathaniel and Susan (Bard) Pendleton. His father, noted as a jurist, was a nephew of Edmund Pendleton, the Virginia statesman; his mother was a daughter of Dr. John Bard, of New York city. Mr. Pendleton's early life was spent in New York city, and he was graduated at Columbia College in 1813. He immediately joined the army as aid to his kinsman, Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, and served until the conclusion of the war. Having been admitted to the bar of New York, he removed to Ohio in 1818, and was also admitted to the bar at Chillicothe. He began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, where his ability as a lawyer was soon recognized. He was chosen city attorney, and in 1825 was elected to the state senate, and was re-elected in 1827. He served as a member, and was president of the city council of Cincinnati in 1832–33. In 1840 he was elected to congress as a Whig, but at the expiration of his first term, he retired and never again took an active part in politics. He was a man of marked character, indomitable will, great tenacity of purpose and uncommon ability. The last years of his life were devoted to the education of his large family and the care of his estate. His first wife was Jane Frances, daughter of Jesse Hunt, to whom he was married in 1820. She died in 1839, leaving six children. Their son, George Hunt, was the Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency in 1864. In 1841 he was married to Anne James, of Chillicothe, by whom he had two children. He died in Cincinnati, O., June 16, 1869.

PENDLETON, William Nelson, clergyman and soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1809, son of Edmund and Lucy (Nelson) Pendleton. He was related to Edmund Pendleton, the eminent statesman of Virginia. After a preliminary education at home, he attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in the class of 1830. He was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, 1831–32; resigned from the army in 1833, and was professor of mathematics at Bristol College, Pennsylvania, and Newark College, Delaware. He resigned from the army to join the church, and was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1837. He became priest in 1838, and the following year established an Episcopal high school near Alexandria, of which he was principal from 1853 until the civil war. He was successively rector of Sherwood Chapel and St.

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John's Church, Baltimore; of All Saints, Frederick City, Md., and of Grace Church at Lexington, Va. At the outbreak of the civil war he again entered military life as captain of artillery in the Confederate army. He was made colonel in 1861, and was shortly afterward appointed chief of artillery to the army of the Shenandoah. In March, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and participated in most of the battles fought by the army of northern Virginia. He was one of Lee's commissioners of surrender at Appomattox. At the close of the war he returned to his charge in Lexington, where he remained until his death. He was instrumental in building the Lee Memorial Church in that city. He was the author of "Science a Witness for the Bible" (1860). He received the degree of A.M. from Brown University and that of D.D. from Kenyon College, O., and from Alexandria Theological Seminary. In 1834 he was married to Auzolette Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Page and granddaughter of Gov. John Page. She bore him six daughters and two sons. The elder son died in infancy; the younger, Alexander S. Pendleton, was adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Jubal A. Early, and was killed at Fisher hill in 1864. His oldest daughter, Mrs. Susan P. Lee, of Lexington, Va., is an author, wrote a life of her father, and a "History of the United States," which Thomas Nelson Page pronounced one of the best of such histories ever written. Dr. Pendleton died at Lexington, Va., Jan. 15, 1883.

DONGAN, Thomas, colonial governor of New York (1682–88), was born at Castletown, county Kildare, Ireland, in 1634, youngest son of Sir John Dongan, whose wife was the sister of Richard Talbot, later earl of Tyrconnel, and finally lieutenant-governor of Ireland. When Charles I. was beheaded there was a large exodus to France of adherents of the Stuarts, and young Dongan having removed to that country entered the army of Louis XIV., in a regiment composed of Irishmen. After serving at Nancy and in the Low Countries, he was commissioned colonel in 1674, but in 1678 was summoned to England and given a high appointment in the army, which he did not accept, becoming instead lieutenant-governor of Tangier, Africa. In 1680 he returned, and on Sept. 30, 1682, was appointed governor of the duke of York's province of New York, which included New England. He landed at Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 10, 1683, proceeded overland toward New York, which he reached Aug. 25th, and on Aug. 27th organized the administration of the colony. Early in September he went to Albany, where William Penn and his agents were engaged in an attempt to buy from the Mohawk Indians their right to the upper Susquehanna valley. Although he circumvented the Quakers, the Indians ceding the region in question to New York, at Penn's request a year later Dongan used his influence to settle the boundary dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania. In October, in accordance with instructions received before leaving England, Dongan issued writs convening a general assembly of freeholders to consult with him and his council as to what laws were fit and necessary to be made for the colony and its dependencies, and on the 17th this body passed an act entitled "The Charter of Liberties and Privileges." The charter was signed by the duke of York, but was not returned to New York, and when the duke ascended the throne he withheld his confirmation, considering the instrument too liberal. Dongan brought about a conference in New York, in November, 1683, to determine the boundary line between New York and Connecticut, by which the Connecticut commissioners agreed to give up Rye, and to have the Byram river the beginning of the boundary line between the two provinces. Early in his administration the province was divided into twelve counties, the most easterly one being Cornwall, which included Pemaquid and the other possessions in Maine of the duke of York. In 1684 he obtained from the Iroquois Indians their written submission to King Charles, thus breaking up the influence of the French, diverting the fur trade from Canada, establishing the claim of New York to all the territory south of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and using the Five Nations as the bulwark of the province. He suggested the advisability of sending an expedition to rediscover the Mississippi river and annex the regions watered by it to his majesty's dominions; but the undertaking was discouraged. In 1686, a charter confirming to the city of New York all prior grants, liberties and franchises, was obtained from the king, and in the same year, through Dongan's influence a charter was obtained for Albany, which was thereupon incorporated as a city. On June 10, 1686, he was commissioned captain-general and governor-in-chief over the "province of New York and the territories depending thereon in North America." Outrages on the Senecas having been countenanced by Denonville, governor of Canada, in violation of a treaty of neutrality between France and England, Dongan supplied the Indians with arms and ammunition and in response to a complaint to the king was instructed to protect the Iroquois from the Canadians, to build necessary forts and to call on the neighboring English colonies for assistance. He was now accused by Denonville of inciting the Five Nations against the French, the king of France made complaint to James II., and that monarch was further prejudiced by William Penn, who was in England at the time, and had never forgiven Dongan. In July, 1688, he received news of the appointment of Andros as governor of New York, and on Aug. 11th delivered to his successor the seal and records of the province. Declining the command of a regiment with the rank of major-general, offered by the king, he remained in New York, his residence then being situated on Broadway between Ann street and Maiden lane. On the downfall of James II., Dongan was accused of instigating the adherents of that monarch to seize the province, and was forced to flee for his life. For a time he lived in New London, Conn., then returned to Hempstead; finally, in 1690, being included among Roman Catholics for whom apprehension writs were issued, he again fled, and after hiding in New Jersey made his way to Boston where, in 1691, he embarked for England. In 1698 he succeeded to the earldom of Limerick, but did not regain the family estates which had been confiscated for several years, and at the last had but little to live on. He died unmarried and his estates in America passed to three nephews, one of whom, Walter Dongan, left descendants. He was one of the most popular of the royal governors, owing to his regard for the rights of the people, his judicious policy and his courteous treatment of those who differed with him in religious matters. Gov. Dongan died in London, England, Dec. 14, 1715.

Thos Dongan

PEMBERTON, John Clifford, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1814. After a preliminary education at home he was appointed to the West Point Military Academy by Pres. Jackson, who was a friend of his father. Here he was gradu

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ated in the class of 1837, and was immediately assigned to the 4th artillery, which served against the Indians in Florida in 1837–39. He was sent to quell the Canada border disturbances in 1840–42, and on March 19th of the latter year he was promoted first lieutenant. He was placed on garrison duty until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he became aide to Gen. Worth. He served throughout the war, and received the brevet of captain for gallantry at the battle of Monterey, and that of major for his services at Molino del Rey. After the war he was presented with a sword by the citizens of Philadelphia, and the state legislature passed a resolution of thanks. He took part in the operations against the Seminole Indians, and served at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, during the troubles there, and in the Utah expedition of 1858. At the opening of the civil war Pemberton resigned his commission, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Virginia state troops, with power to organize the artillery and cavalry of the state. He became colonel May 8, 1861; major of artillery June 15th, and brigadier-general on June 17th. On Feb. 13, 1862, at the request of Gen. R. E. Lee, he was appointed to command the department that included South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with headquarters at Jackson, Miss. He was in charge of the operations about Vicksburg, which lasted from the beginning of May until he surrendered to Gen. Grant on July 4, 1863. At the close of the war he retired to a farm in Virginia. He returned North in 1876 and resided in Philadelphia. In 1848 he was married to Martha, daughter of William H. Thompson, of Norfolk, Va. Gen. Pemberton died at Penllyn, Pa., July 13, 1881.

BACON, David William, first R. C. bishop of Portland, Me., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1813, the son of William and Elizabeth (Redmond) Bacon. After completing his academic course, he entered the Sulpician College of Montreal, going thence to Mt. St. Mary's College at Emmettsburg for his theological studies. On Dec. 13, 1838, he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Eccleston, of Baltimore, and at once returned to the New York diocese. He was first appointed assistant of a church at Utica, N. Y., where he showed such efficiency that he was sent to Brooklyn to organize a parish, and there erected the Church of the Assumption, of which he was the first pastor. He labored zealously in his parish for fifteen years; projected the new church of St. Mary the Star of the Sea, for which he labored unceasingly, raising funds which were nearly sufficient to complete the building, but declined to leave his original charge to become rector of the larger and handsomer church. In 1854, when the new see of Portland was erected, having in its province the entire states of Maine and New Hampshire, Father Bacon was appointed bishop of Portland on Dec. 8th of that year, and was consecrated on April 22, 1855, at the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, by Archbishop Hughes, assisted by the most distinguished bishops, archbishops and clergymen of the United States. Bishop Bacon encountered numerous difficulties in his episcopate—his diocese was poor, and much prejudice existed at that time against Catholics in the New England states. But gradually his dignified and mild course turned the tide in his favor, and during the nineteen years that he was bishop of Portland his wise administration and great executive ability resulted in much good to the church. In 1866 he laid the corner-stone of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. He labored diligently in raising funds in his own and other dioceses to push the work to completion, and on Sept. 8, 1870, he dedicated the building. Citizens of every denomination assembled to witness the dedicatory services, which were on an elaborate scale and conducted by a large number of prelates and clergymen. Rev. I. T. Hecker, founder of the Paulists, preached on the occasion. In 1853 Bishop Bacon founded St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum in Portland; he introduced into his diocese the Sisters of Notre Dame, from Montreal, for the education of girls; the Sisters of Mercy were placed in charge of the orphan asylum; parochial and other schools were opened, and a number of benevolent and charitable institutions established. In June, 1874, he went to Rome in company with his life-long friend, Cardinal McCloskey. His health, which had for some time been failing, grew rapidly worse, and, anxious to return to America, he was carried on board the ship, and arrived in New York in a sinking state. He was carried to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he expired on the day of his arrival, Nov. 5, 1874. His remains were interred in the cathedral at Portland with the most impressive ceremonies, his funeral being attended by prelates, priests and citizens of Portland of all classes and creeds. His successor, Bishop Healy, said of his labors: "He had created a diocese; he had overcome difficulties many and in appearance insurmountable; and in death he had left to his successor the grateful task of preserving what he had perfected, and of finishing what he had so well begun."

HEALY, James Augustine, second R. C. bishop of Portland, Me., was born near Macon, Ga., April 6, 1830. After studying in Quaker schools at Flushing, L. I., and Burlington, N. J., and from 1844 until 1849 at the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., he took a theological course in Montreal and Paris (1849–54). On his return to America, in 1854, he became secretary to Bishop John B. Fitzpatrick, of Boston. Then, from 1857 until 1866, he was rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, and from 1866 until 1875 pastor of St. James' Church, in the same city, for which he built a new church edifice. In 1875 he was appointed bishop of Portland, with jurisdiction over Maine and New Hampshire, as successor to the Right Rev. David W. Bacon, and was consecrated on June 2d. Within the next nine years his flock was much increased by Canadian immigration; convents were founded, many churches built, and the number of priests nearly doubled. In 1884, at his request, New Hampshire was set off as another diocese, with see at Manchester, thus limiting his own labors to Maine. Bishop Healy was an earnest worker in behalf of his church and the advancement of the moral and spiritual well-being of humanity. He was highly respected by all classes in the community and all denominations as a noble example of Christian manhood and a mighty spiritual force. He died at his residence in Portland, Aug. 5, 1900.

DALE, Sir Thomas, colonial governor of Virginia, was born in England at an unknown date. He served with honor in the Netherlands, and was knighted by James I. in June, 1606. In 1611, obtaining a long leave of absence from the Dutch states-general, he was sent to Virginia with supplies by the London Company, and in the absence of Lord Delaware took control of the infant colony, which

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then contained some 200 dejected whites. He ruled by martial law, and was more energetic than popular. When succeeded by Sir T. Gates, in August, 1611, he remained in the province, planted a new settlement at Henrico, overcame the Appomattox Indians and took their town. In March, 1614, Gates sailed for England, and Dale was again governor. He brought in changes in the laws as to land which were in the interest of progress and democracy by giving the husbandman an opportunity to acquire property of his own. Under his rule Rolfe was married to Pocahontas, and he returned with them in June, 1616. He was in Holland eight months; later, in January, 1619, was given command of the East India fleet and had a battle near Bantam, on the northwest coast of Java. He died in Java of a fever in the early part of 1620.

LEFFERTS, Marshall, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1821, son of Leffert and Amelia (Cozine) Lefferts. His family was founded in America in 1660 by Leffert Pieterson van Haughwout, a native of the village of Haughwout, in North Holland, who settled in Flatbush, L. I.; served on the grand jury in 1688; was constable in 1692, and assessor in 1703. He was married to Abigail van Nuyse, and died in 1704. His son, Jacobus Lefferts, a builder and militiaman of Flatbush and commissioner of highways of Brooklyn, was married to Janetje Blom, and died in 1768. Jacobus' son, Leffert Lefferts, was a landed proprietor in Bedford; a free-holder of Brooklyn, 1756–76; town clerk, 1761–76; assistant justice, 1761–77, and supervisor of Bushwick. He was married to Dorothy, daughter of John Cowenhoven. His son, John, was grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Marshall Lefferts received a common school education, and after a brief period of clerical work joined the staff of Chief Engineer Stodard, who was then engaged in the survey of Brooklyn. He soon became assistant engineer, and in recognition of the value of his services Marshall street was named in his honor. Three years later he entered the employ of Morewood & Co., importers, in less than three years became a partner, and was the active manager of the firm's affairs until 1852. In that year he withdrew, and engaged in the manufacture of iron and in the perfecting and introduction of galvanized iron. Meanwhile, having provided the first English zinc-plated wire for telegraphic use in America, and in this way having met Alexander Bain, the electrical inventor, Mr. Lefferts became interested in the Bain chemical telegraph. The New York and New England and New York State telegraphic companies were organized, of which he was president, and telegraphic lines were constructed from New York city to Boston and from New York to Buffalo in 1850. These lines were afterwards consolidated with the "Morse lines," the New York and New England Union Telegraph Co. being formed, and he ceased to be president. The stockholders of the old company and the Associated Press of New York city recognized the efficiency of his services by the gift of a splendid service of plate. In 1861 the American Telegraph Co. was formed, and Mr. Lefferts joined it as electrical engineer. Under his direction long lines were built, the staff was reorganized, and the utmost efficiency was established in every department. It was a notable characteristic of his to give personal attention to the details of the services under his charge, and it was asserted that at the time of the consolidation of this company with the Western Union Telegraph Co. it was the most complete, efficient and thoroughly organized telegraphic system in the world. He made and applied the first instruments for the detection of electrical faults, and also to reduce the resistance of relays to a common standard, as well as many other improvements which are still in use. He was also the first to employ female labor in telegraphic service. When the Western Union was organized, in 1866, he was chosen engineer, but resigned shortly afterward to establish the commercial news department of the same company, a position which he held until 1869, when he assumed the presidency of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co. His military career began in 1851, when he joined the 7th regiment of New York. The following year he was elected lieutenant-colonel, and in 1859 colonel. Under his command the regiment attained its highest reputation, abroad as well as at home. It was the first regiment to leave New York at the beginning of the civil war. In 1863, while stationed at Frederick, Md., Col. Lefferts was appointed military governor of the city, from which place, with his command, he was recalled to New York city on account of the draft riots, July 13th. At the close of the war he resigned, and was soon after chosen commandant of the 7th corps of the 7th regiment, a position which he held until his death, which occurred suddenly near Newark, N. J., while *en route* for Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1876. He was married, June 4, 1845, to Mary, daughter of Gilbert Allen, a New York banker, and Ann (Raymond) Allen. One of their sons, George Morewood, is a physician and surgeon.

Marshall Lefferts

LEFFERTS, Marshall Clifford, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Nov. 28, 1848, son of Col. Marshall and Mary (Allen) Lefferts. He was educated in the common schools and the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. At an early age he was employed in the supply department of the American Telegraph Co., afterwards consolidated with the Western Union; subsequently he was connected with the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co., of which his father was president, and in 1870 with the Celluloid Manufacturing Co., of which great corporation he became president in 1890, and has been the fostering genius. He was a member of the committee of seventy in 1892, chosen for his public spirit, clear head and executive ability. Mr. Lefferts has one of the most notable private libraries in the United States, one especially rich in early editions of English and American works, and is known widely in this country and in Europe as a collector of rare and choice books. He is a member of the Union League, Grolier, Lawrence and Rockaway Hunt clubs, and the St. Nicholas Society, as well as the chamber of commerce and other business organizations. His country-seat at Cedarhurst, Long Island, is an exceptionally fine specimen of architecture. He is one of the best types of the aristocracy of Knickerbocker origin, both in his courtly manners and in his views and manner of life. He was married, April 9, 1878, to Carrie Ella, daughter of Peter C. and Malvina L. (Lockwood) Baker, of New York, and has two sons, Franklin B. and Marshall C., Jr., and a daughter, Mary C.

M. C. Lefferts

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DAVIE, George Montgomery, lawyer, was born in Christian county, Ky., March 16, 1848, son of Winston J. and Sarah A. (Philips) Davie. His father, a graduate of Yale College, was an extensive planter in Kentucky and the first state commissioner of agriculture, serving as such four years. He was educated under private tutors also at Memphis, Tenn., and at Danville, Ky., and entering the College of New Jersey, was graduated in 1868. He studied law in the office of Muir & Bijou and in the law department of the University of Louisville, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Bijou, which continued until the latter's death. Thereafter he was associated successively with John Mason Brown and Alexander P. Humphrey. Although he attained well-earned prominence in professional, social and political circles of his state, he never consented to accept public office. He was always a Democrat, and he became conspicuous in 1896 as one of the originators of the National Democratic party, which was formed in opposition to the Chicago platform, and took an active part in the campaign in his state against free silver. He was counsel for the board of trade and park commission of Louisville, and was regarded as the founder of that city's system of parks. Mr. Davie was the possessor of marked literary ability, and made a translation of the odes of Horace. He was also the author of a humorous poem, entitled "A Yearn for the Romantic," which has been printed in newspapers all over the United States. He was famous as a debater and noted for the wit and humor of his speeches. It was said of him that he could make fun of everybody in a room without exciting the anger of any one. He was president of the Alumni Association of Kentucky and one of the most active members of the Salmagundi Club. He was married, Dec. 5, 1878, to Margaret Howard, daughter of Gen. William Preston, of Lexington, Ky. They had one son, Preston Davie. Mr. Davie died in New York city, Feb. 22, 1900.

KERR, Henry Scanlan, financier, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4, 1866, son of William Henry Kerr, state prosecutor, and Harriet Ellen (Scanlan) Kerr, daughter of Stephen Scanlan, of Montreal. His grandfather, George Kerr, was an English merchant, who came to America early in the nineteenth century. Henry S. Kerr was educated in Cincinnati, O., and at the Montgomery Bell Academy, Nashville, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1883. In September, 1885, he accepted a position in the office of his uncle, Charles T. Wing, of New York city, where he learned the first principles of banking, in which he has since been so successful. After the death of Mr. Wing he entered into partnership with Henry S. Redmond, under the firm name of Redmond, Kerr & Co., in May, 1892. The personnel still (1900) continues the same, except that Gilbert M. Plympton, originally a special partner, and Thomas R. Gardiner have been admitted to full partnership. Successful from the start, the firm has distributed among over 10,000 investors more than $250,000,000 worth of securities, and claims that not one of them has subsequently defaulted on its interest. This record is due in part to Mr. Kerr's far-sighted policy in early establishing a bureau for the thorough investigation of the property-value of securities, which has rendered the name of his firm a sufficient endorsement in financial circles. Mr. Kerr is a member of the New York chamber of commerce, and is a partner in the firm of Graham, Kerr & Co., which is virtually a Philadelphia branch of his New York house. He is a member of the Union, Union League, Ohio Society, Downtown, Racquet and Tennis, County and New York Yacht clubs, all of New York city. He was married, in 1895, to Olive, daughter of John W. Grace, a member of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., of New York. They have one son, Henry Grace Kerr.

Henry S Kerr

CROCKER, Nathan Bourne, clergyman, was born in Barnstable, Mass., July 4, 1781, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Bourne) Crocker. He pursued his preparatory studies at the academy in Sandwich, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1802. Soon after his graduation he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Leonard, of Portsmouth, N. H. It was his purpose to place himself under the tuition of Dr. Jeffries, of Boston; but circumstances prevented, and he went to Providence, and there decided to study theology. On Oct. 31, 1802, he commenced his duties as lay reader in St. John's, and on May 24, 1803, was ordained as a deacon by Bishop Bass in Trinity Church, Boston. Owing to ill-health, he resigned his rectorship, and on June 7, 1804, sailed for Spain. He was absent from the parish three years, but preached elsewhere from time to time, as his strength permitted. Early in 1808 he resumed his duties, and was ordained priest May 18, 1808, by Bishop Moore, in Trinity Church, New York city. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Geneva College in 1827. For many years he was president of the standing committee of the diocese. He was chosen a delegate to nineteen triennial conventions. From the year 1808 to his death he was a fellow of Brown University, and for fifteen years the secretary of the corporation. In 1810 he was married to Eliza Antoinette, daughter of Dr. Isaac Senter, of Newport, by whom he had four children. He died in Providence, Oct. 19, 1865.

HODGE, Hugh Lenox, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1836, son of Hugh Lenox and Margaret Elizabeth (Aspinwall) Hodge, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, who was also a prominent physician of Philadelphia, was born there June 27, 1796, son of Hugh Hodge, M. D., and only brother of Rev. Charles Hodge. He was graduated at Princeton and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He spent two years in India, where he made a study of cholera, and was able to make good use of his knowledge of that disease during the epidemic of 1832 in his own country. In 1835 he was elected professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, and held that chair until 1863, when he became emeritus professor. While there he invented several important instruments. He was the author of "Diseases Peculiar to Women" (1859); "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics" (1864), and "Fœticide" (1869). He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1871, and he died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1873. His son was educated at private schools and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1855, and was graduated at the medical department there three years later. He became resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and two years later entered upon a general practice in Philadelphia. In 1861 he was appointed demonstrator of surgery and chief of the surgical clinic and dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania, where he became eminently successful as a lecturer. He was appointed surgeon to the Children's Hospital in 1864, and in 1870 was made demonstrator of anatomy at the university. In 1872, upon the opening of the Presbyterian Hospital, he was appointed surgeon,

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and he also served as consulting surgeon to a number of other prominent charitable institutions. During the civil war he was one of the surgeons to the Satterlee (U. S.) Hospital in Philadelphia, and was also attached to the Pennsylvania reserve corps of surgeons. He served in McClellan's campaign before Richmond, in the Gettysburg campaign and at Fredericksburg, in Grant's advance on Richmond. He was also pension surgeon to the U. S. sanitary commission. Dr. Hodge contributed freely to medical literature, some of his more important papers being: "Metallic Sutures"; "Tracheotomy in Cases of Pseudo-Membranous Croup"; "The Drainage of Abscesses and Wounds by Solid Metallic Probes"; "Deformities of the Hip"; "Excisions of the Hip, of the Knee, of the Elbow, and of the Wrist"; "Ovariotomy and a New Form of Trocar for the Evacuation of Ovarian and Other Abdominal Fluids," and "The Construction, Ventilation and Hygienic Management of Anatomical Rooms." On Jan. 7, 1869, he was married to Harriet Roosevelt, daughter of Charles W. and Eliza Woolsey, of New York, and they left one son. Dr. Hodge died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1881.

HODGE, Charles, clergyman and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28, 1798, son of Hugh and Mary (Blanchard) Hodge, and grandson of Andrew Hodge, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Philadelphia in 1731. His father was an eminent physician in that city, and served as a surgeon in the revolutionary war. He was fitted for college at Somerville (N. J.) Academy, was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1815, with the highest honors; and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1819. On Oct. 21st of that year he was licensed by the presbytery of Philadelphia, and during the following winter preached at the Falls of Schuylkill, Pa.; the Philadelphia arsenal, and Woodbury, N. J. He was received as a licentiate to the care of the New Brunswick presbytery, July 5, 1820, and appointed, the same year, to supply the churches of Georgetown and Lambertville for a number of Sabbaths during the following winter; and the next year "for Georgetown as stated supply for one-half his time during the ensuing six months." He also supplied Lambertville and Newton First Church during parts of the years from 1820 to 1823. In May, 1820, he became assistant instructor in the original languages of Holy Scripture in the Seminary, and held the position until 1822. Then he was elected by the general assembly to the professorship of oriental and biblical literature. He now founded the "Biblical Repertory," to which was added the title of "Princeton Review" in 1829. In 1825 he visited Europe, and spent three years in the universities of Paris, Halle and Berlin, returning in 1829. Thence onward he gave much of his time to the magazine, and also to study in preparation for a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," which was published in 1835, abridged in 1836, rewritten and enlarged in 1866. He published a "Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States" in 1840, and during that year was transferred from the chair which he had held for eighteen years to that of exegetic and didactic theology, to which was added that of polemic theology in 1851. On April 23, 1872, Dr. Hodge's friends and pupils commemorated his semi-centennial as professor at Princeton Seminary. In 1846 he was moderator of the Old School Presbyterian general assembly. His "Systematic Theology," published in 1871–73, was the great work of his life. It was published in three large volumes, and by it his power will be transmitted to posterity. In Scotland, where it was republished, and in Germany, in all the world where Christian theology is a subject of study, it is held in the highest esteem as the best exposition of the system of Calvinistic doctrine known as Princeton theology. It has been said (McClintock and Strong's "Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature") that "as a writer on theological, ethical and ecclesiastical subjects, Dr. Hodge was easily at the head of all his contemporaries, and the distinguishing grace of his writings was their exquisite clearness. . . . His theology was Biblical. In his profoundest discussions a text of Holy Scripture is a rock on which his structure of argument rests. Therefore, the rationalism of modern schools, infusing itself into his own church and the literature of the day, was to him a shame as well as a sin, and he resented and resisted it with tremendous energy and effect. . . . No man has been more persistently abused than Dr. Hodge. . . . but no man was farther removed from intolerance, bigotry and persecution, as all who knew him while living, and now revere and venerate him dead, know." On June 17, 1822, he was married to Sarah Bache, great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. She died in 1849. He was married, July 8, 1852, to Mary Hunter Stockton, widow of Samuel W. Stockton, of the U. S. navy. He died in Princeton, N. J., June 19, 1878.

HODGE, Archibald Alexander, clergyman and educator, was born at Princeton, N. J., July 18, 1823, son of Rev. Charles and Sarah (Bache) Hodge. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1841, and at the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary in 1847. From 1844 to 1846 he was tutor at his alma mater. From 1847 to 1850 he was a missionary at Allahabad, India, returning to the United States on account of the impaired health of his wife. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lower West Nottingham, Md., from 1851 to 1855; then of the same church at Fredericksburg, Va., from 1855 to 1861, and at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1861–62. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church (North) elected him to the chair of didactic, historical and polemic theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., in 1864, and in 1866 he became pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, of the same city, in connection with his professorship. The College of New Jersey conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1862. In 1877 he became assistant professor of didactic and polemic theology at Princeton, (N. J.) Theological Seminary, and in 1878 succeeded his father in that professorship. Worcester College, Ohio, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1876. His "Outlines of Theology," first published in New York in 1860, has been used as a text-book, and has been translated into Welsh, modern Greek and Hindustanee. "The Atonement," was issued in Philadelphia in 1868, and a new edition was printed in London, England, in 1886. "Commentary on the Confession of Faith" was published in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1869. He published several other volumes on theological subjects. Dr. Hodge died at Princeton, N. J., Nov. 11, 1886.

HODGE, Caspar Wistar, clergyman, was born at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 21, 1830, son of Charles and Sarah (Bache) Hodge. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey with high honor in 1848, and in the following year entered Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1851. In 1852 he was appointed instructor of Greek in the college. From 1853 to 1856 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Williamsburg, N. Y., and from

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the latter year to 1860 pastor at Oxford, Pa. In 1860 he became professor of New Testament literature and Biblical Greek in Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1865 the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of D.D. and in 1891 the degree of LL.D. In 1878 he was appointed to the chair of New Testament literature and exegesis in Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1869 he was married to Angelina Post. Dr. Hodge died in Princeton, N. J., Sept. 26, 1891.

WHITE, Horace, editor and author, was born at Colebrook, Coos co., N. H., Aug. 10, 1834, son of Horace and Elizabeth McClary (Moore) White. His maternal grandfather, William Moore, served in the revolutionary war. His father, a prominent physician, organized among his friends and neighbors a New England colony to settle in the West, and as the advance agent he left Colebrook in the winter of 1836–37, making the entire journey to what is now Beloit, Wis., in a one-horse sleigh, railroads being then unknown and stages infrequent. He settled in Beloit permanently with his family in 1837, and died in 1843, leaving Horace, as the eldest son. At an early age Horace entered Beloit College, where he was graduated in 1853. In this same year he removed to Chicago, where, he became the city editor of "The Evening Journal"; in 1855 he was made agent of the Associated Press, resigning his position on the "Journal." He accompanied Abraham Lincoln in his political campaign against Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, his account of which is given in Herndon's "Life of Lincoln." Just before the beginning of the civil war Mr. White was appointed secretary of the Republican state central committee of Illinois, and this position he held until 1864. During this time he was special correspondent for the Chicago "Tribune" at Washington, thus meeting and interviewing every great public man of the war period. He afterwards bought an interest in the "Tribune," and became editor-in-chief in 1865, holding that position until 1874, when he retired and made an extended European tour. In 1879–84 Mr. White was treasurer of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. in New York city. In 1884 he purchased an interest in the New York "Evening Post," and became one of its editors, and in 1899 succeeded E. L. Godkin as chief editor. Mr. White is the author of "Money and Banking" (1895), and a translation from the Greek of Appian's "Roman History" (1899). He has been married twice: first, in 1859, in New Haven, Conn., to Martha Hale, daughter of Rev. David Root, who died in 1873; second, in 1875, to Amelia J., daughter of James MacDougall, of Joliet, Ill., who died in 1885. He has three daughters by his second marriage.

MOORE, James, soldier, was born in the Cape Fear region of North Carolina about 1729, son of Maurice Moore, who was also a soldier, and grandson of James Moore, governor in 1700 and 1719. He saw service in the Indian war, and was in the regulator campaign in 1771. He was a member of the lower house of the assembly in 1773, and of the provincial congress in Hillsboro in 1775. On Sept. 1, 1775, he was commissioned colonel of the 1st North Carolina regiment. For some months after his appointment he was stationed at Cape Fear, to watch British ships of war, then in the river, and to keep a check on Gov. Martin. In February, 1776, he marched against the Highlanders, who had rallied to the king's standard at Cross creek (now Fayetteville, N. C.) and sought to join Gov. Martin and Sir Henry Clinton on the lower Cape Fear river, and thus accomplish the conquest of the state. The Highlanders declined to fight Moore, and in their efforts to escape him were defeated at Moore's creek bridge, Feb. 27, 1776, by Cols. Caswell and Lillington. This battle, in which was won the first victory of the revolution, broke the power of the Highlanders in North Carolina, and not until the state was invaded, in 1781, by Cornwallis did they give serious trouble. Moore was promoted brigadier-general by the Continental congress on March 1, 1776, and assigned to the command of the forces in North Carolina; for some months he confronted the British at Wilmington; went to South Carolina about June to help repel the attack on Fort Moultrie (Charleston), June 28th; was made commander of the southern department; invaded Florida late in the summer of that year; then returned to North Carolina, and about the middle of September was ordered to the North to aid Washington; but as North Carolina was again threatened with invasion, the order was countermanded. He was in South Carolina during the winter; on March 15, 1777, was again ordered to the North; returned to North Carolina to prepare for the march, and died in Wilmington early in April, 1777. His brother, Judge Maurice Moore, died in the same house, on the same day.

HALL, Gordon, missionary, was born at West Granville, now Tolland, Hampden co., Mass., April 8, 1784, son of Nathan and Elizabeth Hall, natives of Ellington, Conn. Having been prepared for college by his pastor, Rev. Roger Harrison, he entered Williams. There he formed a strong friendship with Luther Rice, Samuel J. Mills and James Richards, subsequently missionaries, and, influenced by them, decided to engage in missionary work himself in his own country, since there was no probability that any undertaking in a foreign land would be supported. He was graduated with the valedictory in 1808; studied theology at Washington, Conn., under Rev. Ebenezer Porter, later president of Andover Theological Seminary, and during the ensuing year, 1809–10, preached at Woodbury, Conn.; Pittsfield, Mass., and other places. Declining a call to settle in the pastorate and declining also a tutorship at Williams, he entered Andover Seminary. In April, 1810, Hall joined his fellow students, Adoniram Judson, Samuel Newell, Samuel Nott, Rice and Mills, in a memorial to the General Association (Congregational) of Massachusetts, in which they urged the claims of the heathen and asked an appointment in the East. Their claims were referred to a commission, which met at Farmington, Conn., on Sept. 5th of the same year, and on that same day, Judson, Nott, Mills and Newell being present to renew their appeal, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was formed, the earliest foreign missionary association in the United States. Having no funds, the board appealed to the London Missionary Society to support the young men; but obstacles arose; finally interest in the project was awakened at home; Hon. William Bartlet, of Newburyport; Mrs. John Norris, of Salem, and others contributed funds, and the problem was solved. After taking a course in medicine in Philadelphia, Hall and Newell joined their friends at Salem, and on Feb. 6, 1812, all were ordained to the ministry. On Feb. 18th Hall, Nott and Rice sailed from Philadelphia, the others embarking at Salem, and arrived at Calcutta Feb. 11, 1813. Their coming was highly objectionable to the East India Co., and they were ordered to leave the country; whereupon Hall removed to Bombay; Newell and his wife, Harriet Atwood, and Rice to Mauritius. The governor-general of the Bombay presidency subjected Mr. Hall to a system of petty persecution, which the latter bore

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with great dignity, and finally ordered him to depart; but, in consequence of some memorials from the missionary, relented and allowed him to remain. In 1817 Mr. Newell joined Mr. Hall, and with him wrote "Conversion of the World; or, The Claims of Six Hundred Millions" (2d ed., 1818). No missionary in western India, it is said, was so celebrated among the Brahmins in discussion as Hall, and no one prosecuted his work with greater vigor. When preaching in the Mahratta language he rose to heights of eloquence. He published: "Sermon on Foreign Missions" (Philadelphia, 1812); "Sermon on Occasion of the Founding of Bombay Missionary Union" (1825); "Appeal to American Christians in Behalf of the Twelve Millions Speaking the Mahratta Language" ("Missionary Herald," October, 1826); the "New Testament," in Mahratta (Bombay, 1826). He was married at Bombay, Dec. 19, 1816, to Margaret Lewis, a native of England, who, from her thorough acquaintance with the natives, was of great assistance to him. In March, 1826, Mr. Hall, during a journey into the interior, visited a cholera-infected village, Durlee-Dhapur, was himself stricken down, and in less than ten hours' time died, on the 20th of the month. His wife, with their surviving children, two sons, sailed for the United States; but the eldest son died on the voyage. The other, Gordon, was graduated at Yale, and became pastor of a Congregational church in Northampton, Mass.

OTIS, James, real estate owner, was born at Montville, Conn., April 1, 1818, son of Joseph and Nancy (Billings) Otis, and descendant in the eighth generation of John Otis, from Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, who settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1635. His father, a farmer, removed with his family to Berlin, O., when James was five years old. Until 1856 young Otis followed the calling of his father, but was ambitious to go further west, and in 1856 he made a trip to Kankakee and Milwaukee to decide where he should invest his money, but concluded to buy Chicago property. He sold his Ohio holdings and moved to Chicago. James and his brothers have owned and controlled about as much property in the city of Chicago as any family during its history. Mr. Otis was prominent in many religious and philanthropic movements in Chicago. He was president of the board of trustees of what is now McCormick Theological Seminary in 1870–84. He furnished the means for founding the Chicago "Tribune." In 1867 he traveled in Europe, and in Paris was presented to the emperor and empress of France. He was married at Huron, O., in October, 1845, to Margaretta, daughter of Deacon Philo Adams. She bore him three sons and two daughters, and died in August, 1866. Mr. Otis died in Chicago, Sept. 14, 1895.

MONTAGUE, William Lewis, educator, was born at Belchertown, Mass., April 6, 1831, son of Ephraim and Laura (Sabin) Montague, and a lineal descendant of Richard Montague, one of the original settlers of Hadley, Mass., in 1658. Preparation for college was commenced with his uncle, Rev. Lewis Sabin, D.D., continued at Hopkins Academy in Hadley, and completed at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. Entering Amherst College in 1851, he was graduated with second honors in a class of fifty-six members in 1855, having been absent two terms during his college course engaged in teaching. He was teacher of Latin and Greek at Williston Seminary, 1855–57; instructor in Latin and French at Amherst College, 1857–62, when he became associate professor of Latin. Meanwhile he studied theology privately, and at Andover Theological Seminary, was licensed to preach in 1860, and served as an occasional supply in various churches. In 1864 he was appointed professor of French, and in 1868 Italian and Spanish were added to his professorship. He was also registrar of Amherst College in 1860–80, and director of the Amherst summer school of languages in 1884–96. Three years were spent in study and travel in Europe. Dr. Montague has published several textbooks of different languages; has been a contributor to magazines and newspapers; edited the "Biographical Record of the Alumni and Non-Graduates of Amherst College, 1821–71"; "Catalogue of Amherst College Library, 1855–71"; "History and Genealogy of the Montague Family in America" (1885), and other works. He received the degree of A.M. from Amherst College in 1858, and the degree of Ph.D. from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1893. He was a member of the Société de Linguistique de Paris and of other learned societies. He was married to Rebecca Waterman Pope, of Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 19, 1858.

WARD, Thomas, poet, was born in Newark, N. J., June 8, 1807, son of Gen. Thomas Ward, one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of that city, who held various offices of public trust in his state, and represented his district in the 13th and 14th congresses. He was educated at the academies in Bloomfield and Newark and at Princeton College. After leaving Princeton he studied medicine at Rutgers Medical College in New York city, where he was graduated in 1829. In the autumn of the same year he went to Paris to continue his medical studies, and remained abroad two years, making a tour through Italy, Switzerland, Holland and Great Britain before his return to New York. Mr. Ward only practiced his profession two or three years, devoting the rest of his life to literary pursuits. He built a large music hall in his house in New York, where he gave many musical entertainments, devoting the proceeds to charitable purposes. He wrote the music and text for a pastoral opera called "Flora; or, the Gypsy's Frolic" (1858). He contributed to the New York "American" and other periodicals under the name of "Flaccus." His other publications are: "A Month of Freedom" (1837); "Passaic, a Group of Poems Touching that River" (1842), and "War Lyrics" (1865). His last literary labor was the address which he delivered at the centennial celebration of the incorporation of the New York Society Library in 1872. He died in New York city, April 13, 1873.

Thos. Ward

WARD, James Warner, author and librarian, was born in Newark, N. J., June 5, 1816, son of William and Sara (Warner) Ward, and a descendant of Cornelis Melyn, "the patroon," who came to this country from Antwerp, in 1639. His grandfather was a friend and member of the staff of Gov. De Witt Clinton, and as such was present at the reception of Lafayette as the "nation's guest." Mr. Ward attended the public schools of Boston until fourteen years of age, when he began business as freight checker in a shipping house in Salem, Mass. In 1834 he went to Columbus, O., and soon after opened a school. At the age of nineteen he was married to Roxanna Blake, who bore him a son and daughter. She died in 1844. Removing to Cincinnati, he became a pupil of and later an assistant to Prof. John Lock, of the Ohio Medical College. In 1851 he was elected professor of general literature and botany in the Ohio Female College. Prof. Ward resided in

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New York city from 1859 until 1875; then became librarian of the Grosvenor public library, Buffalo, serving until his death. With the aid of Henry Mills he founded the Microscopical Society of Buffalo in 1875, of which he was president many years. Associated with Dr. John A. Warder he edited "The Botanical Magazine and Horticultural Review" several years, and was the author (generally under the pen name of "Yorick"), of "Home-made Verses and Stories in Rhyme" (1857); "Woman," a poem (1852), and "Higher Water" (1855), a parody on Longfellow's "Hiawatha," and many articles on scientific subjects. He was a member of the Unitarian church; of the Cincinnati Literary Club, and the New York Microscopical Society. On June 29, 1848, he was married to Katherine McClyment, daughter of John Lea, of Cincinnati. Prof. Ward died in Buffalo, June 28, 1897.

COON, Henry Clarke, physician and educator, was born at West Edmeston, Otsego co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1828, son of Ezra and Cyrene (Burdick) Coon. His first American ancestors, the McCoons, as the name was then spelled, were Scotch-Irish, and after coming to this country settled in Rhode Island. His grandfather, Daniel Coon, removed from that state and settled at West Edmeston, when his son, Ezra, was a mere lad. Henry C. Coon was brought up on his father's farm and attended the district school. When nineteen years of age he entered De Ruyter Institute, afterwards being graduated at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., in 1868, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1871. During 1868–71 he was professor of Greek and natural sciences in De Ruyter Institute. In 1872 he was graduated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and from that year until his death was professor of physics and chemistry in Alfred University. In 1882 he took graduate studies in physics, chemistry and histology at Cornell University, and in 1891 received the degree of Ph.D. from Alfred University. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the First Seventh Day Baptist Church of Alfred, June 13, 1869, and was ordained deacon of the same church Aug. 30, 1879. He was a member of the National Educational Association; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the American Chemical Society; the American Microscopical Society; the American Institute of Homeopathy, and was councillor of the American Institute of Civics. He was the author of "A Manual of Civil Government," for high schools and colleges, which is said by many to be the best work of the kind published. He was a teacher of large and successful experience and most earnest in his devotion to his work. He was married twice: first, Nov. 21, 1851, to Lydia Elvira Stillman, who died April 21, 1879; second, to Mrs. Mary E. Hill, Dec. 6, 1880. Dr. Coon died May 9, 1898.

Henry C. Coon.

SHINN, Charles Howard, journalist and author, was born in Austin, Tex., April 29, 1852, son of James and Lucy E. (Clark) Shinn, the former a native of Mahoning county, O.; the latter of Farmington, Conn. The first of his father's ancestors in America was one of the forty Quaker proprietors of New Jersey. Through his mother he is descended from the Clarks, Washburns, Wetmores, Winslows and other New England Puritan families. In 1856 Charles accompanied his parents to California, and with them settled on a farm in Alameda county. When fifteen years of age he entered a private school in Oakland, there was prepared for college, and subsequently attended the state university for two years. From 1870 until 1876 he taught in various schools in the counties of Shasta, Trinity, San Luis Obispo and Alameda, and during this period also made his first journalistic and literary efforts. In these he was immediately successful; his poems and prose articles being widely circulated in the California press. While engaged in teaching Mr. Shinn acted as regular correspondent for several California newspapers. In 1877 and 1878 he contributed weekly columns to the "Commercial Herald," then the leading San Francisco journal on economics and finance. In December, 1878, he became editor of the "California Horticulturist." In 1879 he organized the State Horticultural Society, beginning the movement by urgent editorials which he published in leading California journals. After 1879 he was connected with daily newspapers, especially with the "Evening Bulletin," and in that year he rode over California on horseback as "Bulletin" correspondent. While connected with this newspaper he published his first volume, entitled "Rural Handbook." He severed his editorial connections in California in 1882, and resumed his collegiate studies at Johns Hopkins University, but during the college course sent frequent letters to New York, Baltimore and California journals. In 1884 he was graduated with the degree of A.B., and going to New York city, contributed voluminously to the leading journals and magazines of the North, and also furnished editorials on American politics to the London "Times" and the Glasgow "Herald." At this time he wrote his second book, "Mining Camps," which was remarkably successful. In 1885 Mr. Shinn returned to California to become business manager of the "Overland Monthly," continuing to contribute to numerous other publications, especially to "Garden and Forest," "Nature," the London "Garden," the "American Garden" and "Forest and Stream." Miscellaneous articles, stories and poems from his pen have appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Overland Monthly," the "Century," "Magazine of American History," "Popular Science Monthly," and many other American periodicals. Mr. Shinn is an authority on horticultural, mining and economic subjects. He is inspector of experiment stations in the agricultural department of the University of California, a position which he has held since 1890. His last book, "A Story of a Mine," was published in 1896, and he now (1900) has a bulletin for the U. S. forestry division in course of preparation.

PIRSSON, Louis Valentine, geologist, was born in New York city, Nov. 3, 1860, son of Francis M. and Louise (Butt) Pirsson. His great-grandfather, William Pirrson, came to America from England at the beginning of the nineteenth century and settled in New York city. Through his mother's death when he was very young and the breaking up of the home, Louis lived in the family of his tutor, Rev. William J. Blaine, in Amsterdam, N. Y., for many years. He later attended the Amenia Seminary and South Berkshire Institute, New Marlboro, Mass. Entering the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1879, he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of Ph.D., after which he spent eighteen months in study in Europe. Soon after graduation he was appointed assistant instructor in analytical chemistry in Sheffield Scientific School; in 1888–89 was assistant professor of chemistry in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; in 1889 joined the U. S.

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geological survey as volunteer assistant geologist, and spent two seasons in Yellow Stone park and adjacent regions under Arnold Hague; has since spent several summers in field work in the mining regions in Montana; in 1892 was appointed instructor in lithology in the Sheffield Scientific School; in 1893 instructor in geology and lithology; in 1894 assistant professor of inorganic geology; in 1897 professor of physical geology, which is his present position. He is a member of the Geological Society of Washington; fellow of the Geological Society of North America; of the Geological Society of Stockholm; of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and various other societies and clubs; member of the petrographical committee of the international congress of geologists and of the Yale University council; is associate editor of the "American Journal of Science," and is joint author with W. H. Weed of many works published chiefly by the government as part of the memoirs of the geological survey. He has been a frequent contributor to the scientific journals of the country and is a specialist in petrology.

WYLIE, Theodore William John, clergyman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1818, son of Samuel Brown and Margaret (Watson) Wylie. His father was one of the most learned and gifted Presbyterian ministers of Philadelphia, professor in the University of Pennsylvania and vice-provost (1838–45); his mother was a daughter of Andrew Watson, of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was educated in the schools of his native city and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1836. He studied theology with his father, and was installed assistant pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, in 1843. On the death of his father, in 1852, he was unanimously chosen to succeed him as pastor of the congregation, and under his ministration two years later the church was moved to Broad street below Spruce. It was unusually successful during a lengthy period, and at one time numbered nearly a thousand communicants. In 1868, however, a serious disagreement arose on account of diversities of opinion on church discipline, union and psalmody, principally the latter, and as a consequence a large number seceded and formed a new First Reformed Church. The new congregation was reorganized by the general synod in 1869, but the disagreements were taken before the state supreme court, which decided against the malcontents in their effort to secure possession of the church building of the original society. In 1885 Dr. Wylie's congregation united with the Presbyterian church, and on June 26, 1886, the name was changed to the Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church in honor of its founder and first pastor. In April, 1897, the Wylie Memorial Church was consolidated with the Chambers Presbyterian Church, under the corporate name of Chambers-Wylie Memorial, Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt becoming pastor, Dr. Wylie pastor emeritus. In addition to his pastoral duties over one of the largest congregations in the city, Dr. Wylie was for six years (1843–49) corresponding secretary of the board of missions of his church. He was professor in the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Philadelphia (1847–51, 1854–57, 1859–69). He was also for several years editor of the "Missionary Advocate," and of the "Banner of the Covenant." His contributions to periodicals were numerous, and he also published: "English, Latin and Greek Vocabulary" (1839); "The God of Our Fathers" (1854), and "Washington a Christian" (1862). The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the New York University in 1859. Dr. Wylie was married, in 1851, to Louisa, daughter of Matthew Lowrie, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They had one son and four daughters. He was married again, in 1865, to Jessie Grant, of Stirling, Scotland. Dr. Wylie died in Philadelphia, Pa, June 11, 1898.

BANCROFT, Frederic, historian, was born in Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 30, 1860, son of Addison Newton and Catherine (Blair) Bancroft. His great-grandfather, William Bancroft, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, enlisting from Conway, Mass.; his father, originally an architect and builder of Knox College Seminary, was a strong anti-slavery man and Congregationalist. His mother's father, a pioneer farmer in southern Illinois, served in the war of 1812. Frederic was graduated at Amherst in 1882 (Ph.D. Columbia, 1885), studied law and political science at Columbia, and spent two years (1885–87) in the study of history, political economy and diplomacy in Berlin, Freiburg (Baden) and in the École des Science Politiques, Paris. He was librarian of the department of state in 1888–92; since then he has been engaged in historical or academic work. He has given courses of lectures at Columbia, Johns Hopkins and Chicago universities, and is a frequent contributor to magazines and periodicals on historical and diplomatic questions. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the Metropolitan Club of Washington and the Reform Club of New York city. He is the author of "The Negro in Politics" (1885); "Life of William H. Seward" (2 vols., 1900); "History of the Confederacy" (in preparation).

GILMORE, James Roberts ("Edmund Kirke"), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1822, son of Turner Fales and Mary Ann (Roberts) Gilmore. He was educated at Utica, N. Y., but at an early age went to New York city, where he was engaged in the shipping business until 1857, when he retired. During that time he made many annual trips to the southern states in the interests of his business, becoming thoroughly familiar with the life and habits of the people, and the South is accordingly the scene and subject of many of his writings. In 1862 he founded the "Continental Monthly" magazine, but did not long remain connected with it. In July, 1864, with the approval of Pres. Lincoln, he visited Jefferson Davis unofficially in the interests of peace, and received the reply that no peace could be arranged without the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, a declaration which, it was believed, had the result of continuing the war and re-electing Abraham Lincoln. His interview was published in the "Atlantic Monthly." After the war he was variously engaged in literary and mercantile pursuits. His publications are: "Among the Pines" (1862); "My Southern Friends" (1862); "Down in Tennessee" (1863); "Among the Guerillas" (1863); "Adrift in Dixie" (1863); "On the Border" (1864); "Patriot Boys" (1864); "Gospel History" (1880; "Life of Garfield" (1880; prepared in connection with Dr. Lyman Abbott); "The Rear Guard of the Revolution" (1886); "John Sevier as a Commonwealth-Builder" (1887); "The Advance Guard of Western Civilization" (1888); "A Mountain White Heroine" (1889); "The Last of the Thorndikes" (1889); "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" (1898). He was married, in 1880, to Laura, daughter of Judge John W. Edmonds.

James R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirke)

PEARCE, James Alfred, senator, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1804, son of Gideon and

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Julia (Dick) Pearce. His maternal grandfather was Elisha Cullen Dick, a physician of distinction, and the medical attendant of Gen. Washington. His earliest American ancestor was James Pearce, who emigrated from Kent, England, about 1680, and settled in Cecil county, Md. James A. Pearce was educated in a private academy at Alexandria, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1822. He then studied law in Baltimore, Md., and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He began the practice of his profession at Cambridge in 1828, but soon after removed to Louisiana to engage with his father in sugar planting. After spending three years there he returned to Maryland, and resumed the practice of his profession in Kent county. He was elected to the Maryland house of delegates in 1831. In 1833 he became a member of the house of representatives as a Democrat, and with the exception of the 26th congress served continuously until 1843, when he was chosen to the U. S. senate. During his long term of service as senator, he was interested especially in the library of congress, the Smithsonian Institution, the coast survey and educational matters. He was offered a seat on the bench of the U. S. district court of Maryland, by Pres. Filmore, and was also nominated and confirmed as secretary of the interior under the same administration, but declined both of these honors. In 1832 he was elected one of the visitors and governors of Washington College, where later he lectured on law. Sen. Pearce was married at Cambridge, Md., in 1831, to Martha J., daughter of Rev. William Laird, by whom he had two daughters and one son. The last, James Alfred Pearce, born in Chestertown, Md., April 2, 1840, was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1860, and was a practicing attorney until 1897, when he was elected judge of the court of appeals of Maryland. Senator Pearce's second wife was Matilda Cox Ringgold, of Georgetown, D. C., by whom he had one daughter. While still a senator he died in Chestertown, Md., Dec. 20, 1862.

Jas Alfred Pearce

POLAND, William Carey, educator, was born at Goffstown, N. H., Jan. 25, 1846, son of James Willey and Sarah Jane (Ayer) Poland. His education was commenced in the public schools, and in 1864 he entered Brown University, where he was graduated A. B. in 1868. He then became principal of Worcester Academy, but resigned that position in 1870. He was instructor in Greek and Latin at Brown University in 1870–75. In 1875 he resigned and visited Europe. He studied German in Brunswick and classical philology and art in Berl'n and Leipzig, and, while traveling in Austria and Italy, gave considerable attention to art. After filling various chairs in Brown from 1876, he spent the academic year (1891–92) in Greece as annual director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and during this time took part in the excavations at Eretria and the Argive Heraeum. He has held several offices in the learned societies of New England. Since 1892 he has been professor of the history of art in Brown University. On March 25, 1882, he was married to Clara Frances, daughter of Prof. Albert Harkness. They have three sons.

DEERING, Nathaniel, author, was born in Portland, Me., June 25, 1791, son of James and Almira (Ilsley) Deering. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from George Deering, who emigrated from England to America soon after its first colonization, and who resided at Black point, now called Scarborough, Me. Nathaniel Deering received his early education in a private school, afterwards pursuing his studies at Phillips Exeter Academy. He was graduated at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1810, with distinction. For a short time after leaving college Mr. Deering was engaged in mercantile life, but deciding afterwards upon law as a profession, he began legal studies in the office of Judge Esekiel Whitman, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He commenced the practice of his profession in that part of Canaan, Me., now called Skowhegan. Mr. Deering returned to Portland in 1836. There for some time he edited a political paper called the "Independent Statesman," which was founded in 1822, in the interests of Henry Clay for the presidency, and of Gen. Wingate for the governorship. Finding literature more attractive than law, Mr. Deering began gradually to withdraw from his former vocation. In 1830 he wrote a play entitled "Carabasset; or, The Last of the Norridgewocks." A few years later he wrote "The Clairvoyant," a comedy which was frequently represented on the stage both at Portland and in Boston. His tragedy of "Bozzaris," published in 1851, was the most finished of his works, while the best known short stories of his are: "The Donation Visit"; "Timotheus Tuttle"; "Tableaux Vivants," and "Mrs. Sykes." He was a man of brilliant wit, and his sparkling repartees will not soon be forgotten in his native city. Mr. Deering was also a composer of church music. He was married, in October, 1824, to Anna M., daughter of Maj. John Z. Holwell, of the British army, by whom he had nine children. Mr. Deering died near Portland, March 25, 1881.

PATTERSON, Robert, soldier and manufacturer, was born in Cappagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 12, 1792. His father, Francis Patterson, was engaged in the Irish rebellion of 1798, escaped to this country and settled on a farm in Delaware county, Pa. Robert was a clerk at the outbreak of the war of 1812, when he was commissioned first lieutenant of infantry, subsequently serving on Gen. Joseph Bloomfield's staff. He returned to commercial pursuits, engaged in manufacturing, established several mills, became active in politics and was one of the five Col. Pattersons in the Pennsylvania conference that named Andrew Jackson for the presidency; in 1836 he was president of the electoral college that cast the Pennsylvania vote for Martin Van Buren. At the beginning of the Mexican war he became major-general of volunteers, commanded his division at Cerro Gordo, led the cavalry and advance brigades in the pursuit, entered and took Jalapa, for which he received honorable mention in Gen. Scott's official report. After the war he took command of the Pennsylvania militia. At the beginning of the civil war, on the president's first call for 75,000 men for three months, April 15, 1861, he was mustered into service as major-general of volunteers, and assigned to the military department composed of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. He crossed the Potomac, June 15, 1861, at Williamsport; he was instructed to hold in check the troops under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at Winchester, Va., while Gen. McDowell advanced into Virginia. His failure to coöperate with Gen. McDowell in the movements which resulted in the battle of Bull Run, he claimed was due to the failure of

R. Patterson

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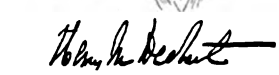
Gen. Scott to send him the orders for which he had been directed to wait. At the expiration of his commission, July 27, 1861, he was mustered out of service and returned to private life. He wrote and published "Narrative of the Campaign of the Shenandoah." Gen. Patterson was one of the largest mill-owners in the United States, and was also interested in cotton plantations and sugar refineries. His son, Francis Engels Patterson, was a brigadier-general of Pennsylvania volunteers in the civil war. He participated in the peninsular campaign, and was killed at Fairfax Court House, Va., by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. Gen. Patterson died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1881.

RANSOM, Matthew Whitaker, senator and minister to Mexico, was born in Warren county, N. C., Oct. 8, 1826, son of Robert and Priscilla (Whitaker) Ransom, and brother of Gen. Robert Ransom. He studied at the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1847. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and in 1852 he was elected attorney-general and served until 1855, when he resigned. His political career began when, in 1852, he was made presidential elector on the Whig ticket. He joined the Democratic party subsequently and from 1858 until 1860 represented Northampton county in the general assembly. The following year he went to the southern states as peace commissioner, making every effort to avert the civil war, but when his state seceded he resigned his other appointments to enter the Confederate army. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 1st North Carolina infantry. Afterwards, as colonel of the 35th North Carolina infantry, he participated in many engagements and was wounded while fighting at Richmond. His services were rewarded by promotion to the rank of brigadier-general in 1863, and to that of major-general in 1865. Returning home at the close of the war he continued his legal practice until his election to the U. S. senate in 1872. From that time he was re-elected continuously until 1895. In that year he received the appointment of U. S. minister to Mexico, but was disqualified and was reappointed the following year. He acted as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala. Returning to the United States in 1897 he resumed the practice of his profession at Weldon, N. C., where he now resides. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Senator Ransom by the University of North Carolina in 1861.

MOORE, Maurice, jurist, was born in Brunswick county, N. C., in 1735, son of Maurice Moore, soldier, who was one of the first settlers of the Cape Fear region. He was bred to the law and early won a reputation at the bar. He was often in the lower house of the colonial assembly, and was a member of the upper house, or governor's council, in 1760. He was one of the three associate judges of the colonial courts, having been appointed with Richard Henderson and Martin Howard, in March, 1758. He early espoused the patriot cause, and was so little given to subserviency to the royal will that in 1766 Gov. Tryon recommended that he be removed. He was not removed, however, and he conducted his courts with such justice, and so great was his popularity, that he was unmolested by the regulators during the Hillsboro riots in 1770, when the other members were driven from the bench. As a member of the lower house, in 1773, he introduced the bill giving pardon to those engaged in the regulation war. He continued on the bench until the courts were silenced in 1773 by the coming revolution. He was a member of the provincial congress which met in Hillsboro in 1775, and was one of a committee to draw up an address to the people of Great Britain on the wrongs of the North American colonies, and he materially aided in forming the state constitution. He published a pamphlet against the constitutionality of the Stamp Act (Wilmington, 1766), and a biting letter to Gov. Tryon in 1771, signed "Atticus." Judge Moore died in Wilmington, N. C., early in April, 1777, in the same house and on the same day as his younger brother, Gen. James Moore. Judge Alfred Moore, of Brunswick, was his son.

DECHERT, Henry Martyn, lawyer and financier, was born at Reading, Pa., March 11, 1832, son of Elijah and Mary Williams (Porter) Dechert. The family is of German extraction, and derives descent from John Dechert, who emigrated from the German Palatine in 1744, to escape religious persecution, and became a farmer in Berks county, Pa. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and was graduated at Yale College in 1850. After two years' experience as a school teacher at Boyntown, Pa., he began the study of law in the office of Charles B. Penrose, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Being a ready and effective speaker, he soon achieved success in practice, particularly in the trial of cases before juries. He early adopted as a specialty real estate and orphan's court practice. In 1862 and 1863 he volunteered in the Federal army, and served as lieutenant of the 23d and 40th Pennsylvania. After the war he increased his practice largely as counsel for several banks and financial corporations, and he won a place among the most prominent lawyers of Philadelphia. In 1886, on the foundation of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Co., he was chosen president, and he has held the position to the present time (1900). This corporation, which has become an important factor in the financial life of Philadelphia, has been notably successful in its several branches of business. The stock is held exclusively by lawyers, conveyancers and real estate brokers, and no individual stockholder is allowed to hold more than 150 shares, an arrangement which prevents any individual, firm or clique from obtaining a controlling interest, and insures stability in the administration of its affairs. These noteworthy provisions, coupled with the business and financial skill of its president, have insured the standing, success and permanence of the company. Mr. Dechert is a director in several financial and charitable institutions; is president of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania; vice-president of the Pennsylvania Training-School for Feeble Minded Children at Elwyn, president of the West Philadelphia Institute, and treasurer of the Young Men's Institute. He is a Mason of high degree, and treasurer of the sinking fund of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania. He was married, Sept. 15, 1857, to Esther S., daughter of Thomas S. Taylor, formerly cashier of the United States Bank of Philadelphia. Of their four children, two sons and one daughter survive: Henry T., a leading lawyer of Philadelphia, and colonel of the 2d regiment, Philadelphia national guard; Edward P., a journalist, and Bertha M.



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ELY, James Winchell Coleman, physician, was born at Windsor, Vt., Oct. 2, 1820, son of Richard Montgomery and Lora (Skinner) Ely. The family was founded in America by Nathaniel Ely, admitted a freeman of Newtown (Cambridge), Mass., in 1635, who was one of Rev. Thomas Hooker's Hartford colony in 1636, and of another which settled at Norwalk, Conn., in 1650, on lands purchased from Roger Ludlow. Dr. Ely's early education was received at an academy at Townsend, Vt., and entering Brown University, he was graduated in 1842. He then studied medicine in the Harvard Medical School, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1846, and after some months in a hospital at South Boston, began practicing in Providence, R. I. In 1847 he was appointed dispensary physician for the east side of the city, and after serving for four years, he was, on his resignation, appointed a member of the board of consultation. In 1850 he received two responsible appointments: that of physician to the Dexter Asylum, which he held for fifteen years, and that of city physician, which he held for eighteen years. He was subsequently placed on the consulting staff of the asylum. During the civil war he formed, with Dr. Joseph Mauran, an examining board for applicants for the positions of surgeons and surgical assistants in the Rhode Island regiments. Dr. Ely was elected, in 1868, a member of the board of consultation of the Butler Hospital, on which he still serves. Upon the opening of the Rhode Island Hospital, in 1868, he was elected one of the attending physicians. He resigned in 1874, and was placed on the consulting staff. In 1883, at the request of Prof. Chase, president of the board of trustees, he again took the post of attending physician, and served six years. Since that time he has been on the consulting staff. He is also a member of the consulting staff of the Providence Lying-in Hospital. He is a fellow and has held all the offices of the Rhode Island Medical Society; was one of the founders of the Providence Medical Association, which he served as first secretary and afterwards as president; was a member and past president of the Franklin Society, and a member of the American Academy of Medicine. He served as a director of the Providence Athenæum three years, and on the city school board two years. He has frequently read papers before the Franklin Society, and was often a delegate to the American Medical Association. Dr. Ely was married, June 6, 1848, to Susan, daughter of Thomas Backus, of Killingly, Conn. They had two sons, Joseph C. and Edward F. Ely, the former of whom, a graduate of the Harvard Law School and a prominent corporation lawyer of Providence, died in 1897.

THORPE, Rose Alnora (Hartwick), author, was born at Wishawaka, Ind., July 18, 1850, daughter of William Morris and Mary Louisa (Wight) Hartwick. She completed her education at the high school of Litchfield, Mich., in 1868, and three years later was married to Edmund Carson Thorpe, a writer of German dialect recitations. She began her literary career while still a school-girl by the publication of the famous ballad, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night" in the Detroit "Commercial Advertiser," which immediately obtained enthusiastic recognition throughout the country. For a number of years she contributed regularly to leading magazines and weeklies popular short stories and poems. Her best known shorter poems are "The Station Agent's Story" and "Remember the Alamo." During 1881–82 she edited several publications for Fleming H. Revell, of Chicago. She has been particularly successful with her stories for young people. Her published books are: "Fred's Dark Days" (1881); "The Yule Log" (1881); "The Fenton Family" (1884); "Nina Bruce; or, A Girl's Influence" (1886); "Temperance Poems" (1886); "The Chester Girls" (1887); "Ringing Ballads" (1887); "The Year's Best Days" (1888), and "Sweet Song Stories" (1898). In 1882 an illustrated edition of "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night" was issued. Nearly all of her books are profusely illustrated, the latest by her daughter, Mrs. Lulo Thorpe Barnes. In a review of her "Ringing Ballads" the Boston "Transcript" said: "The name of Rose Hartwick Thorpe is familiar to every reader through that wonderfully popular ballad, 'Curfew Must Not Ring To-night.' It requires peculiar genius to write a genuine ballad—something that flows spontaneously from the heart and goes directly to the heart. This gift Mrs. Thorpe possesses to the fullest degree. No poem written by an American author has been so widely copied, nor has achieved so universal a popularity as the one referred to. She has written others as perfect in a literary sense and as full of that indescribable rhythmic swing which characterizes 'Curfew,' and the publisher has brought them together in a form which should make both author and public grateful." Her famous ballad has been translated into nearly every language of the world, and has been universally recognized as a veritable classic. In 1883 Hillsdale College (Michigan) conferred on Mrs. Thorpe the honorary degree of A.M., because, as Pres. Durgin wrote; "You have written a poem that will never permit the name of its author to die while the English language is spoken." She is a member of the West Coast Woman's Press Association; of the Ladies' Literary Club, Grand Rapids, Mich., and of the Woman's Club of San Diego, Cal.

WILLIAMS, Peter, clergyman, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., about 1780, son of Peter Williams, who was born a slave in Georgia. Going to New York, where he was engaged in business, he became sexton of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in that city; he was also the principal founder of a Methodist church for colored people. His son, Peter, was educated by Rev. Richard C. Moore. He joined the Protestant Episcopal church, and became a lay reader. In 1820 he was ordained by Bishop John H. Hobart, and became rector of an Episcopal church for colored people. He published an "Oration on the Abolition of the Slave Trade" (1808) and a "Discourse on the Death of Capt. Paul Cuffee" (1817). He died in New York city, Oct. 18, 1840.

FISKE, Harrison Grey, author and journalist, was born at Harrison, Westchester co., N. Y., July 30, 1861, son of Lyman and Jane Maria (Durfee) Fiske, and grandson of Jonathan and Eunice (Fiske) Durfee, residents of Wales, Mass. Through both parents he is descended from John Fiske, of Weybred, England, whose forefathers had dwelt at Laxfield, in the same county, since the time of Henry IV. Emigrating to New England in 1648, John Fiske settled at Watertown. One, if not more, of his numerous descendants, bore arms in the revolutionary war, Asa, his great grandson, being a lieutenant in Capt. Freeborn Moulton's company of minute-men in Col. Danielson's regiment. Harrison Grey Fiske, after attending Dr. Chapin's collegiate school in New York city, spent some time in Europe, and then returned to his native country to enter the University of the City of New York. His tastes were literary, and while at college he wrote

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short stories and sketches for magazines and newspapers and corresponded for several western dailies. He entered journalism regularly as editorial writer and dramatic critic on the Jersey City "Argus," and later he held a similar post on the New York "Star," then under John Kelly's control. In July, 1879, he became a contributor to "The Dramatic Mirror," and in the autumn of the same year bought an interest in the stock company that then owned it. The same year he was placed in charge of the paper. At that time he was eighteen years old, and was the youngest editor in the country. He adopted a sagacious and independent policy, which speedily put "The Mirror" at the head of periodicals of its class. In 1883 Mr. Fiske obtained a controlling interest in the Mirror Newspaper Co., and five years later he purchased the remaining stock and became sole proprietor. "The Mirror" has been instrumental in instituting and aiding a number of movements of importance to the theatrical profession. It took a leading part in securing the amendment to the copyright law, which affords dramatic authors adequate protection from piracy; it has kept a watchful eye on the aggressions of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as affecting the rights and liberties of child actors; it started an agitation which resulted in the founding of the actors' fund; it raised by subscription the money to erect a lofty monument that stands on the actors' plot in Evergreen Cemetery, and in 1894 it collected $10,000, which was distributed among the needy unemployed in the profession. In 1886 he was dramatic critic of the New York "Star." Mr. Fiske has stoutly advocated encouragement of the American drama, and has worked for the spread of patriotism in dramatic art. On all questions affecting the interests of the stage and its people he has never failed to take sides and to throw the influence of his journal in the direction which he believes to be consistent with right. Mr. Fiske is a trustee of the actors' fund; a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the American Academy of Social Science and the Zeta Psi Fraternity. He is a director of the American Dramatists' Club and of the Lotos Club; was secretary of the Goethe Society, and has been vice-president of the New York Shakespeare Society. Mr. Fiske was married at Larchmont, N. Y., March 19, 1890, to Mary Augusta, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Maddern) Davey, now celebrated as Minnie Maddern Fiske, the creator of Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," "Becky Sharp" and other notable stage characters.

FISKE, Mary Augusta (Davey), actress, known as Minnie Maddern, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 19, 1865, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Maddern) Davey, and in her earlier stage career took her mother's name. Her father was a prominent theatrical manager in the South; her mother was a daughter of Richard Maddern, an English musician, who came to this country with a large family and organized a traveling concert company composed of his own children. The organization was known as the Maddern Family. She was a remarkable musician, and became a well-known actress later under her husband's management. Minnie Maddern made her début in Little Rock, Ark., at the age of three years, as the Duke of York in "Richard III." She played and traveled continuously until the age of fourteen, acting in a marvelous variety of parts. She appeared with Laura Keene in New York city in "Hunted Down" during the run of that play, being then but five or six years of age. She later played Prince Arthur in the notable revival of "King John" at Booth's Theatre, with John McCullough, Junius B. Booth and Agnes Booth in the cast. Before attaining her fourteenth year Miss Maddern acted many leading juvenile parts, and occasionally old women's parts, so remarkable was her adaptability. Long before she wore long dresses off the stage she assumed them in the theatre. When but twelve years of age she played Françoise in "Richelieu" and Louise in the "Two Orphans"; when thirteen, assumed the part of Widow Melnotte with astonishing success. She played a round of child's parts with Barry Sullivan, and later with Lucille Weston; was the original little Fritz in J. K. Emmet's first production at Wallack's and Niblo's; was Paul in the "Octoroon" at Philadelphia; Franko in "Guy Mannering" with Mrs. Waller; Sybil in "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing" with Carlotta LeClerq; little Mary Morgan in "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room" with Yankee Locke in Boston; the child in "Across the Continent" with Oliver Doud Byron; she took the child's part with E. L. Davenport in "Damon and Pythias" and other plays in Philadelphia; she played Heinrich and Meenie in "Rip Van Winkle"; Adrienne in Daly's "Monsieur Alphonse"; the boy's part in the "Bosom Friend"; Alfred in the first road production of "Divorce"; Georgie in "Frou-Frou" with Mrs. Scott-Siddons; the child in the "Chicago Fire," produced in New York; Hilda in Emmet's "Carl and Hilda"; Ralph Rackstraw in Hooley's Juvenile Pinafore Company, and Clip in "A Messenger from Jervis Section." At the age of ten she acted the Sun God in David Bidwell's production of the "Ice Witch" at New Orleans, and she also appeared in "Aladdin," the "White Fawn" and other spectacular pieces. Brief periods were spent by the young actress in French and convent schools in the cities of New Orleans, St. Louis, Montreal and Cincinnati. Her education, which might be presumed to have been desultorily pursued, owing to her constant change of locality, was, nevertheless, methodical. It was carefully supervised by her mother, a woman of broad culture, who devoted her life to the purpose. Mrs. Fiske became a star at the age of sixteen. Since that time, and up to the time of her temporary retirement, she became identified with several plays, among them being "Caprice" and "In Spite of All." In 1890 she was married to Harrison Grey Fiske, but when she retired from the stage she had no thought of a permanent relinquishment of the theatre. She felt that a period of rest from a vocation that had been practically continuous from childhood, and one in which she had not found adequate opportunity for lack of plays that fitted her temperament and individuality, would result in a development more certain and thorough than constant activity on the lines whose every possibility she had exhausted. Mrs. Fiske's occasional appearance for charity in New York during her temporary retirement in plays that had tested the powers of great actresses, and the number of parts she has played since her return to the stage, have illustrated her marvelous artistic expansion and genius. Her répertoire includes the parts of Nora in "A Doll's House"; Marie Deloche in "The Queen of Liars" (La Menteuse); Cesarine in "La Femme de Claude"; Madeline in "Love Finds the Way" (Marguerite Merington's adaptation of the German play, "Das Recht auf Gluck"); Cyprienne in "Divorcons"; "Magda"; Gilberte in "Frou-Frou," and the one-act plays "Little Italy," "A Bit of Old

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Chelsea," "A Light from St. Agnes," "Not Guilty" and "A White Pink." Mrs. Fiske had been accepted throughout the country as the most original and artistic of American actresses when in the spring of 1897, in "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," she electrified New York, and was declared to be unequaled among English-speaking actresses. "She is a unique personality on the stage," one critic declared. "Her methods are as natural as those of Duse. Her fine intelligence and sense of dramatic effect are often startling in their significance. On the boards she is the character her mind has outlined." While another wrote: "Her work in this play entitles her to a serious and deliberate consideration that could be accorded to no other American actress living. There are moments when one is forcefully reminded of Eleanora Duse, yet in no sense is the playing of Minnie Maddern any copy or imitation of the great Italian tragedienne." The success of Mrs. Fiske's career, however, is her "Becky Sharp" (1899), founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," the most notable native production of recent seasons.

HAMMOND, Caleb Holton, physician, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1821, only child of Dr. Caleb and Jane Ann (Stillson) Hammond, and a direct descendant of Sir William Hammond, of London, who was married to Elizabeth, sister of Adm. Sir William Penn, and aunt of William Penn, the Quaker. In 1634 the widow of Sir William Hammond, with her son, Benjamin, and three daughters, came to America in the ship Griffin, landing at Boston, Mass. From that son, Benjamin, who settled at Sandwich, Mass., and was married to Mary Vincent, this family has descended. Young Hammond was educated in the public schools of his city and the Geneva Medical College, where he was graduated with high honors in 1842. He studied medicine under Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, with whom he remained as assistant for several years. In 1846 he began an independent practice in Rochester, N. Y., and was one of the pioneer physicians of that place. Owing to ill-health, he retired in 1877, and removed to Ionia, Mich., where he resided until his death. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society and the Monroe County Medical Society. In 1848 he was married to Susan, daughter of William Cutler, of Lima, N. Y. They had six children. Dr. Hammond died at Ionia, Mich., in 1883.

WILLIAMS, Reuel, lawyer and senator, was born in Augusta, Me., June 2, 1783, son of Capt. Seth and Zilpha (Ingraham) Williams. He obtained a classical education at Hallowell Academy, and before he was fifteen years of age he was qualified to enter college, but being obliged to aid in supporting the family, he became a toll collector. While thus engaged he attracted the attention of Judge James Bridge, of Augusta, who invited him to enter his law office. While young Williams was studying law here he supported himself by writing, and was able to save more than $1,000 before he was nineteen years of age, which, together with subsequent profits of the law business, he invested in real estate. He was admitted to the bar in 1804, and from that time until his death Augusta was the scene of much of his professional labor. In 1807 he was engaged with Nathan Dane in Boston as junior counsel for the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase, whose agent and attorney was Judge Bridge. In 1816 Mr. Williams, Judge Bridge and Thomas L. Winthrop, of Boston, joined in buying the lands, property and remaining interests of the Kennebec proprietors, and on the retirement of Judge Bridge, in 1812, Mr. Williams took entire charge of the large business of the firm, and in addition had charge of the Bowdoin College lands, a large and valuable property. In 1822–25 he was a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and again in 1829, 1832 and 1848. In 1826–28 he served in the state senate. In 1825 he was appointed a commissioner to divide the public lands held in common with Massachusetts under the act of separation; in 1831 he was appointed commissioner of public buildings, and superintended the completion of the capitol. In May, 1832, he was appointed commissioner, with William Pitt Preble and Nicholas Emery, in an attempt to settle the dispute with Great Britain over the northeastern boundary of the United States. On Sept. 4, 1837, he took his seat in the U. S. senate, and when, in 1838, the still unsettled dispute came before that body he delivered a number of powerful speeches on the subject. He again served in the senate in 1839–43, when he resigned. He was identified with the Democratic party down to the repeal of the Missouri compromise. In October, 1861, he was appointed commissioner of Maine to Washington to plan a system of coast defences for the northern states. In 1822–60 Mr. Williams was one of the trustees of Bowdoin College, and in 1855 received from that institution the degree of LL.D. In 1822 he assisted in organizing the Maine Historical Society, and gave liberally to its support. He was concerned with loss rather than profit to himself in the construction of railroads in Maine; encouraged the building of factories and other works that would encourage home industry, and took a deep interest in the establishment of public schools. Mr. Williams was married at Augusta, Nov. 19, 1807, to Sarah Lowell, daughter of Hon. Daniel Cony. She bore him one son, Joseph Hartwell, who became a successful lawyer, and eight daughters. Reuel Williams died in Augusta, Me., July 25, 1862.

BOLMAR, Jean Claude Antoine Bownin de, educator, was born at Bourbon Lancy, in Lower Burgundy, in 1797. At the age of thirteen he entered the Imperial Lyceum of Clermont-Ferrand, where he remained until after the downfall of Napoleon I. He enlisted in the 6th regiment hussars in the war between France and Spain, and was quartermaster of the 1st squadron. He came to the United States about 1825 or 1826, taking up his residence in Philadelphia, where he became professor of French in the high school. During the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in 1832 he removed to West Chester, Pa., and in 1834 took charge of the West Chester Academy, where he remained until 1840, during which time the school grew in popularity and was crowded with pupils. In 1840 he bought the institution now known as Villa Maria, Convent of the Sacred Heart, converted it into a boarding-school for boys, and made it widely known for its systematic and rigid discipline. Pupils from distant points, particularly the southern states, and from the West Indies and South America, attended the school, and its principal was regarded as the Napoleon of teachers. After the death of Mr. Bolmar the property was occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy. Among his published works are: "Key to a Selection of M. Perrin's Fables" (1827); "A Selection of One Hundred of Perrin's Fables" (1828); a collection of colloquial phrases (1830); a translation of the first eight books of the adventures of Telamachus, the son of Ulysses, by Fénelon, together with a key, etc. (1831); "A Book

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of the French Verbs" (1831); "A Theoretical and Practical Grammar of the French Language" (1834). Mr. Bolmar was married to Adelaide Williams, of Philadelphia, by whom he had ten children. He died at West Chester, Pa., Feb. 27, 1861.

TAYLOR, Jacob, colonial surveyor. The place and date of his birth are unknown. He was the son of John Taylor, who is supposed to have come from Wiltshire, England, and was a resident of Tinicum island in 1684. Jacob acquired a good education, and was engaged in teaching school in 1701, when, owing to the death of the surveyor-general of Pennsylvania he was called to take charge of that office, and on Nov. 20, 1706, was given his commission. This office he held until Nov. 22, 1733, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Benjamin Eastburn, and retired to live with his nephew, John Taylor, in Thornbury township, Chester co., where he died. For many years (1702–45) he prepared the necessary calculations for an almanac, together with verses of his own composition and other matter, which were published by Isaiah Warner, William Bradford, and perhaps others. R. Saunders, in his Introduction to "Poor Richard's Almanac" (1747), says: "I cannot omit this Opportunity of making honorable Mention of the deceased Ornament and Head of our Profession, Mr. Jacob Taylor, who for upwards of 40 years (with some few Intermissions only) supply'd the good People of this and the neighboring Colonies with the most complete Ephemeris and most accurate Calculations that have hitherto appeared in *America*. He was an ingenious Mathematician, as well as an expert and skilful Astronomer, and, moreover, no mean Philosopher, but what is more than all, He was a Pious and an Honest Man." Dr. Isaac Taylor, a brother, was deputy surveyor for Chester county from 1701 until his death in 1728. John, his son, was an iron manufacturer, and erected Sarum forge at what is now known as Glen Mills station, on the West Chester and Philadelphia railroad. Jacob Taylor's first almanac appeared for 1702, and was printed by Reynier Jansen, Philadelphia, 1702. The last one was for 1746, printed and sold by William Bradford (1745). He died March 2, 1745 or 1746.

NILES, Hezekiah, editor and author, was born in East Bradford township, Chester co., Pa., Oct. 10, 1777. He learned the printing business, and in 1800 became one of the firm of Bonsall & Niles, printers and publishers, in Wilmington, Del. The firm failed, and Mr. Niles connected himself with a periodical, contributing humorous essays under the title of "Quill-driving, by Geoffrey Thickneck." Removing to Baltimore, Md., in 1805, he engaged in partnership with George Bourne in publishing the "Evening Post." In 1811 he founded "Niles' Register," the first issue appearing on Sept. 7th. It was printed and published weekly by him until 1836. It has been said that "'Niles' Register' had a character and reputation in every part of the civilized world; was read in the palaces of kings, in the haunts of commerce and the cabin of the pioneer, is referred to as an authority in courts of justice and in legislative assemblies, and at this day constitutes the best and truest foundation extant of the history of our country for the period over which it extends." He was married, May 19, 1798, to Ann, daughter of William Ogden by his first wife, Tacey David, and had one child, William Niles, who continued to publish the "Register" in an enlarged form. On Sept. 2, 1837, the office was removed to Washington, D. C., where the "Register" was published under the name of "Niles' National Register." William Niles finally disposed of the paper and accepted a position in the pension office which he retained until his death. On May 4, 1839, the "Register" office was removed again to Baltimore and the paper published there. On Oct. 19, 1839, Mrs. Ann Niles, as administratrix of her husband's estate, disposed of the "Register" to Jeremiah Hughes, who continued to publish it until Feb. 26, 1848. Niles, Mich., and Niles, O., were named in his honor. Mr. Niles also wrote and published a book entitled "Principles and Acts of Revolution in America" (1822). He was disabled in the latter part of his life by paralysis, and died in Wilmington, Del., April 2, 1839.

McNAIR, Frederick Vallette, naval officer, was born at Jenkintown, near Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13, 1839, son of John and Mary (Yerkes) McNair. His first American ancestor was Samuel McNair, who with his wife, Anna Murdock, came from Scotland in 1732, settling in Bristol, Pa. His father, born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1800, was a lawyer and representative in congress from 1851–55, who died at Evansport, Va., in August, 1861; his grandfather, John McNair, was a member of the state legislature and a man of affairs in his county and state. Rear-Adm. McNair was educated at Norristown, Pa., and at the naval academy, Annapolis, Md., where he was graduated in 1857. His promotions were: Past midshipman (June, 1860); master (October, 1860); lieutenant, (April, 1861); lieutenant-commander (April 24, 1864); commander (Jan. 29, 1872); captain (Oct. 30, 1883); rear-admiral (May 10, 1887). He served on the Minnesota, China and East India squadron, in 1857–59; on the U. S. coast survey schooner Varina (1859); on the Iroquois, Mediterranean squadron and West Indies (1859–60); in pursuit of steamer Sumter; on Mississippi river under Farragut; engagements and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Chalmette batteries, and capture of New Orleans (April, 1862); landed at Baton Rouge and Natchez to demand surrender (May, 1862); in engagements of Grand Gulf, Vicksburg and ram Arkansas; passed Vicksburg batteries, both ways (June–August, 1862); served on the Juniata (1862–63); on Seminole, along coast (1863); on Pensacola, Mississippi river (1863–64); executive officer, Juniata (May–June, 1864); in engagements resulting in surrender of Fort Fisher (1864–65); on Brazil station (1865–66); executive officer flagship Brooklyn (1866–67). From September, 1867, until November, 1868, he was instructor at the naval academy. He was executive officer of practice ship Macedonia in the summer of 1868; executive officer flagship Franklin (November, 1868–September, 1870), European station; was made equipment officer at Philadelphia navy-yard (October, 1870); head of department of seamanship at naval academy (July, 1871); commander Yantic, Asiatic squadron (April, 1875); commander Kearsage (July, 1875); commander Portsmouth (February, 1878); commander Constitution (1879); navy department (October, 1882); member court of inquiry on loss of Jeannette, and of board of officers for examinations at Mare island navy-yard until September, 1886; commander flagship Omaha (1887), Asiatic squadron; superintendent naval observatory (1890); member naval officers' retirement board (1892); admiral Asiatic squadron (1895); member lighthouse board (March, 1898), and elected chairman of the first meeting thereafter. At the time the war with Spain began he was commanding the Asiatic squadron, which in January, 1898, was placed under Dewey. Adm. McNair was ordered to the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., July 15, 1898, to take charge of

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Adm. Cervera and the other Spanish officers who were captured in the fight of July 3d. This duty he performed until their return to Spain, when he became superintendent of the academy. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.; the University and New York Yacht clubs, New York city, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1862, to Clara, daughter of James and Mary (Sellers) Warren, and has one son, Frederick.

GLADDEN, Washington, clergyman and author, was born at Pottsgrove, Pa., Feb. 11, 1836, son of Solomon and Amanda (Daniels) Gladden. His earliest American ancestor of record was probably John Gladding, who emigrated from England to Plymouth in 1640. Azariah Gladden, his great-grandfather, was a soldier in the revolutionary army, and served under Gen. Washington at Valley Forge. His father, who was a public school teacher, died in 1841, and, therefore, he was obliged to depend mainly upon his own exertions for livelihood and education. He studied at the Owego Academy and next entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1859. He was pastor of Congregational churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1860–61; Morrisania, N. Y., 1861–66; North Adams, Mass., 1866–75; and in Springfield, Mass., in 1875–82. He was on the staff of "The Independent," in 1871–75, and was editor of "Sunday Afternoon" from 1878 until 1880. In 1882 he accepted the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, O., which he continues (1900) to occupy. Dr. Gladden has become widely known throughout the English speaking world as a forceful thinker and instructive writer upon religious and social topics. A list of his publications embraces: "Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living" (1868); "From the Hub to the Hudson" (1869); "Workingmen and Their Employers" (1876); "Being a Christian" (1876); "The Christian Way" (1877); "The Lord's Prayer" (1880); "The Christian League of Connecticut" (1883); "Things New and Old" (1884); "The Young Men and the Churches" (1885); "Applied Christianity" (1887); "Parish Problems" (1888); "Burning Questions of the Life That Now Is and of That Which Is to Come" (1889); "Who Wrote the Bible?" (1891); "Tools and the Man; Property and Industry Under the Christian Law" (1893); "The Cosmopolis City Club" (1893); "Santa Claus on a Lark" (1894); "Ruling Ideas of the Present Age" (1895); "Seven Puzzling Bible Books" (1897); "The Christian Pastor" (1898); "Social Facts and Forces" (1897); "Art and Morality" (1897); "How Much Is Left of the Old Doctrines?" (1899). In addition, he has written constantly for many years for the leading magazines and periodicals, contributing much of a scholarly and instructive nature in many lines of study, particularly the subjects touching our municipal affairs and social conditions. All of his recent books have appeared simultaneously in London and in the United States. Probably no American clergyman now living is more widely or favorably known in England than Dr. Gladden. He has made several tours abroad, notably in the summer of 1898, when he addressed many British audiences concerning the humane motives and policy of the United States in entering upon the Spanish war, and he did much toward promoting the friendly feeling between the United States and the mother country. In 1900 he was elected as an independent candidate to the city council of Columbus, and in that body has a wholesome influence. He has received the degree of D.D. from Roanoke College, Virginia, and LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin and Notre Dame University, Indiana. Dr. Gladden was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1860, to Jennie O., daughter of Frederick Cohoon, of that city. They have three children living, Alice, Frederick C. and George.

Washington Gladden

HENRY, Philip Walter, civil engineer, was born at Scranton, Pa., March 24, 1864, son of Eugene Thomas and Emma Elizabeth (Walter) Henry. He is descended from Robert Henry, a native of Scotland, who settled in Chester county, Pa., in 1722, with three sons. One of these sons, John Henry, had a son, William, born in 1729, who was the great-grandfather of Eugene T. Henry. He was engaged in the manufacture of firearms in Lancaster, Pa., and furnished supplies to Indian traders. He accompanied the expedition against Fort Du Quesne as armorer of the troops of Braddock and Forbes; was associate justice of the court of common pleas, member of the assembly and of the council of safety; also treasurer of Lancaster county, and a member of congress in 1784–85. Philip W. Henry was educated in the public schools of Oxford, N. J. After spending three years in railway surveying, in 1883 he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1887. He then became foreman of the works of the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. at Buffalo, and was made assistant superintendent the following year. In 1889 he became superintendent for the company at St. Joseph, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., and in 1892 he became superintendent in New York city. In 1894 Mr. Henry entered the general office as assistant to the president, and in 1897 as general manager, which position he now holds (1900). In 1892 he went to Trinidad, British West Indies, where he surveyed for a tramway and pier for taking the asphalt from the pitch lake near La Brea, and loading it on vessels; also made the first and only borings (to the depth of 150 feet) in that famous lake, and established bench marks and took levels which clearly show the action of this remarkable deposit, which does not have its counterpart in any known part of the globe. The following year he visited Trinidad to start the work of building the tramway and pier, which was finished in 1894. Mr. Henry is associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of the Union League, University and Engineers' clubs and of the Sons of the Revolution.

P. W. Henry

JENKINS, Micah, soldier, was born at Edisto Island, S. C., in 1836, son of John and Elizabeth (Clark) Jenkins. His earliest American ancestor was Joseph Jenkins, who came from Wales. His son, Joseph, was married to Martha Hand, and the descent runs through their son, Joseph, who was married to Phœbe Chafin; their son, Richard, who was married to Martha Rippon, and their son, Joseph, who was married to Elizabeth Evans, and was the father of John. He was an officer in the revolutionary war and for many years was a member of the state legislature. Micah Jenkins was graduated at the South Carolina Military Academy in 1854, and in connection with a classmate, Col. A. Coward, established a military school at Yorkville, S. C., in

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1855. He was elected colonel of the 5th South Carolina volunteers at the beginning of the civil war, and reorganized it at the end of its year's enlistment as Jenkins' Palmetto sharpshooters. He commanded a brigade in the seven days' battles around Richmond, Va., and after Gaines' mill and Fraser's farm, brought out his sharpshooters, originally numbering more than 1,000, with but 125 men, his personal aid having been killed at his side, and his own hat pierced by five, and his clothing by twelve, bullets. His sabre when partly drawn, was struck by a minie ball which cut through the edge of the blade and scabbard (killing his horse) and immediately after the lower half of sabre and scabbard were shot away. The remnant, in its partly drawn condition, is now in the possession of his family, a prized and curious relic. He was promoted brigadier-general and was at the second battle of Manassas (Bull Run) where he was severely wounded and had two of his colonels and his adjutant killed. In the spring of 1863 he led a corps of observation on the Blackwater, near Richmond and Petersburg. In September following he went to Georgia with Longstreet, but reached there too late for the battle of Chickamauga. He then commanded Hood's division and accompanied Longstreet to Tennessee. He removed thence in the spring to Virginia, where he met his death at the hands of Mahone's brigade (the same which killed "Stonewall" Jackson) by mistake, just after sunset on the second day of Grant's advance through the "Wilderness," May 6, 1864. In his "Battle of Seven Pines," Maj.-Gen. Gustavus W. Smith says, at page 63: "It is believed that the annals of war show few, if any, instances of more persistent, skillful and effective battlefield fighting, than was done by the two South Carolina regiments under Col. Jenkins on the afternoon of May 31st." In 1856 he was married to Caroline, daughter of Gen. D. F. Jamison, president of the South Carolina secession convention. He was a resident of Orangeburg county, and author of "Life of Bertrand du Guesclin." Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins had four sons.

JENKINS, Micah John, soldier, was born at Orangeburg, S. C., in 1857, son of Micah and Caroline (Jamison) Jenkins. He entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1875, and was graduated in 1879. He was assigned to the 4th U. S. cavalry as second lieutenant, and took part in the usual Indian scouting which occurred in the territory garrisoned by the 4th cavalry, between 1879 and 1886, including the campaign in Arizona which terminated in the capture of the celebrated chief, Geronimo. He resigned March 1, 1886. Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, he tendered his services to the government and was commissioned captain of company K, 1st U. S. volunteer cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders), May 17, 1898. Taking part in the battles at Las Guasimas, June 24th, and San Juan hill, July 1, 1898, and subsequent fighting around Santiago, he was "promoted major for cool gallantry and efficiency in handling the squadron of which he was acting major in the battle of July 1st." This endorsement is entered on his certificate of honorable discharge in the handwriting of Col. Roosevelt, who also says in his "Rough Riders," "He is a perfect game cock in battle . . . danger affects him as champagne affects others and while in action he reminds one of a young man at his first ball." He was married to Natalie, daughter of John C. Whaley, of St. Paul's, S. C., and has two sons and one daughter.

VINCENT, Mary Ann (Farlin), actress, was born at Portsmouth, England, Sept. 18, 1818. Her father was an employee of the British navy department, and in comfortable circumstances; but both parents died when she was still very young. She had a natural fondness for the stage, and in 1834 made her first public appearance at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in spite of her youth and inexperience winning immediate success. In the following year she was married to James R. Vincent, a comedian, and during a period of fifteen years acted with him at various places in England and Ireland. In 1846 they accepted an offer from William Palby, manager of the old National Theatre, Boston, Mass. Her first appearance in Boston was as Miss Biffin, in Buckstone's "Popping the Question," in which her husband played Mr. Primrose. Later they were seen in "Lend Me Five Shillings," "Box and Cox," and other English comedies. Mr. Vincent died a suicide in 1850, and after a short period of mourning his widow continued alone in various plays at the National Theatre until it was burned, April 22, 1852. She then formed a connection with the Boston Museum company, which continued during the remainder of her life, with the exception of one season (1861–62), when she played at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore. During her professional career Mrs. Vincent appeared in every kind of drama, and played 444 different rôles, many of which she created. In the preparation of a part she was most exact and painstaking, even to the minutest detail of costume; and reaped the well-deserved reward of popularity, being recognized as one whose work went far to truly dignify the stage. For a while she combined the business of a costumer with her ordinary duties. In private life she was known as a woman of the highest character. She gave generously from her private means, and, it is said, always kept a fund in reserve to help unfortunate actors. Hers was a charity of that truer sort which rejoices in well-doing for its own sake. On the occasion of the début of an actress, the novice was almost overcome by timidity in the singing of a simple song. The audience, perceiving the trouble, loudly called for an encore, which it seemed she was too much bewildered to accord. Suddenly Mrs. Vincent swept down the stage, drew her to the footlights, and with an encouraging word persuaded her to try again, and the result was a veritable success. Mrs. Vincent was married for the second time, in 1853, to John Wilson, afterward of the Museum company. Her best rôles were Mrs. Malaprop and Mrs. Hardcastle. In the former she was so irresistible that Mr. Howells' remark "It is a pity Sheridan could not have lived to see her act it," really voiced the universal feeling. She died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1887.

FLINT, Albert Stowell, astronomer, was born at Salem, Essex co., Mass., Sept. 12, 1853, son of Simeon and Ellen Rebecca (Pollard) Flint. His first American ancestor was Thomas Flint, one of the first settlers of Salem village. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Flint, of North Reading, Mass., was a lieutenant in the French and Indian war, and his grandfather, Benjamin Flint, of Swanzey, N. H., was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Albert S. Flint was educated in the public schools of his native place, entering Harvard College in 1871, where he was graduated with distinction in 1875. In 1876–77 he pursued a post-graduate course of study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1878–79 he was engaged in astronomical work at Princeton College Observatory, and in 1879–80 at Cincinnati Observatory. He was employed at the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., in

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1881–89, most of the time with the U. S. transit of Venus commission. Since 1889 he has been assistant astronomer of the Washburn Observatory, University of Wisconsin. Mr. Flint was married in Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1884, to Helen Alfreda Thomas.

UPSON, Andrew Seth, manufacturer, was born at Burlington, Hartford co., Conn., June 16, 1835, son of Seth and Martha (Brooks) Upson, and a descendant of Thomas Upson, whose name appears as one of the first settlers and property holders of Farmington, Conn. He was educated in public and private schools, which he attended during the winter months, being engaged in farm work during the summer. Through his rural life he developed a sturdy physique, and by constant reading and study laid the foundations for the deserved success which has attended him in later life. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Dwight Langdon, in his manufacturing establishment at Farmington (Unionville), Conn., and continued in a subordinate position until the age of twenty, when he was advanced to the position of traveling salesman. After the death of his employer, in 1860, Mr. Upson succeeded to the business and formed a copartnership for the manufacture of nuts and bolts, under the firm name of Upson & Dunham. In 1866 the concern was incorporated under the firm name of the Union Nut Co. In 1883 a special charter was obtained by act of legislature and the name was again changed to the Upson Nut Co. From a small beginning, with about twenty-five employees, the business has grown until the staff of employees numbers over eleven hundred. In addition to the large plant located in Farmington, the company has a branch factory in Cleveland, O., established in 1872, with agencies in New York and Chicago and salesmen extending the business over every state in the Union, Mexico, South America, Europe and Australia. From the time of its incorporation Mr. Upson has been president of the company, and to his wise management and progressive spirit much of its success is due. He has a beautiful residence at Farmington, Conn., where he has passed most of his life, but from 1889 Mr. Upson has spent a large part of his time in Cleveland, O., where he maintains an elegant home on Euclid avenue. Mr. Upson has never sought political office except at the solicitation of friends. He has served several times as an assessor and as a member of the board of revision of taxation in Farmington. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican to the legislature of his native state, and in 1873 elected for a second term. In 1879 he was elected to the senate by a district that was, up to that time, Democratic by more than one thousand majority; was re-elected in 1881, and by character and qualifications often commanded the suffrages of members of the opposing party. He was a member of the national convention which nominated James A. Garfield in 1880. While a party man from principle, he is not an extremist, but has commended himself as a man of wise council and safe leadership. He is president of the Union Nut and Bolt Co., of Unionville, Conn.; vice-president and director of the Union Rolling Mill Co., of Cleveland, O.; director of the Ætna Nut Co., of Southington, Conn.; director of the American Trust Co., of Cleveland, and a member of the Colonial Club. In 1859 he was married to Chloe A., daughter of Orrin Moses, of Burlington, by whom he has had six children, three of whom—Dennis Andrew, William Jewell and Mary Chloe—are now living.

Andrew S. Upson

SEYMOUR, Origen Storrs, jurist, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 9, 1804, son of Ozias and Selina (Storrs) Seymour. He was the seventh in descent from Richard Seymour, who settled in Hartford in 1635, and was the ancestor of all of this name in America. His branch of the family continued to reside in Hartford until his grandfather, Moses, removed to Litchfield, where he enlisted in the patriot army. He attained the rank of major at the end of the war; was for thirty-seven years (1789–1826) town clerk, and from 1795 until 1811 was a member of the legislature. Moses Seymour was also largely instrumental in securing to the cause of common school education the proceeds of the sale of the Western Reserve lands, and is credited with originating the plan. Judge Seymour was graduated with honors at Yale College in 1824. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1826. In his professional practice the high powers of concentration and great strength of memory, acquired by the peculiar method of education he was obliged to adopt, rapidly insured him success and distinction. For eight years (1836–44) he was clerk of Litchfield county, and in 1842 and 1849 was a member of the state legislature, and in 1850, when he also served as speaker. He was a representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, and attained some note as one of the few Democrats who strenuously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He was elected judge of the state superior court in 1855, serving eight years. He was chosen to the supreme bench in 1870, and became chief-justice in 1873. According to the age-limitation law he was retired in 1874, although for some years he was appointed referee and arbitrator by judges of both supreme and superior courts. He was chairman of the committee which determined the long-disputed boundary line between New York and Connecticut in 1876. He received his last election to public office in 1881, when he again became a member of the legislature. Judge Seymour was a recognized authority on the general practice of law. He delivered an annual course of lectures before the Yale Law School from 1876 until his death, and he was chairman of the committee which drew up the State Practice Act of 1878. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1866 and by Yale in 1873. He was married, Oct. 5, 1830, to Lucy Morris, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Morris Woodruff, and had four children. Judge Seymour died at Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 12, 1881.

SEYMOUR, Edward Woodruff, lawyer, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 30, 1832, son of Origen S. and Lucy M. (Woodruff) Seymour. He was graduated at Yale College in 1853, and at once entered the office of his father, who was at that time in congress, becoming his private secretary, and at the same time pursuing law studies. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, and from that time forward practiced law in Litchfield until 1875. He obtained an extensive practice and was in high repute not only with the general public but among lawyers; he was particularly successful before a jury, and as a cross-examiner of witnesses, is said to have had few equals in the state. In 1859 and 1860 he was elected representative to the general assembly, and in 1870 and 1871 was re-elected. In 1876 he was elected state senator, and acted as chairman of the judiciary committee in that body. In 1875 Mr. Seymour removed his law office to Bridgeport, and formed a partnership with his brother, Morris W. Seymour, which continued thereafter. He became one of the leaders of the county bar, and, as a rule

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inclines more towards the practice of law than in the direction of political life. In politics Mr. Seymour has always been a Democrat. In 1882 he was elected to the 48th congress from the fourth district of Connecticut and served two terms.

WALSH, Thomas Yates, statesman, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1809, son of Jacob Walsh, an opulent merchant, who was second lieutenant in the Maryland artillery at North Point, in 1814, and was married to a daughter of Capt. Thomas Yates, of the revolutionary army. Their son, Thomas, was educated at St. Mary's College, and after studying law in the office of Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, was admitted to the bar in 1832. In 1840 he was a member of the city council and he was continuously returned until 1848. He was an orator upon all public occasions. Throughout the Harrison campaign of 1840, Mr. Walsh was in active service. In 1851 he was nominated for congress on a Whig ticket opposed to William Pinkney Whyte, the Democratic candidate of a Democratic district. He was victorious, and in 1852 delivered in congress an eloquent eulogy upon the death of Henry Clay. He was also a strong advocate for the oppressed in Ireland, and of the Whig Compromise Bill. In 1853 Mr. Walsh was renominated for congress, but was defeated by Henry May. He died, Jan. 20, 1865.

GAY, George Washington, manufacturer, was born in Washington county, N. Y., March 17, 1837, son of Joel and Amanda (Sweet) Gay. His early education was obtained at Troy, N. Y., in the public schools. He did his first work in that city and remained there until twenty-one years of age, when he started west and settled at Grand Rapids. His first business venture there was to form a partnership with P. M. Goodrich to do a hardware business, the firm being known as Goodrich & Gay. The fact that Grand Rapids was possessed of unusual advantages as a furniture manufacturing center early impressed Mr. Gay, but he made no move in that direction until 1866, when he purchased half of W. A. Berkey's interest in Berkey Bros. furniture factory and store on Monroe street, the firm being known as Berkey Bros. & Gay. On Jan. 1, 1873, William Berkey withdrew and in August, 1873, the Berkey & Gay Furniture Co. was incorporated with a capital of $500,000, and has been practically under the same management since. The only change Mr. Gay's death made in the firm was that the father's work fell upon the son, William H. George Washington Gay acted as treasurer of the company from its incorporation, some twenty-six years in all, and in addition was general manager of the company. Mr. Gay was president of the Oriel Cabinet Co. from its organization in 1880. He was also vice-president and director of the Fourth National Bank, and vice-president of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Co. He was also largely interested in the Grand Rapids Plaster Co., and was president of the Grand Rapids Gypsum Co. Few men have had the good fortune to be held in such high esteem as Mr. Gay. As a financier he was sound and strong. His judgment when given was after mature thought. In 1861 he was married to Helen M., daughter of the late William Hovey, of the Eagle Plaster Mills. She died after a long illness in April, 1899. They had two children, William H. Gay, who was assistant to his father in the Berkey & Gay Furniture Co., and a daughter, Gertrude, now Mrs. C. W. Carman, of Chicago. Mr. Gay died in Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 13, 1899.

PIKE, Austin Franklin, senator, was born at Hebron, N. H., Oct. 16, 1819, descendant of John Pike of Newbury, Mass., 1635. After receiving an academic education at Plymouth, N. H., and Newbury, Vt., he studied law in the office of George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, N. H., and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice in 1850. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives and served by re-election during 1851–52, 1865–66, being speaker during the last two years. He was a member of the New Hampshire senate in 1857–58, and was president of the senate in the latter year. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1856, and was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1858–59, and he also attended the national Republican convention of 1860. He was elected a representative from New Hampshire to the 43d congress, serving one term, being defeated at the next election. In 1883 there was a contest for a seat in the New Hampshire legislature, which lasted over a month, and resulted in the election of Sen. Pike. Before the expiration of his term, he died, at Franklin, N. H., Oct. 8, 1886.

HALLAM, Lewis, actor, was born in London, England, in 1736. He came to this country with his father, the elder Lewis Hallam, in 1752, and was the first theatrical star in America before the revolution and the first dramatic manager in New York city after the independence of the Union. His father was an excellent low comedian, and in his company in Virginia, in 1752, the son made his first public appearance. At his début at Williamsburgh he appeared as Portia's servant in "The Merchant of Venice," and the records have it that through his nervousness and diffidence it was a comparative failure. These shortcomings, however, he soon conquered, and for twenty years or more occupied the leading position on the American stage. He was an actor of wonderful versatility, and played a wide range of parts with success and fine effect. Both before and after the revolution the company of which he was joint manager acted in all the principal towns and cities. He sold his interest to William Dunlap in 1797, but continued to act at intervals until his death in Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1808.

McILWAINE, William Baird, lawyer, was born at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 4, 1854, son of Robert Dunn and Lucy Atkinson (Pryor) McIlwaine. He was educated at W. Gordon McCabe's University School, Petersburg, Va., and in 1873 was graduated at Hampden-Sidney College. The financial panic of 1873 prevented his pursuing his college studies further, and until 1878 he was engaged in the commission business. He studied law privately, however, and was admitted to the bar Dec. 19, 1878, since which date he has practiced, and with success. He has served several terms since 1881 as a member of the common council of Petersburg. He was elected to the Virginia house of delegates in 1891, and since 1893 he has been a member of the Virginia senate for the 29th district, composed of the city of Petersburg and the county of Dinwiddie. He was elector-at-large on the Democratic national (Bryan) ticket in Virginia in 1896. Since 1895 he has been president of the Mutual Telephone Co. of Petersburg. He was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia for one term. He has a plantation near Petersburg called "Sysonby," after the Ponsonby manor in England, the daughter of one of his English ancestors having married a Ponsonby

Wm Baird McIlwaine

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and resided there. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the order of Odd Fellows, also of the Knights of Honor, Red Men and Elks. He was married, Dec. 28, 1882, to Jessie Alston, daughter of Dr. John Herbert and Sarah Joseph (Alston) Claiborne, of Petersburg. They have one son and three daughters—William Baird, Jr., and Joseph Alston Claiborne, Lucy Atkinson and Anne Claiborne McIlwaine.

TOBEY, Frank Ross, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1847, son of Caleb Strong and Ruth (Ross) Tobey, who were natives of Massachusetts. The family has been settled in America for six generations, and is descended from Thomas Tobey, born in 1673. Mr. Tobey was educated in the Friends' School in his native city, and after taking a special course of studies entered the employ of the Allison Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia, car makers. Mr. Tobey's services were so highly estimated that in 1867 he was promoted from his clerkship to the post of paymaster, and in 1868 the post of purchasing agent was created expressly for him. He continued in this capacity until 1889, when he was made superintendent of the car departments. At the end of another two years Mr. Tobey became general manager, and held the position until his election to the presidency as successor to William C. Allison, founder and first president of the company. The business inaugurated by Mr. Allison in 1835 has grown steadily, until at the present time its various shops and out-buildings occupy seventeen acres. Its greatest increase has been under the presidency of Mr. Tobey, whose unusual business ability has wrought great improvements in the methods of manufacture and the quality of the products, as well as increased the reputation of the company throughout the country. Indeed, the Allison boiler tube is rated so high in engineering circles that for the last fifteen years they have employed no salesmen, although numerous general agencies are established throughout the country. Mr. Tobey is also director in seven other manufacturing, financial and insurance companies in Philadelphia, and is president of the Oval Brake Beam Co., of Maine; is a member of the Manufacturers' Club; the Franklin Institute; the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and the Fairmount Park Association.

Frank R. Tobey

COOPER, Thomas Abthorpe, actor, was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, England, in 1776. His father was a physician and a relative of William Godwin, under whose direction young Cooper received his education. He made his first appearance as an actor at the Edinburgh Theatre, then under the management of Stephen Kemble. Mr. Cooper's earlier career was not without its setbacks. While playing Malcolm in "Macbeth," in Newcastle, he broke down through stage fright and was dismissed from the company. He persevered, however, and it was not long before he gained admirers with influence enough to secure his appearance at Covent Garden, London, where he was seen as Hamlet, Macbeth, and as Lothario, in the "Fair Penitent." His reception was a cordial one, but did not lead to his engagement for leading parts, and declining to play secondary characters he decided, after spending some time in the English provinces to try his fortunes in America. His American début was made at the Philadelphia Theatre, as Macbeth, on Dec. 9, 1796. Fennell was then the favorite of the Philadelphia theatre-goers, but Mr. Cooper quickly displaced him in the people's favor. He played for some time in that city and then made his début in New York at a theatre in Greenwich street, appearing as Pierre in "Venice Preserved." The reception accorded him led him to remain in New York, and for six years he was seldom seen outside of the metropolis. Impressive and forceful in the principal rôles of the legitimate drama and pleasing in all that he undertook, it was not long before he came to be recognized as the foremost actor on the American stage. In 1803 he went back to England and appeared at Drury Lane, in London, as Hamlet, Macbeth, Richard III. and Othello, meeting with success. Returning to America he held his position as a star with undiminished popularity and favor for twenty-three years. In 1827 he again appeared in London, and was received with coldness, MacCready and other eminent artists having arisen to dispute his claims to leadership. His reception on his return to America was a most flattering one; but from this time his popularity steadily decreased, and in a few years he retired from the stage. He was at one time very wealthy, but extravagant living dissipated his fortune, and he finally accepted a position in the U. S. custom house, in New York, from Pres. Tyler, whose son, Robert, had married one of Cooper's daughters. Mr. Cooper was twice married, his second wife being Mary Fairlie, in her time one of the reigning belles of New York city. Mr. Cooper was a handsome man, of fine physique, had a musical and powerful voice, and was graceful in action and forceful in the delivery of his lines. He was seen at his best as Richard, Shylock, Damon and Virginius. His impersonations of the last two characters have served as models for all the actors who have followed him on the American stage. His last appearance as an actor was made as Master Walter in "The Hunchback." He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Tyler, at Bristol, Pa., April 21, 1849.

PAINE, Robert, M. E. bishop, was born in Person county, N. C., Nov. 12, 1799, son of James Paine. His father was clerk of the court of Person county for many years, but removed from North Carolina to Giles county, Tenn., in 1814, where he became a leading magistrate. The son was educated in such schools as the country afforded, and became a good scholar for his day. After some mercantile experience he was converted at a Methodist camp-meeting; visited the Tennessee conference which met at Franklin, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1817, and although it was in plain violation of the discipline, was accepted as a candidate for the ministry and was sent as junior preacher to the Nashville circuit, although he was not licensed to preach until January, 1818. He was sent to Flint circuit in 1818, and to Tuscaloosa circuit in Alabama in 1819, where he met and surmounted all the hardships that attend pioneer life. His circuit here was 325 miles in circumference, and embraced 28 appointments that were all filled once in four weeks. In 1823 he was appointed presiding elder; in 1824 was sent to the general conference, and from that time until his death attended every meeting of the body, fifteen in all, and at nine presided as bishop. In November, 1829, he was appointed by the conference superintendent of LaGrange College, Alabama, and later president, and served until June, 1846. During this period he devoted much time to natural science and geological explorations, and predicted the discovery of coal and iron in northern Alabama. Under his administration LaGrange College was organized, some endowment was accumulated and a number of students were graduated who rose to prominence; but the college lost all of its endowment during the civil war and

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the remaining property has since been transferred by the church to the state. In the general conference of 1844 Bishop Paine was chairman of the committee of nine to devise means for the division of the church into a northern and southern body because of the question of slavery. He was also conspicuous in the Louisville conference of 1845, when the Methodist Episcopal church, South, was organized; at the first general conference of that church, which convened in Petersburg, Va., in 1846, he was chosen a bishop; was ordained May 14th, in Petersburg; began his episcopal labors Sept. 6th, and these were continued for thirty-seven years throughout the whole of the southern states. In 1855 he became president of the board of trustees by whom the Southern University, located in Greensboro, Ala., was organized. During the civil war he had charge of the chaplains in the southern army, and often preached to the soldiers; he nursed the sick in hospitals, and when practicable had his own house full of them. At the same time he felt the greatest interest in the negroes, and during his early ministry had volunteered as a missionary to Africa. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Central, now Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and assisted in its organization. He published, in 1869, in two volumes, the "Life and Times of William McKendree." In 1881 he published, in the Nashville "Christian Advocate," "Notes on Life," largely autobiographical in character. His own life has been published by Rev. R. H. Rivers (Nashville, 1884). Bishop Paine died at Aberdeen, Miss., Oct. 19, 1882.

WILLIAMS, Seth, soldier, was born in Augusta, Kennebec co., Me., March 22, 1822. He was a nephew of Sen. Reuel Williams. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1842. He was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery in August, 1844, and became first lieutenant in March, 1847. During the Mexican war he served as aid to Gen. Robert Patterson, and took part in all the important battles, being brevetted captain for gallantry at the battle of Cerro Gordo. He was adjutant of the Military Academy from 1850 until 1853. In the civil war he became brigadier-general in the volunteer army on Sept. 23, 1861. He was adjutant-general of the army of the Potomac under the command of Gen. McClellan, and continued to serve in that capacity under Gens. Burnside, Hooker and Meade. At the battle of Gettysburg he won the brevet of colonel for gallant conduct. During the remainder of the war he served on Grant's staff as inspector-general of the army. Gen. Williams was engaged in nearly all the important battles, and received the brevet of major-general of volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864, for brave conduct in the field in the campaigns from Gettysburg to Petersburg; he received the brevet of brigadier-general in the U. S. army in March, 1865, for gallantry in the final campaign near Richmond, and major-general for gallant and meritorious services throughout the war. He died in Boston, Mass., March 23, 1866.

BARRETT, John, journalist and diplomat, was born at Grafton, Vt., Nov. 28, 1866, son of Charles and Caroline (Sanford) Barrett, and a descendant of the Barretts of Concord, Mass., who repeatedly distinguished themselves in the early battles of the revolution. He was educated at Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, Vt., and at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., being graduated at the latter in 1884; and, after teaching a year, he entered Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. He worked his way through college by teaching winter schools, by serving as clerk in summer hotels, and acting as special correspondent for New York and Boston papers. At Dartmouth he won prizes for oratory and for essays on economics and politics, and was graduated in 1889. In the fall of 1889 he went to Oakland, Cal., and took charge of the English department of Hopkins Academy. He resigned that position to assist in the publication of the "Annual Statistician and Economist" at San Francisco, after which he traveled in South America, Asia, Hawaii and Europe as special correspondent for the principal newspapers, eventually—in 1891—locating at Portland, Ore. He became prominent, not only as an earnest student of political and economic questions and a writer whose articles appeared in the principal American magazines, but also as a public speaker of force. Mr. Barrett continually advocated the development of the national and moral opportunities in the Pacific by the United States. In February, 1894, after resigning the position of associate editor of the "Evening Telegram," of Portland, he was appointed U. S. minister to Siam by Pres. Cleveland, upon the unanimous endorsement of both political parties in the state. When confirmed he was but twenty-seven years old, and the youngest minister appointed in the history of American diplomacy. In Siam he was immediately called upon to conduct delicate negotiations with the Siamese government for the settlement of the famous Cheek case, involving $1,000,000 and grave questions of international law and treaty rights. Against adverse conditions he successfully enforced the claims of the United States, gaining an indemnity for the American claimant of $250,000, and securing the first competent interpretation of American extra-territorial treaty rights in all Asia, for which he received the thanks of the president and the state department, and was specially complimented by the supreme court. During his service as minister to Siam he devoted his leaves of absence to making extensive trips through China, Japan, Korea, eastern Siberia, Burmah, Java and the Philippines, in order to study the commercial and political opportunities of the United States in those lands. The results of his investigations he gave in numerous official reports, in magazine and newspaper articles and in special letters to chambers of commerce, always urging America to take a greater interest in the Far East. The last of the ministers appointed by Pres. Cleveland to be retained by Pres. McKinley, he resigned his post in May, 1898, and went directly to Manila, by way of Hong Kong, on the special invitation of Adm. Dewey, where he acted as war correspondent for nearly a year through the Spanish-American war and during part of the Filipino insurrection. He arrived in New York in June, 1899, after an absence of five years. His estimates of America's new Asiatic possessions and of her commercial and political opportunities in other countries of Asia have been frequently set forth in addresses and in numerous articles which have appeared in the leading magazines. Mr. Barrett published "Admiral Dewey: A Sketch of the Man" (1899), and is now at work on a more elaborate book, soon to appear, entitled "The Far East of To-day," which will discuss the entire Far East and countries bordering on the Pacific from an American standpoint. While Mr. Barrett is known chiefly as the advocate of American influence in the Pacific, he is much interested in home, social and economic questions, and is a man of successful business affairs.

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WALKER, Aldace Freeman, lawyer, was born at West Rutland, Vt., May 11, 1842, son of Aldace and Mary (Baker) Walker, and a descendant of Richard Walker (1592–1687), who emigrated from Norfolk county, England, to America in 1630, settling first at Lynn and then at Reading; was freeman of the colony in 1634, and deputy in the general court (1640–49). The next in descent was Samuel Walker (1615–84), who lived first in Reading and later in Woburn, where he kept the first inn, and was town selectman in 1668. His son, Samuel, 2d (1643–1703), was selectman in 1679; a member of the committee called on the deposition of Gov. Andros, and representative in the general court in 1694. By his wife, Sarah Read, of Woburn, he had one daughter and six sons, of whom the second was John Walker (1665–1718), a farmer of Weston, Mass. A son, Nathaniel, was married to Submit Brewer; and their third son, Phineas, was a soldier in the French and revolutionary wars, and was for many years a resident of Strafford, Vt. Of their sons, Leonard was married to Chloe Child, and they were the parents of Aldace Walker. Aldace F. Walker was educated in the schools of his native village and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H., and entering Middlebury College, was graduated in 1862 as valedictorian of his class. He received his degree of A.B. in the uniform of first lieutenant of company B, 1st Vermont heavy artillery. He served throughout the war, and at its close began the study of law in the office of Sen. Edmunds, at Burlington, Vt., continuing it at Columbia College Law School, New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and began practice in New York with the firm of Strong & Shepard, in which he became a partner in 1870. In 1873 he removed to Rutland, Vt., and became a member of the firm of Prout, Simmons & Walker, afterwards Prout & Walker, which was counsel for many important corporations, including the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., the Vermont and Canada Railroad Co. and various bank and insurance companies. In 1884 Col. Walker was elected to the state senate by the Republicans of Rutland county, and served one term, during which he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He held no other office until April 1, 1887, when he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland to the interstate commerce commission as one of the two Republican members, his colleagues being Thomas M. Cooley, William R. Morrison, Augustus Schoonmaker and Walter L. Bragg. The duties of this body necessitated his removal to Washington, where he resided until his resignation on April 1, 1889. The work of this commission involved novel legal questions and perplexing problems on questions of rates, discriminations and other matters, with no precedents to guide them. Col. Walker proved one of the most industrious and efficient members, and as a result of his valuable service was offered the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association, which he resigned to accept. He was afterward chairman of the Western Traffic Association and of the Joint Traffic Association. In these responsible positions he was occupied for four years, and by his efforts in adjusting the affairs of the various railroad lines west of Chicago still further added to his influence and reputation. In 1894 he resumed law practice in Chicago, but on Sept. 1st of that year was appointed receiver of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad and its affiliated properties, in association with John J. McCook and Joseph C. Wilson. After nearly fifteen months under their control the company was entirely reorganized, and Col. Walker was made chairman of the board of directors of the new corporation controlling the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, with its 7,500 miles of track, extending through twelve states and territories. In the great work of bringing this system to the position of one of the leading railways in the United States Col. Walker has had no little share. He removed to New York city in 1896, and has since managed the eastern office. He contributed to the current magazines and reviews, and wrote a large number of opinions and special reports, embodied in the first two volumes of the interstate commerce commission reports, and "The Vermont Brigade in the Shenandoah Valley" (1869). He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Middlebury College in 1887. On Sept. 6, 1874, he was married to Katherine, daughter of Hudson and Dianthe (Roberts) Shaw, of Wallingford, Vt. Of their four children, two sons and one daughter survive.

Aldace F. Walker

MANTELL, Robert Bruce, actor, was born at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, Feb. 7, 1854, son of James and Elizabeth (Bruce) Mantell. His parents wished him to study law, but he cared so little for books that at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a wine merchant, with whom he remained five years. In the meantime he appeared in many amateur theatrical performances, having developed a desire to become an actor very early in life. In this his parents opposed him, and thereupon he left home in 1874, and sailed for Boston, Mass. An attempt to secure an engagement at the Boston Museum failed, and in less than two weeks' time the discouraged actor returned to England. There he joined a company under Richard Edgar's management, and in October, 1876, under the name of R. Hudson, made his début at Rochdale, Lancashire, as the sergeant in "Arrah-na-Pogue." Later he appeared as Father Doolan in "The Shaughran," and continued through the provinces, supporting such actors as Miss Marriott, Charles Matthews, Barry Sullivan and Dion Boucicault, under whom he obtained valuable training. In 1878 he made a second visit to America, appearing at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 18th, with Modjeska. His tour, during which he played under his own name, but had only juvenile rôles, ended in May, 1879, and he then returned to England, where in July he supported George S. Knight, playing Dick Freely in "Otto"; Catto Dove in "Forbidden Fruit," and (at the Theatre Royal, Belfast,) Iago. His first appearance in London was in July, 1880, at Sadlers Wells Theatre, and in the same year he supported Miss Wallis, a noted English tragedienne, as leading juvenile at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, playing such parts as Romeo, Orlando and Claude Melnotte. About this time he became a member of Dion Boucicault's company, and was with him in Sheffield, Liverpool, Leeds and Birmingham, after which he again joined Miss Wallis in his old parts with some new ones, such as Benedict Postumous, Leanatious, and Paul in "Paul and Virginia." In 1882 he opened with Marie de Grey the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, in the part of Leicester, and also as Charles Surface, Young Marlow and Macbeth. On August 17th he sailed again for America, and appeared at the Grand Opera House, New York city, as Sir Clement Huntingford in the "World." A long tour through the United States followed, with a company whose specialty was "Romany Rye," in which as Jack Hearn he scored a triumph. In 1883 "Fedora" was produced in this country for the first time by Fanny Davenport,

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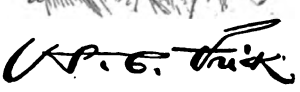
and Mr. Mantell was engaged for the part of Loris Ipanoff, making his first appearance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York. He acquired peculiar distinction by this impersonation, and passed at once to the first rank of tragic actors. In 1884 he created the character of Gilbert Vaughn in "Called Back" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. In 1885 he made his debut as a star in "Tangled Lives." He has also played in "Monbars"; the "Corsican Brothers"; "Marble Heart"; "Lady of Lyons"; "Lesson in Acting"; "Parrhassius"; "Queen's Garter"; "Secret Warrant"; "The Husband," and "Face in the Moonlight." As an interpreter of romantic parts—parts requiring youth, beauty, and the depiction of the noble traits of character, Mr. Mantell is among the ablest players of his time. He has been married twice, and has two sons, the children of his first wife, and one daughter by his second wife, Charlotte Behrens, a well-known actress.

FRICK, Henry Clay, manufacturer, was born at West Overton, Pa., Dec. 19, 1849, son of John Wilson and Elizabeth (Overholt) Frick. His earliest American ancestors came from Switzerland in 1750 and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. George Frick, his great-grandfather, established himself on a farm in 1770. His grandfather, Daniel Frick, was born n 1796, and was married to Catherine Miller in 1819. Their son, John W. Frick, was born in 1822. Mr. Frick's mother was of German ancestry, and the daughter of Abraham Overholt, one of the largest land owners of his time in southwestern Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools and at Otterbein University, Ohio. He began his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store at Mount Pleasant, but in 1869, became a bookkeeper in the office of his grandfather at Broad Ford, Pa. In 1871 his attention was called to the value of the coking-coal deposits in the vicinity of Broad Ford. Coke-making, then in its infancy as an industry, was a business with which he was not familiar, but after a thorough investigation, with several business friends, he formed a partnership known as H. C. Frick & Co., bought 300 acres of coal land and built about fifty coke ovens. The business expanded rapidly, as a ready sale was found for the product at foundries and furnaces all over the country, and in 1873 the firm had 200 ovens. During and after the panic of 1873 he began leasing works and coke lands extensively, and bought more good properties. In 1876 he bought out his partners. The profits were promptly reinvested in coal land, and in 1882 the firm was merged into the H. C. Frick Coke Co., with a capital of $2,000,000. Carnegie Bros. & Co., Limited, became also large stockholders in the H. C. Frick Coke Co., and the capital was increased to $10,000,000. This company is now the largest coke producer in the world, owning in the Connellsville region, in Fayette and Westmoreland counties, 40,000 acres of coal lands and 12,000 coke ovens, with a daily capacity of about 25,000 tons, employing upward of 11,000 miners and operatives, and furnishing an enormous traffic for the railroads running into the iron-producing districts. The remarkable qualifications as an organizer and director of vast business interests shown by Mr. Frick brought him an offer, in 1889, of an interest in and official connection with the Carnegie concerns. He was admitted to the firm of Carnegie Bros. & Co., Limited, as its chairman, and on the consolidation of all its interests, except coke, under the title of the Carnegie Steel Co., Limited, in July, 1892, Mr. Frick became the executive head of the new association, with a capital of $25,000,000. He has necessarily been brought into public prominence occasionally through the labor disturbances incident to the operation of such great industrial enterprises, notably that at the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Co., in 1892. Because of additions to the mills and the introduction of improved machinery designed to lighten labor and at the same time increase the product, a number of men, known as "tonnage men," who were paid certain fixed rates per ton of product, were enabled to earn wages in some cases 100 per cent. higher than was contemplated by themselves or the company when the wage scale was made three years previous; wages unreasonably high, entirely out of proportion when compared with those of other men in the same mill, and very much in excess of the wages paid for similar work by the competitors of the company. In the negotiations between the officials of the company and the officials of the labor organizations for a new wage scale to take effect at the expiration of the then existing one, the labor officials refused to make or permit any reduction to be made in the rates paid to these "tonnage men." Mr. Frick took a firm stand for the correction of this manifest injustice, and prepared a scale eliminating all the inequalities of the old one, submitting it to the workmen without the approval of the labor officials. A lockout ensued, finally involving all the men employed at the mill, and attended by extreme disorder and rioting. On the 23d of July, 1892, while efforts were being made to settle the difficulties, an anarchist named Berkman entered Mr. Frick's office, shot him twice, and stabbed him. While confined to his room from these injuries he would not permit any change whatever in the policy which had been adopted, and, having recovered in a few weeks, he took up the contest with renewed vigor, and won the fight. Time demonstrated the wisdom and justice of his position in the matter. With less than a year's trial of the new scale, the workmen and others intimately connected with the trouble freely acknowledged its fairness and liberality, and admitted that the strike was a mistake and wholly unjustifiable. As a result of his policy, suspensions of operations have entirely ceased, the causes of discord minimized, and the condition of the workmen immeasurably improved. The two gigantic companies of which Mr. Frick continued to be the official head have been since 1892 absolutely free from labor troubles, while their employees are the highest paid workmen in the world. The result of the amicable relations between the companies and their workmen has been that the business has had no interruptions, and has been wonderfully successful. In 1895, at his own request, the duties as the chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co., Limited, were divided, and a president was appointed, to whom most of the executive details were transferred, Mr. Frick retaining the official title of chairman of the board of managers. In 1897 he also relinquished the management of the minor affairs of the H. C. Frick Coke Co., becoming chairman of its board of directors. The properties of the companies of which he was the official head consisted, in 1899, of mines producing 6,000,000 tons of iron ore per annum; 40,000 acres of coal lands and 12,000 coke ovens; steamship lines for transporting ore to Lake Erie ports; docks for handling ore and coal; a rail-



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road from Lake Erie to Pittsburgh, hauling ore to the works and coal to the lake, and connecting the various works; 70,000 acres of natural gas territory, with 200 miles of pipe line to the works; nineteen blast furnaces and five steel mills, producing and finishing annually 3,250,000 gross tons of steel. The pay-rolls of these companies for 1899 exceeded $18,000,000. Near the close of the year 1899 a personal difference arose between Messrs. Carnegie and Frick, which, however, was speedily adjusted, and resulted in the formation of the Carnegie Co. in March, 1900, with a paid-up capital of $160,000,000, embracing the Carnegie Steel Co., Limited, the H. C. Frick Coke Co., and over twenty subsidiary companies. In business Mr. Frick is wonderfully quick of comprehension and accurate in his judgment of men and affairs. It appears easy for him to select the best man for a particular duty. He never lacks courage to vigorously carry out his decisions. He is equally firm and courageous in opposing any measure of which his judgment or strong sense of right disapproves. Personally he is extremely modest, sympathetic and unassuming in his intercourse with others. His charities are many in number, but are quietly and modestly bestowed. On Dec. 15, 1881, he was married to Adelaide Howard, daughter of the late Asa P. Childs, of Pittsburgh. To them have been born four children, two sons and two daughters, one son and one daughter being deceased.

O'BRIEN, John, actor, known by the stage-name of John T. Raymond, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 5, 1836. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age was put to work in a produce commission house, being intended by his parents for a mercantile career. His tastes, however, lay in the direction of the stage and his début as a professional actor was made as Lopez in the "Honeymoon," at the Rochester Theatre, June 27, 1853. His timidity and stage fright in this first attempt luckily enough enabled him to act a rather silly and vacuous part to the life; but later effort showed that much study was needed by him to rightly present a character. After one season at the Rochester Theatre, he supported Anna Cora Mowatt, during her farewell engagement at Niblo's Garden, New York. He then spent three years in the stock companies of New England and of the southern states, and afterward joined his fortunes with those of Edward A. Sothern, making a vivid impression as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." This was in 1858, and when Laura Keane produced the piece in New York, in 1861, Raymond was specially engaged as Asa Trenchard. His personation of this character was humorous, artistic and truly American. In 1867 he visited England and appeared with Sothern in "Our American Cousin" at the Haymarket. Raymond's success was almost immediate and was duplicated when he appeared later at the Theatre des Italiens, in Paris, his wife playing Florence Trenchard. After another engagement at the Haymarket, he starred through the English provinces and then came back to the United States, becoming almost immediately a member of the stock company engaged for the California Theatre, San Francisco, under the management of John McCullough and Lawrence Barrett. When the California Theatre was opened to the public in January, 1869, he was seen as Graves in Bulwer's comedy "Money." He afterward starred with varying success until 1873 when he accepted an adaptation of Mark Twain's "Gilded Age," which had been prepared by George Dinsmore, of the San Francisco "Evening Bulletin." He was first seen as Colonel Sellers in that play at the California Theatre, in the fall of 1873. His creation of the part was at once recognized as one of the most masterly portrayals of character in the history of the American stage. Its buoyant humor, joyousness, and unfailing enthusiasm gave it enduring popularity, and in it Raymond was seen with profit and delight, during the greater part of the remainder of his professional career. He also created the part of the Schoolmaster in "Sleepy Hollow," Major Belter in "Paradise," and General Limber in "For Congress," but these efforts repeated only in a measure his success as Colonel Sellers. As a comedian, Raymond took rank as one of the masters of his art. He always became the character which he played; his personality, a genial and winning one, always shown forth in his acting, and his gentleness and humor will long be remembered. The secret of his success as Colonel Sellers was that the part was exactly adapted to his natural manner. He spent many years in trying to create another character that would suit him as well, but the "Gilded Age" was his only paying investment. The last years of his life were a constant struggle, as he had lost his savings through speculations in Wall street, and he had a son for whose future he was anxious to provide; but in spite of all he was light-hearted, ready with a good story or a good deed. On April 10, 1887, while playing at Evansville, Ind., he died of heart failure, in the interval between two acts, lamented by more friends than perhaps any other man in his profession.

GEDDES, James, civil engineer, was born on a farm near Carlisle, Pa., July 22, 1763. He was of Scotch ancestry. He attended the district schools and was distinguished for his proficiency in mathematics and Latin and Greek. In 1794 his family removed to New York and settled in Onondaga county, the locality being named Geddes in his honor. Here he studied law, was admitted to the bar and later was made county judge. When the agitation for the building of canals in New York began, Judge Geddes took a prominent part and in 1808 he was selected to make surveys for routes from Oneida lake to Lake Ontario, also down the Oswego river, also from Lewiston to the Niagara river, and from Buffalo, eastward to the Seneca river. All these he made at a cost of $623 and reported that a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson was practicable. He devoted himself to canal engineering from this time; was engaged on the construction of the Erie canal, and in 1816 conducted a test level between Rome and Oneida lake, a distance of 100 miles, which was wonderfully accurate for those days, varying only an inch and a half in the entire circuit. In 1818 he was chief engineer of the Champlain canal; in 1822 was selected by the state of Ohio to make a survey for a canal from the Ohio river to Lake Erie; in 1823 reported on a canal in Maine from Sebago pond to Westbrook; in 1827 was employed by the U. S. government to investigate routes for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal; in 1828 was employed on canals in Pennsylvania, and in the same year declined an appointment by the United States to examine the feasibility of connecting the Tennessee and Alabama rivers by a canal. In all matters relating to the laying out, designing and construction of canals, he was looked upon as one of the highest authorities in the country. He was married and left a family. He died at Geddes, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1838.

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LE HARDY DE BEAULIEU, Julius-Cæsar Louis Victor, physician, was born at the castle of Fichermont, on the battle-field of Waterloo, Belgium, Oct. 21, 1831. He is the youngest son of Sir Marcellus I. G. Le Hardy de Beaulieu, and grandson of Jean-Charles Le Hardy, Viscount de Beaulieu, and Lady Susanna de Marsilli, Marchioness de Marsillac, descendants of two ancient noble families. He received a classical, literary and scientific education in Brussels and Paris, and coming to this country in 1849, was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855. Soon after beginning the practice of his profession at Rome, Ga., he accepted the chair of chemistry in the Oglethorpe Medical College at Savannah, where he has resided ever since. He has long been a member of the American Medical Association; of the Georgia Medical Society, and the Medical Association of Georgia, of which bodies he has also been president, and of the Georgia Historical Society. As medical director of the Citizens' Sanitary Association of Savannah since 1882, and as health officer of the city (1897–99), he has rendered important public services. Dr. Le Hardy's professional work has related specially to the study and treatment of yellow fever, in which he is a recognized authority. Having become impressed with the importance of thorough investigation concerning the disease, he went, in 1854, to Augusta, Ga., where it was virulently raging, and then began the study of this and other climatic fevers, which he has continued to this day. He reached the conclusion that in the climate of the southern states soil saturation is necessary for the production of yellow and malarial fevers; that malarial fevers increase in number and fatality in like proportion with long continuance and intensity of solar heat; that yellow fever will not become epidemic unless to soil saturation and long continued intense heat some peculiar unexplained atmospheric condition is added; that the poisonous germs rise from swamps and marshes and produce malarial fevers at any season except in freezing weather, while epidemics of dengue or of yellow fever rarely begin in the United States before the month of August; and that the germ of yellow fever appears to rise from the ground of a city or village at one or more spots, whence it spreads in every direction, endangering all persons, save the immune, within the infected area. As a result both of wide reading and original investigation, he was convinced of the error of those who favored the quarantine system of long detention as a safeguard against yellow fever, on the theory that this disease is always imported and highly contagious, and himself urged rapid and thorough disinfection by drainage and other sanitary improvements as the more scientific, safe and simple means of protection. His numerous writings on subjects of medicine, sanitation and the like attest the thoroughness of his knowledge and labors in the profession which he conspicuously serves. Dr. Le Hardy has been thrice married: In 1863 to Sarah, daughter of Dr. W. C. Daniell, a distinguished physician; in 1874 to Elisabeth P., daughter of John Richardson, a planter; and in 1891 to Nannie L., daughter of Dr. John Bond, of Tallahassee, Fla. He has four children, Louis M., Eugenie E. M., Charles A. and Julius-Cæsar, Jr.

MORTON, Samuel George, physician and scientist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1799, son of George Morton, of Clonmel, Ireland, who came to this country at the age of sixteen, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was married to Jane Cummings, a member of the Society of Friends. When the boy was about six months old his father died, and Mrs. Morton, with her three children, removed to West Chester, N. Y., where Samuel acquired the usual English rudiments at several Friends' boarding-schools. Studious, of a literary bent, fond of history and of verse-making, he also showed an early love for natural science. This last proclivity was fostered by Thomas Rogers, an eager student of mineralogy, to whom, about 1812, young Morton's mother was married, returning to Philadelphia. After a short residence at the Friend's boarding-school at West Town, Pa., and a year in the study of mathematics at the private school of John Gummere, at Burlington, N. J., Samuel was apprenticed to a mercantile house in Philadelphia, in 1815; but love of study overmastered his interest in business. During his mother's last illness he attracted the notice of her physicians, his intercourse with whom inclined him to their profession. This inclination his reading and reflection confirmed, and in 1817, at the age of nineteen, he entered the office of the eminent Dr. Joseph Parrish as a pupil. He also attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his medical degree in 1820. At this time he gave special attention to anatomy. Soon after his graduation he became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, his love for scientific studies having steadily increased. During a long visit to Europe, where he spent much time with relatives at Clonmel, he appears to have received impressions which led him to forsake the Society of Friends for the communion of his ancestors, the Episcopal church. For over three years he remained in Europe, traveling and pursuing his studies, in spite of a serious illness, in Scotland and on the Continent. From the University of Edinburgh, where he attended lectures, he received the degree of M.D. in 1823. Returning in the following year to Philadelphia, he at once engaged in the practice of his profession; but as success came gradually, he found time to extend his researches in fields of natural science. He was made an auditor and then (1825–29) recording secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences, meantime serving that institution in many other capacities. His first medical essay, on the use of cornine in intermittent fever, was published in the "Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences" in 1825. His first strictly scientific papers were two read on the same day, in 1827, before the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1830 he became a teacher in connection with two schools of medicine conducted by Philadelphia physicians. A visit, in 1834, to the West Indies gave him an opportunity to study the geology and climate of several of the islands. In 1839 he was elected professor of anatomy in the Pennsylvania Medical College; in 1843, resigned; and in 1845 was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Many scientific and learned bodies in America and Europe enrolled him among their members. He continued to make communications to the academy—of which, in 1831, he was elected corresponding secretary, in 1840 a vice-president, and in 1849 president—almost until the time of his death, to the great enrichment of its "Transactions." He also made contributions to the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society and to the "American Journal of Science and Art." In 1834 he published "Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption," a work of pathological importance. Distinguished as an ethnologist, and especially in craniology, he gave to the world in his "Crania Americana" (1839) and "Crania Egyptiaca" works costly in labor and money and of great scientific value. His ethnological collection, in possession of the

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Academy of Natural Sciences, is one of the most precious scientific treasures in this country. In "Human Anatomy, Special, General and Microscopic" he exhibited the science in its then recently improved state. The miscellaneous papers of Dr. Morton on a great variety of scientific subjects are all marked by originality, accuracy and thoroughness. Of delicate constitution from early manhood, he performed his prodigious labors often under the burden of ill-health. He was married in Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1827, to Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Pearsall, originally of New York, who bore him five sons and two daughters. The union was as fortunate for his professional as for his personal well-being. At the age of fifty-two, when he had reached great eminence as a practitioner and teacher, his powers of life were exhausted and he died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1851.

LAMBERT, Edward Wilberforce, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1831, son of William Gage and Sally (Perley) Lambert. He is descended from Francis Lambert, who emigrated from Rowley, England, in 1639, and settled in Rowley, Mass. His grandfather, Jonathan Lambert, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his mother's grandfather, William Perley, of Boxford, Mass., commanded a company from that town at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Dr. Lambert entered Yale in 1851, and after being graduated in 1854, studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and was graduated in 1857. He was interne at Bellevue Hospital for eighteen months; was attending physician for three years at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and attending physician at St. Luke's Hospital from 1862 to 1872. From 1860 to 1870 he had medical charge of the poor of the Church of the Holy Communion, and during the civil war assisted in caring for the wounded soldiers who passed through the city. In 1859 he took sole charge of the medical department of the New York Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and in 1888 gave up private practice to devote his whole time to the society, of which he was one of the founders and is a director. The society began business in July, 1859, with a capital of $100,000, and its assets in 1898 exceeded $100,000,000. He is a governor of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the city of New York; a member of the Academy of Medicine; the County Medical Society; the Pathological Society; the Medical and Surgical Society; the Society for the Relief of Orphans and Widows of Medical Men; the Century Association, and the Lawyers' and University clubs. He is a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in his denominational connections. He is fond of all outdoor sports, but his professional duties give him but little time for recreation. Dr. Lambert was married at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 9, 1858, to Martha, daughter of Samuel W. and Martha (Melcher) Waldron, and a descendant of Richard Waldron, deputy president of New Hampshire in 1681–89. Dr. Lambert has eight children, four of whom are sons, and are graduates of Yale.

Edw. W. Lambert

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, physician and educator, was born at Greene, Chenango co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1817, youngest of the seven children of Dow and Eleanor (Smith) Davis. His parents were pioneers of that then frontier region, and cultivated a farm cleared in the midst of dense forests. He had the usual experience of a farmer's son—hard outdoor work in summer and the district school in winter time – but when sixteen years of age he was sent to Cazenovia Seminary, Madison county, N. Y., where he studied chemistry and physics, and laid a substantial foundation for further and broader work. In April, 1834, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Daniel Clark, of Smithville flats, Chenango co., and in the following October entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fairfield, Herkimer co. He was graduated M. D. with honor in 1837, presenting a thesis on "Animal Temperature"; and located immediately at Vienna, Oneida co., but practiced there only six months, and the same year removed to Binghamton, a live and growing town, affording better opportunities for the talents of the young physician. At Binghamton he rapidly attained professional prominence and a reputation for sound scholarship. He was awarded a prize from the New York State Medical Society in 1840 for the best essay on "Diseases of the Spinal Column," and another in the following year for the best "Analysis of the Discoveries Concerning the Physiology of the Nervous System, from Sir Charles Bell to the Present Time." Eager to have a still wider field he removed in 1847 to New York city, where he entered upon general practice, and was employed as assistant demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He also became editor-in-chief of the "Analyst," a semi-monthly medical journal. In 1849 he accepted a call to the professorship of physiology and general pathology in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and the following year was transferred to the chair of practice of medicine, which he continued to hold during nine years. His ideas of the requirements of a medical education were very rigid, and his lifelong contention has been for the lengthening and amplifying of the course looking toward a medical degree. The Rush Medical College granted the M.D. degree after two years of college study of four months each, and continued in this despite the vigorous protests of the intrepid young reformer. Accordingly, in 1859, largely through the efforts of Dr. Davis, was founded the Chicago Medical College, later a branch of the Northwestern University, with a prescribed curriculum of three years of six months each with required attendance on clinical lectures. Resigning his professorship at Rush, he accepted the same chair in the new institution, and has long been dean of the faculty, and is now (1898) emeritus professor. When during 1849 and 1854 Chicago was visited by epidemics of cholera he earnestly advocated an improved sanitary system of drainage and water supply, and saw his plans carried through to a successful issue. Largely at his own expense, in 1850 he inaugurated Mercy Hospital, of which he has been visiting physician for over forty years. He has always been a strenuous and consistent foe to the use of alcohol in the practice of medicine; in 1854 delivering a lecture at Rush Medical College on the "Effects of Alcoholic Drinks on the Human System," subsequently published in book form, and constantly urging a rational moderation in this respect by voice, pen and personal influence. His views on this question led him to participate actively in founding the Washingtonian Home, a well-known reformatory for drunkards, with which he has since

N. S. Davis

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been prominently connected. Almost from the time of his graduation Dr. Davis has been a contributor to the medical press. In 1854–59 he was editor of the Chicago "Medical Journal," and then until 1875 of the "Medical Examiner," founded by himself. In 1883 he became first editor of the "Journal of the American Medical Association," and continued for six years. He has published several volumes of importance, among them: a "Text-book of Agricultural Chemistry" (1848); "History of Medical Education and Institutions in the United States" (1850); "History of the American Medical Association" (1855); "Clinical Lectures on Various Diseases" (1873); "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine" (1884); and numerous addresses, monographs and articles. He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society; the Academy of Sciences; the Illinois State Microscopical Society; being one of the founders of each. Dr. Davis has always been actively interested in all causes for the public good, both charitable and sanitary, and was associated with other prominent pioneers of Chicago in organizing plans for the systematic assistance of the city's destitute poor. Personally he is careful, painstaking and unwearying to a degree in the discharge of every duty, and has made it a consistent rule to study each patient's life, habits and antecedents as well as his present disorder. He is unusually keen in diagnosis, quick in comparisons and reliable in judgment. In religious faith he is a lifelong Methodist, and a pillar of Grace Church, Chicago. He is a thorough believer in free-trade, paper currency redeemable in coin, and uniform laws for all classes; by voice and vote supporting his convictions at every opportunity. He was married, March 5, 1838, to Anna Maria, daughter of John Parker, of Vienna, Oneida co., N. Y. They have had three children, Ellen P., wife of the late Francis H. Kales, of Chicago, who died in 1881; Dr. Frank Howard Davis, who after nine years of successful practice died in 1880 as the result of mechanical injury, and Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Jr., who is now professor of practice of medicine and secretary of the faculty of Northwestern University Medical School.

MORGAN, John, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1735. He was one of seven young men who were graduated as the first class of the institution in 1757. After serving an apprenticeship in the study of medicine under Dr. John Redman, a noted physician of his day in Philadelphia, he entered a regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Provincial army as surgeon and lieutenant. His father, Evan Morgan, who came from Wales and prospered as a merchant in Philadelphia, induced his son to resign his commission in order to continue his medical studies in Europe. Accordingly, he went to England in 1760, with letters of introduction from Benjamin Franklin to a number of eminent men of that country. For one year he attended the lectures and dissections of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, of London, and spent two years in the medical department of the University of Edinburgh, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1763. His elaborate thesis on "The Formation of Pus" was published, and procured his election to membership in the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. He then proceeded to Paris, where he spent several months attending the anatomical lectures and dissections of M. Sue. In that city he made an anatomical preparation of a kidney by corrosion in so remarkable a manner that he was elected a member of the Academy of Surgery. He next went to Italy, and visited and remained several months with the renowned Morgagni, of Padua, who was "the light and ornament of two generations of physicians." While in that country he was admitted to membership in the Society of Belles-Lettres in Rome. Upon his return to London, Dr. Morgan was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; admitted as a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London and a member of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. During his sojourn in Europe he conferred with Dr. William Shippen, Jr., who was then pursuing his medical education in London and Edinburgh, about a plan of establishing a medical school in Philadelphia. After spending five years in Europe, Dr. Morgan returned, and on May 5, 1765, laid his plan before the trustees of the College of Philadelphia. It was adopted, and he was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine. Three years later five young men received medical degrees from this institution—the first that were conferred in America. The medical faculty then was composed of Drs. Morgan, Shippen, Kuhn and Bond. Dr. Morgan was one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society. He possessed a remarkable capacity for acquiring knowledge, and was well versed in general literature, as well as in all the departments of medical science. He enjoyed a large private practice, and, in the language of Dr. Rush, "all of his patients spoke of his sympathy and attention with gratitude and respect." It had previously been the custom for physicians to prepare and furnish their remedies, but Dr. Morgan proposed a separation of pharmacy and surgery from the regular practice. In October, 1775, Dr. Morgan was appointed by congress director-general and physician-in-chief to the general hospital of the American army. He went immediately to Boston, where, by direction of Washington, he instituted examinations of all surgeons in the hospitals and the army and reorganized the hospital department. From Boston he accompanied the army to New York, and, with indefatigable energy, attempted to systematize the medical department; but his efforts proved ineffectual, as the sick and wounded suffered for want of medicines and appliances which he was not able to furnish, as they were not supplied to him. In consequence of complaints, congress dismissed him on Jan. 9, 1777, without just reason; but a committee of that body afterward investigated his conduct and honorably acquitted him. Washington subsequently wrote to Dr. Morgan: "No fault could be found with the economy of the hospitals during your directorship." In 1766 Dr. Morgan won a gold medal, offered by John Sergeant, a member of the English parliament, for the best dissertation on "The Reciprocal Advantages of a Perpetual Union between Great Britain and Her American Colonies." He died in Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 1789.

John Morgan.

WHITEHEAD, William Riddick, physician and surgeon, was born at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1831. The name was distinguished in England by William Whitehead, the poet laureate. The American family was founded by three brothers who came hither in the reign of Cromwell, and settled in Virginia; and from one of these, who located to the south of the James, William R. Whitehead is descended. His father, William Boykin Whitehead, born in Southampton county, Va., was a large sugar planter in Louisiana, and was married to Emeline F. Riddick, a descendant of Col. Willis Riddick, of revolutionary fame. William Riddick Whitehead was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., in 1851; studied medicine for one year at the University of Virginia, and received the degree of M.D

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from the University of Pennsylvania. After a year's further study in Paris he obtained, through Prince Gortchakoff, Russian ambassador at Vienna, an appointment to the Russian army, then fighting in the Crimea. He was ordered to Odessa, and later to Sebastopol, obtaining extensive experience in army surgery under Pirogoff, the great Russian surgeon. At the close of the war he was decorated by the Czar with the cross of the imperial order of St. Stanislaus. In 1860 he received the degree in medicine from the Faculty of Paris, and upon his return to America was chosen professor of clinical medicine in the New York Medical College. Immediately after the fall of Sumter he returned to the South, and became surgeon in the 44th Virginia infantry. He was successively regimental surgeon, senior surgeon of brigade, acting surgeon of division, and, during the last year of the war, president of the board in South Carolina for the examination of conscripts and disabled soldiers. He tended Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson on the battle-field, when wounded at Chancellorsville. He was taken prisoner by the Federal army after the battle of Gettysburg, and was subsequently detained in Fort McHenry.

He escaped, made his way through New York and Canada to Bermuda, whence he embarked on a blockade runner, and returned to Richmond. After the war he began practice in New York city, and remained there until 1872, when he removed to Denver, Col. In 1874 he was elected a member of the common council, and was chairman of the committee on health. He initiated the movement toward the establishment of the city's present system of sewerage. He was president of the Denver and also of the Colorado State Medical societies, was instrumental in founding the medical schools of the University of Denver and the University of Colorado, and was an active member of the American Medical Congress and the American Orthopædic Association. His contributions to medical and other journals on subjects connected with his profession have been numerous and varied. In 1863 he was married to Eliza F., a daughter of Col. Thomas G. Benton, who was a cousin of Thomas H. Benton, the famous senator from Missouri.

DALY, William Hudson, soldier and surgeon, was born in Indiana county, Pa., Sept. 11, 1842, son of Thomas and Helen (Mar) Daly. His father, a native of Ireland, of Scotch descent, was educated for the priesthood, but never took holy orders; his mother came of an ancient Scotch family. The birthplace of William Hudson Daly was in the Alleghany mountains, where there was little opportunity to obtain an education, but having an active and inquiring mind and being an untiring reader, solid foundations were laid, on which he built in later years. At the age of seventeen he lost his parents, and then removed to Richmond, Va. Two years later the civil war began and he entered the Confederate army in Co. B., 15th Virginia volunteers, and participated in most of the early battles, from Big Bethel to Lee's mills, where he was taken prisoner by the Federal troops. Soon after, he took the oath of allegiance and after a partial course of study at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia (1863–64), served as a medical cadet in the Germantown hospital and later was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in the army hospital at Whitehall, Pa. From that place he was transferred to Savannah, Ga., for service in the general army hospitals, being subsequently appointed post-surgeon at Hiltonhead, S. C. In August, 1865, in company with other medical officers, he was sent to Jacksonville, Fla., to receive and care for the last 5,000 prisoners, liberated from Andersonville, Ga. After the war he entered the medical school of the University of Michigan, was graduated in 1866, and began practice in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is still actively engaged. In 1878 he went to Europe to spend a year in the schools and hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, studying diseases of the nose, ear, throat and chest, to which he has given considerable attention ever since and on which he is an authority. In 1868 he was appointed physician to the Reform School of Pennsylvania and served in that capacity for eight years, until the removal of the institution from Allegheny City. In 1871 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and surgeon and assigned to duty as surgeon-in-chief of the 18th division, Pennsylvania national guards, a position he resigned in 1875. From 1879 until 1887 he was general surgeon of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad. He has been senior physician of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital since its organization and consulting throat surgeon of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was appointed major and chief surgeon U. S. volunteers, was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and participated in the active campaign of the war and performed services of a varied character. It was upon the report of his observations made to the commanding general of the armies that the "embalmed beef" supplied to the army was made a subject of investigation. In this Dr. Daly's reputation for accuracy was sustained by the testimony of the army and supported by the confidence of the medical profession; the result being the improvement of the army commissariat. As a recognition of his standing among advanced laryngologists he was chosen president of the section of laryngology of the 9th international medical congress which met at Washington, D. C., in 1887. He organized and became the first president of that section of the American Medical Association congress at its meeting in Cincinnati. In 1894 he was elected president of the American Laryngological Association, and in 1897 president of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society and was made chairman of the health section of the American Social Science Association in the same year. For ten consecutive years he was recording secretary of the Allegheny County Medical Society and afterward its president; is still a member of that body and of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the British Medical Association; the British Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Association; the Société Française de l'Otologie, de Laryngologie et de Rhinologie, and the American Medical Association, of which he was a representative in the 8th international congress which met at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1884, and of the British Medical Association, to which he was three times sent as a delegate by the American Medical Association. Dr. Daly has contributed

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more than fifty essays on medical subjects to the current literature of the day, and these, from the originality of the thought and the closeness of research exhibited, have elicited high praise from his professional brethren. The following are some of them: "Elongating Hypertrophy of the Femur and Tibia of Opposite Sides"; "The Osteitis Deformans of Paget," in "New York Medical Record" (Feb. 28, 1880); "Relation of Hay-asthma and Chronic Naso-pharyngeal Catarrh," in "Archives of Laryngology" (April, 1883). The ideas and observations in the last named essay were generally adopted by the profession, and seven years later called forth from Sir Morrell Mackenzie an editorial in the "London Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology" for August, 1887, in which he said: "There can be no doubt that Dr. Daly may justly be regarded as the founder of the surgical school of rhinology in America, which has at the present day so many distinguished representatives, by his having drawn forcible attention to the importance of intra-nasal surgical treatment." His essay on "So-called Malaria Being a Waterborne Disease," read before the American Climatological Association, May 30, 1894, was also several years in advance of the general trend of medical scientific thought, which is now becoming so strongly confirmatory of the theory that water instead of air is the medium by which malaria enters the human body. Drs. Patrick, Manson, Ronald Ross and other investigators upon the mosquito as a factor in infecting the water of springs and swamps on the one hand and the blood of human beings on the other, have worked along the same line of thought as those made evident in the previous essays of Dr. Daly. Dr. Daly studied the subject of leprosy in Cuba, Yucatan and other parts of Mexico, and wrote an essay upon his clinical investigation of the subject, which was published in the "American Lancet" (May, 1892), and other periodicals. He also made a clinical study of glanders and read a paper before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, of Cincinnati, in 1892, entitled "A Clinical Study of Glanders in the Horse, with Special References to its Manifestations upon the Mucous Tissues of the Nose with Prophylaxis and Treatment." When the 9th international medical congress met in Washington, D. C., in 1887, many of the leading men in the profession in the East, especially those representing the special departments, refused to coöperate with the work of the congress, and for a time it was thought that the laryngological section would be a failure. Dr. Daly was finally selected as president of that section and the splendid manner in which he organized this department stands as a monument to his skill as an organizer and executive officer. He has been identified with many of the manufacturing enterprises of Pittsburgh and takes an active interest in all public affairs. He was married, June 22, 1869, to Athalia, daughter of James M. Cooper, a prominent steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Daly died Nov. 22, 1899, leaving no children.

DANIEL, Ferdinand E., physician and medical journalist, was born in Greenville county, Va., July 18, 1839, son of R. W. T. Daniel and Hester J. Adams. In 1845, his parents removed from Virginia to Vicksburg, Miss. There he grew to manhood, receiving a good education in the schools of the state, studying medicine at Jackson in 1859 and 1860, and attending lectures at the New Orleans School of Medicine. Just after his first course the war broke out and he volunteered in the 18th Mississippi infantry, and went to the front at Manassas, Va. Here, as orderly sergeant of his company, he participated in the battles of Bull Run and the first Manassas. Discharged at his own request, under Jefferson Davis' proclamation, to release from the ranks all young men studying medicine, he returned to New Orleans and was graduated at the School of Medicine there, Feb. 2, 1862. He left that city just before it was captured by the Federal army under Butler. He then, having passed examination before the army medical board, July, 1862, re-entered the Confederate service as surgeon, and after being present at the battles of Perryville and Mumfordsville, as an attaché of Gen. Hardee's staff, was transferred to hospital duty at Chattanooga, thence to Marietta and other points in the department of Georgia and Mississippi. In 1863, while on duty at Chattanooga, he was appointed by Gen. Bragg to be judge-advocate of a general court martial for the army, as no officer from the line could be spared for such duty. He was married, in July, 1863, to Minerva Patrick, near Jackson, Miss., and while on duty at Covington, Ga., a son, Robert Patrick, was born to him. After the war Dr. Daniel removed to Galveston, Tex., and engaged in general practice, serving through the terrible epidemic of yellow fever in 1867, when he lost his wife and an infant child. In 1867 he accepted the chair of anatomy at the Texas Medical College, Galveston, and in the following year was transferred to the chair of surgery, but, owing to impaired health, in consequence of a severe attack of yellow fever, was not able to fill it, and resigned, being for some time compelled to give up practice, in order to recruit his health. He returned to his old home at Jackson, Miss., in 1875, and resumed practice; in the meantime he was married to Fannie, daughter of the late Adam Yakely Smith, formerly of Orange county, N. Y. Of his second marriage six children were born, two sons and four daughters, of whom only three daughters survive. In 1878 the yellow fever broke out again with great violence in Vicksburg, New Orleans and other cities, and spread to the interior. This epidemic was remarkable for its virulence and fatality; and, at the request of the commission appointed by congress to investigate it, Dr. Daniel made a report which attracted much attention on account of some remarkable features observed in the cases and course of the disease at the village of Lake, Miss. Later, to prevent the recurrence of epidemic yellow fever, a national board of health was created and a system of sanitary inspection all over the South was instituted. Dr. Daniel was appointed sanitary inspector for Mississippi, and in the summer of 1879 was placed in charge of the U. S. quarantine station below Vicksburg. Two years later he removed with his family to Sherman, Tex. His wife died in February, 1884, and in 1885 he removed to Austin, where he has since continuously resided. In July, 1885, he established the "Texas Medical Journal." Dr. Daniel was a member of the Mississippi State Medical Association, and contributed several papers to that body, which are published in their volumes of "Transactions." At New Orleans, in May, 1885, at a meeting of the Association of American Medical Editors, Dr. Daniel was elected secretary of that body; and, by invitation, delivered before it an address, entitled "Texas Medicine and State Medicine in Texas," which was published in the Philadelphia "Medical Bulletin" of July of that year. He was secretary of the Texas Quarantine Department, 1892–98. His contributions to the literature of medicine have not been voluminous: his

F. E. Daniel

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best articles being editorials in the "Texas Medical Journal." He did much to promote the organization of the medical profession in Texas, and for six years was secretary of the State Medical Association. In August, 1893, he read at the international medico-legal congress and auxiliary of the World's fair congress a paper on the subject of "Castration of Sexual Perverts," in which he advocated the measure as a substitute for capital punishment in certain cases of rape, holding that sexual perversion is often proof of mental unsoundness. The paper attracted a great deal of attention on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1900 he published "Recollections of a Rebel Surgeon." "Criminal Responsibility of the Insane" (1898), substantially a lecture delivered before the Law School of the University of Texas in 1897, and "Crime and Pauperism in America," delivered at the opening of the National Prison Association congress in December, 1897, may be cited as other contributions to psychological literature. He has for several years been vice-chairman of the psychological section Medico-Legal Society of America.

DUNGLISON, Robley, physician, educator and author, the "father of American physiology," was born at Keswick, England, Jan. 4, 1798, son of William and Elizabeth (Robley) Dunglison. His mother, a woman of remarkable intellectuality, devoted herself to his mental and moral training. The rudiments of his education were received at Keswick. He had intended to go into business, but having attained proficiency in English and classical studies and mathematics, he began the study of medicine in 1814. After a period of pupilage, perhaps under a local practitioner, at Keswick, he went to London to complete his studies, and there, in 1819, having passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons and at the Society of Apothecaries, he began the practice of his profession. In 1824 he was graduated, by examination, at the University of Erlangen, Germany. In the same year, having resolved to confine himself to medical and obstetrical practice, he accepted an appointment as physician-accoucheur to the Eastern Dispensary in London. But suddenly the plan of his life-work was changed. In response to an invitation from Thomas Jefferson to a chair in the medical department of the University of Virginia, Dr. Dunglison sailed for this country in October, 1824, followed by the regrets and good wishes of admiring friends and of the London medical fraternity in general. His residence at the University of Virginia extended over nine years, during which he enjoyed the intimate friendship of Jefferson, Madison and other eminent men. Availing himself of the rich facilities of the university library, he here composed the first two of his works published in this country, "Human Physiology" (1832) and a "Dictionary of Medical Science" (1833). These tasks he performed in addition to labors in the university to which few men could have been equal, involving practically all the great branches of medicine. Here was laid the foundation of his fame as teacher and author. In 1833 he accepted the chair of materia medica, therapeutics, hygiene and medical jurisprudence in the University of Maryland, and removed to Baltimore. There he remained three years, and, besides discharging faithfully his professorial duties, he attended to some private practice and composed his "General Therapeutics and Materia Medica" and "Elements of Hygiene." He also brought out a new and enlarged edition of the "Human Physiology." In 1836 he became professor of the institutes of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. This chair, created for him, he filled until 1868, when ill-health compelled him to vacate it, though he remained as professor emeritus. During these thirty-two years Jefferson Medical College rose to the highest degree of prosperity and fame, outranking all other institutions of its class in America. In Philadelphia Dr. Dunglison continued his literary work, publishing "The Medical Student" (1837); "New Remedies" (1839); "The Practice of Medicine" (1842); a dictionary for the blind, and many other writings of a less systematic character. In 1837 he established the "American Library and Intelligencer," a monthly, published until 1842. His papers, editorial articles, addresses, etc.—many of them non-professional—were innumerable. He was by far the most voluminous and erudite author of his time in this country. While many of his books have been superseded, the "Dictionary of Medical Science," a work of vast learning still much referred to by lexicographers, and "Human Physiology" are of permanent value. The latter is a complete account of the state of physiological science in the first half of the nineteenth century. Dr. Dunglison's style combined the merits of facility with those of clearness, strength and a classical taste. As a lecturer and teacher he enjoyed a world-wide reputation, and he was one of the most scholarly men of the medical profession in his day. In private life he was a devoted husband and father, a steadfast friend, whose companionship gave instruction and delight; a faithful citizen and a lover of mankind. During his connection of almost thirty years with the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia his sympathetic labors in behalf of its inmates won him their loving gratitude and reverence. Not less earnest were his efforts for the improved treatment and condition of the insane poor. For many years he was a vestryman of St. Stephen's (Protestant Episcopal) Church in Philadelphia; but in religion his spirit was catholic. He was an ardent lover of music and a promoter of musical culture. Among the scores of honors bestowed on him by learned bodies were the degree of M.D., conferred by Yale College in 1825, and that of LL.D. by Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1852. Many executive and honorary positions were held by him, and for a number of years he was dean of the faculty of the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Dunglison was married, in 1824, to Harriette, daughter of John Leadham, Esq., a medical practitioner of London. She died in 1853. They had seven children, of whom two sons entered the medical profession. Dr. Dunglison died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1869.

BRIGHAM, Amariah, physician and surgeon, was born at New Marlboro, Berkshire co., Mass., Dec. 26, 1798, youngest son of John Brigham, a farmer, and descendant of Thomas Brigham, an Englishman who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. His father died when he was eleven years of age, and about a year later the boy found employment in a book store in Albany. At the end of three years he returned to New Marlboro, and there spent four years, taking up advanced studies, and at length the study of medicine under Dr. Edmund C. Peet. He next spent a year in New York city attending medical lectures; subsequently studied with Dr. Plumb, of Canaan, Conn., and before he was twenty years of age began practice at Enfield, Mass. Two years later he removed to Greenfield, Mass., where he gained an excellent practice, and became especially well known as a surgeon. In 1831, on

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invitation of leading physicians and citizens, he removed to Hartford, Conn. About that time the Asiatic cholera made its first appearance in America, and in 1832 Dr. Brigham published a compilation entitled, "Treatise on Epidemic Cholera." In 1837 he accepted the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city; but in 1838 returned to Hartford, and in 1840 became physician and superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane. In the fall of 1842 he resigned to accept a similar position in the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. He supervised the internal arrangements and furnishing; secured an additional appropriation from the legislature whereby the design of the institution was carried to completion; organized the departments, and by his superior administrative ability made the asylum a model one. In addition, he voluntarily undertook the publication of the "Journal of Insanity," the first periodical of the kind in any country; and he was frequently called to different states to give testimony as an expert in cases where the plea of insanity was set up. His publications include: "Influence of Mental Cultivation on Health" (1832; 3d ed., 1845), in opposition to infant schools; "Influence of Religion on the Health and Physical Welfare of Mankind" (1836), opposing "revivals," and "Inquiry Concerning the Diseases and Functions of the Brain, the Spinal Cord, and the Nerves" (1840). He left a manuscript volume, entitled "Religious Thoughts," which shows him to have been a man of deep piety. He was married at Greenfield, Mass., Jan. 23, 1833, to Susan C. Root. She bore him a son, who died in 1848, and four daughters, who survived him. Dr. Brigham died at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1849.

DARLINGTON, William, physician, botanist and legislator, was born in Chester county, Pa., April 28, 1782, son of Edward and Hannah Darlington. His great-grandfather, Abraham, came to America in the beginning of the eighteenth century and settled in Pennsylvania. He was married to Elizabeth Hillborn, of Bucks county, Pa., in 1716. His son, Thomas, was married to Hannah, daughter of Edward Brinton; and their son, Edward, was the father of the doctor. William Darlington was educated under John Forsythe, an Irish Friend, one of the best teachers at that time in Chester county. In 1800 he began the study of medicine under Dr. John Vaughan, of Wilmington, Del., devoting his spare hours to the study of languages. During the yellow fever epidemic in Wilmington in 1802, the only medical men who remained were Dr. Vaughan and his pupil. Dr. Darlington attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, received the degree of M.D. in 1804, and returned to his native place. He was appointed physician to the Chester county almshouse and also surgeon to a regiment of militia. The latter caused his disownment by the Society of Friends. In 1806 he was appointed surgeon to an East Indian merchantman, and made a voyage to Calcutta, being absent about one year. A sketch of his observations was published in the form of familiar letters in the "Analectic Magazine" (1819). On his return he settled in West Chester, and engaged in the practice of his profession. During the war of 1812 he went to camp on the Delaware as ensign in the American Grays. The regiment with which his company was incorporated chose him major of the 1st battalion. He was a member from his district of the 14th, 16th and 17th congresses, and was president of the board of canal commissioners in 1825. On March 18, 1826, he aided in organizing the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, of which he was president from its origin, and in 1831 was chosen president of the Chester County Athenæum. He was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the court of his native county by Gov. Shulze. While in that office Dr. Darlington and some of his medical friends coöperated and formed the Chester County Medical Society. In 1830 he was elected president of the Bank of Chester County, of which he had been a director for sixteen years. Dr. Darlington's taste for botanical researches was awakened in his twentieth year. He became acquainted with Prof. Benjamin S. Barton, who greatly aided him, and whose lectures on botany he attended. A few years later he began to prepare the "Florula Cestrica" elsewhere noticed. A new pitcher plant, discovered in upper California by Dr. Torrey, was by him dedicated to Dr. Darlington. The genus is known as Darlingtonia. He bequeathed his most valuable herbarium of plants, consisting of 8,000 species, and most of his library to the Chester County Cabinet. These are now in the possession of the West Chester State Normal School. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1848. He was a member of more than forty literary and scientific societies. His principal works are: "Florula Cestrica: An Essay towards a Catalogue of the Phænogamous Plants, Native and Naturalized, Growing in the Vicinity of the Borough of West Chester, in Chester County, Pennsylvania" (1826); "Flora Cestrica: An Attempt to Enumerate and Describe the Flowering and Filicoid Plants of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania" (1837; 3d ed., 1853); "Essay on the Development and Modification of the External Organs of Plants" (1839); "Discourse on the Character, Properties and Importance to Man of the Natural Family of Plants called Gramineæ, or True Grasses" (1841); "Plea for a National Museum and Botanic Garden" (1841); "Reliquiæ Baldwinianæ: Selections from the Correspondence of the late William Baldwin, M.D." (1843); "Agricultural Botany: An Enumeration and Description of Useful Plants and Weeds" (1847); "Memorials of John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall, with Notices of their Botanical Contemporaries" (1849); "Plea for the Study of Natural History in the Common Schools of our Country" (1855); "American Weeds and Useful Plants, being a Second and Illustrated Edition of Agricultural Botany" (1859; 3d ed., 1879). "Notæ Cestrienses: Notices of Chester County Men and Events" were the joint production of Dr. Darlington and Judge J. Smith Futhey, and were published in the columns of the "Village Record" in 1860–62. In addition, he left a voluminous MS. for a "History of Chester County." He was married, June 1, 1808, to Catherine, daughter of Gen. John Lacey, of New Jersey, who had served with credit in the revolutionary war. Dr. Darlington died at West Chester, Pa., April 23, 1863.

W. Darlington

CHANCELLOR, Charles Williams, physician, was born near Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 19, 1833, son of Sanford and Fannie S. (Pound) Chancellor. His father served with distinction during the war of 1812. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Chancellor, captain in the military service of Charles II., who emigrated to America in 1682, and settled in Westmoreland county, Va. He was married to Catherine Fitzgerald Cooper, a great-grandniece of Thomas Fitzgerald, knight of Glin, a lineal descendant of the house of Desmond. Dr. Chancellor's mother was descended from Pocahontas, through her great-grandfather, Richard Underwood, son of William Underwood, member of the house of burgesses of Virginia in 1652, who married a great-grand-

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daughter of Pocahontas. He received his general education at Georgetown College and the University of Virginia, and was graduated M.D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854. Until the outbreak of the civil war he practiced his profession at Alexandria, Va. From 1861 until 1865 he served as medical director of Gen. George E. Pickett's division of the Confederate army. Locating in Baltimore after the cessation of hostilities, he there resumed the practice of his profession, and became prominently connected with medical institutions and public matters in Maryland. He was professor of surgery and dean of the faculty of Washington University, Baltimore, from 1868 until 1878; secretary and executive officer of the Maryland state board of health from 1874 until 1893; president of the upper branch of the city council of Baltimore, and president of the Maryland State Insane Asylum. In March, 1893, he was appointed U. S. consul at Havre, France, and fulfilled the duties of that office until June, 1897. Scharf, in his "Biographical Sketches of Representative Men of Baltimore," says: "Few physicians in this country are better versed in medical literature and the cognate sciences than Dr. Chancellor. He has contributed several works and many scientific papers on various subjects, and has recently published a series of interesting monographs on sanitary subjects, which are remarkable for original and independent thought, and show that nature and facts have been his teacher rather than theories. At one time he was editor and proprietor of a medical journal, and subsequently edited the 'Sanitary Messenger,' a monthly journal issued by the state board of health of Maryland." Dr. Chancellor was twice married: first, in 1863, to Mary Archer Taliaferro, a great-granddaughter of Chief-Justice John Marshall, of Virginia; and second, in 1867, to Martha, youngest daughter of Col. William Ormonde Butler, of Tennessee, whose great-grandfather was a son of Edmond Butler, eighth baron of Dunboyne, a lineal descendant of Pierce Butler, eighth earl of Ormonde, peerage of Ireland. By this marriage he has two children, Martha Butler and Philip Stanley Chancellor, late U. S. deputy-consul at Havre, France.

FITZGIBBON, Thomas, physician, was born at Troy, N. Y., March 1, 1854, son of John and Mary (Airy) Fitzgibbon, who came from Limerick, Ireland, in 1847, settling first in Troy, N. Y., and removing to Fond du Lac county, Wis., in 1857. He was educated in the district schools and the Fond du Lac Commercial College. He taught school for six years, then determining to follow the medical profession, he studied in the office of Drs. Dodge and Bowers at Fond du Lac, and was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1882. After practicing his profession at St. Cloud until 1888, he went abroad to pursue his studies in gynecology, and studied under the noted Dr. Hegar, of Freiburg; Prof. Martin, of Berlin, and Carl Braun, of Vienna. After his return from Europe he joined his brother in practice at Plymouth, but in 1891 again went abroad, to take a course under Dr. Koch for treatment of tuberculosis. In 1893 Dr. Fitzgibbon became a professor of diseases of women in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and since that time has made his home in Milwaukee, where he has acquired a prominent place as a surgeon and professor. Marquette College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1895. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the State Medical Society of Wisconsin; the Brainard Medical Society and the Milwaukee Medical Society. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin; Catholic Order of Foresters; Knights of Columbus; Ancient Order of Hibernians; Catholic Legion; the Young Men's Society, and the St. Thomas Society of Gesu Church. Dr. Fitzgibbon is attending physician at the St. Joseph Hospital, St. Francis Seminary, St. Aemilianus Orphan Asylum and the Convent of St. Francis Assisi.

Thos. Fitzgibbon

RAVENEL, St. Julien, physician and chemist, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 19, 1819, eldest child of John and Anna Eliza (Ford) Ravenel. On his father's side he was of unmixed Huguenot descent, his ancestor, René de Ravenel, having come to this country in 1685, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Ravenel family, originally of Picardy, had been established in Brittany since the beginning of the fifteenth century, as shown in the records of the arrondissement of Vitré. The marriage certificate of René, son of Daniel de Ravenel, states that he was married in 1687 to Charlotte, daughter of Pierre de St. Julien, sieur de Malacare, Brittany. From this marriage come all the Ravenels of South Carolina. Until the revolution the descendants of this couple continued to reside in the parishes of St. Stephen's and St. John's, Berkeley, where they were planters and large land-owners. At the outbreak of the revolution Daniel Ravenel, of the third generation, was a member of the provincial congress; his son, a lad of sixteen, was one of Marion's men. He was married to Catherine Prioleau, a descendant of the first Huguenot pastor of the church in Carolina. She being a Charlestonian, the family after his death resided chiefly in that city. The father of Dr. Ravenel, disliking planting, became a merchant and ship-owner. Miss Ford, to whom he was married in 1818, was of an old Welsh family which had fled to New Jersey to escape the persecutions after Monmouth's rebellion. Her grandfather, Col. Jacob Ford, 1st regiment, New Jersey, died during Washington's retreat across that state, and the General afterwards occupied his house, now known as "Washington's headquarters." Her father, Judge Gabriel Ford, was a distinguished lawyer. Dr. Ravenel, on leaving school, persuaded his father not to insist upon his entering college, for his scientific taste was already well marked, and the college course was then chiefly classical. He was accordingly allowed to study for the next two years at his own pleasure, and he was accustomed to say afterward that "he had then read immensely, and learnt more than at any other time of his life." Making accidentally the acquaintance of Dr. I. E. Holbrook, the author of the "Herpetology of North America" and "Ichthyology of South Carolina," who was then professor of anatomy in the Medical College of Charleston, he was attracted by his scientific knowledge and charm of conversation, and began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Holbrook and Ogier. He was graduated in 1840 at the Charleston Medical College; studied for a summer in Philadelphia and for a year in Paris, and on his return to Charleston began the practice of medicine, speedily attaining success and reputation. The routine of practice was, however, very distasteful to him, and although it was said that when "death was on one side of the bed and the doctor on the other no man could fight harder and better than he," he could hardly endure the drudgery that makes so much of a doctor's life. In 1851 Dr. Ravenel was married to Harriott H., daughter of Comr. Edward C. Rutledge, U. S. N., and that year withdrew from practice, having

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already resigned his position as demonstrator of anatomy in the Charleston College. When, however, he was called in consultation in cases of difficulty, as frequently happened (especially for yellow fever, in which he was esteemed especially skillful), he always responded with zeal and alacrity, but refused any remuneration, on the ground that he was "only an outsider." On the terrible outbreak of yellow fever in Norfolk, Va., in 1855, he was one of the first physicians to go to the aid of the stricken city, and labored untiringly until the scourge had passed away. He now gave himself entirely to the study of natural science. Under Profs. Holbrook and Agassiz, of whom he was a favorite pupil, he had already studied zoölogy and comparative anatomy; he now devoted himself especially to agricultural chemistry, and began the series of experiments which resulted so fortunately for the state. His chief peculiarities were, perhaps, quick and accurate observation and a sort of intuitive perception of the relation of things, which aided wonderfully in his work. Thus seeing, as men had for ages seen, the bluffs of Cooper river, he instantly conceived the idea of turning their marl into lime, and after great difficulties in the construction of a kiln, owing to the difference between the soft, damp marl and the hard, dry limestone rock used elsewhere for the purpose, he succeeded in preparing a lime excellent not only for agricultural purposes but for building. It was burnt at his own plantation on the Cooper river, Stoney Landing, and supplied almost all the mortar used in the Confederate states. At the outbreak of the civil war Dr. Ravenel, though strongly opposed to secession, obeyed instantly the call of the state, and volunteered as a private in the Phœnix rifles for the first siege of Fort Sumter. Being soon after commissioned surgeon, he was first attached to the 24th regiment, South Carolina volunteers, Col. C. H. Stevens. In 1862 he was put in charge of the large Confederate hospital in Columbia, S. C., to which wounded and ill men were despatched daily from Virginia and from the coast. He was very fortunate in his management here, the inspecting surgeons reporting the mortality remarkably small. While in this service, being on a short visit to Charleston, his attention was called to the necessity of breaking the blockade, and for that purpose he designed a cigar-shaped torpedo boat, which, being built especially to strike that Goliath, the New Ironsides, was named the Little David. She was built at Stoney Landing; was covered with iron; was nearly submerged, and carried a torpedo at the end of a spar. Commanded by Capt. Glassels, she struck the Ironsides a blow which injured her seriously, but failed of complete success owing to a very defective boiler. The little vessel gave her name to a class of torpedo boats which were all called "Davids." From the hospital Dr. Ravenel was removed to take charge of the Confederate laboratory for the preparation of drugs and medical stores for the use of the army. Here his chemical knowledge was of the greatest use, and he labored indefatigably to supply the terrible need, until the approach of Gen. Sherman brought all things to an end. At the close of the war Dr. Ravenel's interest was excited by the almost desperate condition of the agriculture of the country, the fields being exhausted by long cultivation and the labor disorganized. To restore fertility was the problem, and "artificial" or "commercial fertilizers" seemed the only resource. He determined to engage in the manufacture, and going to Baltimore to purchase some Navassa guano was struck by its resemblance to the odd smelling stones which he had seen as a boy in the roads and ditches along the Ashley river. He procured some of these stones and, analyzing them, found them to contain phosphate of lime. They were the famous "phosphate nodules." The nodules sent to him were not of a high percentage, but he felt that the problem was solved, and spoke freely of the discovery to all interested, rejoicing at it as a benefit to his countrymen, without care for his own advantage. From this arose the phosphate works of South Carolina, which have done more than anything else to restore prosperity to the southern states. He was chemist to the chief phosphate companies until the time of his death, sparing no labor to adapt his formulas to the different soils and crops, always, as he said, "remembering to ask the land the question." It was written of him: "Before him always was the one desire to serve his people, to help mankind by bringing the forces of nature in fresh combinations to the aid of those who had walked contentedly in ancient ways until these were obstructed for ever. The end he aimed at was none other than the welfare of South Carolina in its broadest sense. He died in Charleston, S. C., March 16, 1882, survived by his four sons and five daughters.

STORER, Horatio Robinson, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 27, 1830, son of Dr. D. Humphreys and Abby Jane (Brewer) Storer. His father was professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in Harvard University, and president of the American Medical Association. He attended the Boston Latin School from 1840 to 1844; then entered Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1850. In college he showed a marked inclination towards the natural sciences; was president of the Harvard Natural History Society, and a private pupil of Agassiz and Asa Gray, and, with his brother, accompanied Jeffries Wyman on a trip to Labrador, himself publishing a paper on the fishes of that country: "Observations on the Fishes of Nova Scotia and Labrador, With Descriptions of New Species" (1850). These had previously been studied only by Sir John Richardson. In this Dr. Storer gave evidence of the training he had received from his father, whose celebrated works on the fishes of Massachusetts and North America were published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. While still an undergraduate, he also spent a summer in Russia. His medical studies were under the direction of his father and his associates in the Tremont Medical School of Boston, and in the medical department of Harvard College, where he received his degree of M.D. in 1853. He then spent two years in study in Paris, London and Edinburgh, during one year of which he was assistant in private practice to Sir James Y. Simpson. In 1855 he opened an office in Boston, where he speedily acquired a remunerative practice. In 1853 he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; in 1865 he was elected to the chair of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in the Berkshire Medical College. In 1866–68 he attended the Harvard Law School, the better to fit himself for teaching medical jurisprudence; receiving the degree of LL.B. He was the first in this country to teach gynecology proper, as contra-distinguished from obstetrics or midwifery, his separate course upon the diseases of women, unconnected with gestation, childbed or the puerperal state, comprising no less than sixty lectures. For several years he gave in Boston a semi-annual course to medical graduates upon the surgical diseases of women. These lectures were attended by physicians from all parts of the country. In 1872 his health failed, and he went to Europe, remaining five years, during which he took occasion to study prac-

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tically, on an extended scale, the fevers of southern Italy. His contributions to medical literature were early marked by original thought and earnestness of purpose. In 1856 he represented the Boston Lying-in Hospital in the American Medical Association, and thus became a member of that body at the outset of his professional career. He attended its meeting held at San Francisco in May, 1871, and was detained in California by professional engagements until October. His professional life has been extremely active. He was physician to the Boston Lying-in Hospital, to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for Women and to St. Joseph's Home; consulting surgeon to Carney General Hospital; surgeon to the New England Hospital for Women and Children, and is now consulting surgeon to the Newport (R. I.) Hospital and president of its medical staff. In addition to the duties incident to these positions, he has been an active member of no less than eighteen medical societies in Europe and America. Dr. Storer was also editor, for four years, of the "Journal of the Gynecological Society of Boston." He has published many professional essays, communications, reports, etc. Since returning to America in 1877, Dr. Storer has made his home at Newport, R. I., and is now engaged on a book upon the medals, jetons and tokens illustrating the science of medicine, of which he has perhaps the most complete collection in existence.

PANCOAST, Joseph, surgeon, was born in Burlington co., N. J., Nov. 23, 1805, son of John and Anne (Abbott) Pancoast, and descendant of an Englishman who came to this country with William Penn. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and opened an office in Philadelphia, making surgery his specialty. In 1831 he began to teach classes in practical anatomy and surgery. He was chosen one of the physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley; not long afterward was appointed head physician of the children's hospital connected with it, and in 1838–45 was one of the visiting surgeons. In 1838 he was elected professor of surgery in Jefferson Medical College, and in 1847 professor of anatomy in the same institution, the latter chair being held by him until 1874, when he resigned, and was succeeded by his son, William H. Pancoast. In addition, he was one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital from March 27, 1854, until Feb. 29, 1864. Many operations new to surgery were devised by him. Among them was one for soft and mixed cataracts. In this a very fine needle, turned near the point into a sort of hook, is passed through the front part of the vitreous humor, between the margin of the dilated iris and the lens, without touching the corpus ciliare.

The advantage of this needle is that the soft part of the lens can be deeply cut and hardened nucleus withdrawn, by a sort of horizontal displacement, along the line of entrance of the needle, the piece being left in the outer border of the vitreous humor. In 1841 he devised the plow and groove or plastic suture, in which four raw surfaces, the beveled edges of the flaps, and the margins of the groove cut by the side of the nose to receive the flaps come together. He used this suture in all his rhinoplastic operations, and union almost invariably followed. About 1828 he performed an operation for empyema, by raising a semi-circular flap of the integuments over the ribs, and puncturing the pleura near the base of the flap; putting a short catheter down to the inner end of the puncture, secured with a strong string, and forming thus a fistulous opening, to which the movable flap served as a valve when the catheter was removed. He demonstrated that often bad cases of internal strabismus are due to the fact that the oblique muscle is girdled by rigid connective muscle, and that the tendon must be drawn out with a hook and cut. For the occlusion of the nasal duct, in ordinary cases of epiphora, he introduced, by a puncture of the lachrymal sac, a hollow ivory tube from which the earthy matter had been removed and left it to slowly dissolve. He several times restored a voice that was unintelligible by cutting the posterior muscles of the velum palati and loosening any attachment it may have made to the pharynx. He performed four times, with success, a lumbar operation for large abscesses, lying in the connective tissue between the colon and cecum and the front of the quadratus muscle. He originated an abdominal tourniquet, first used in 1860, which, by compressing the lower end of the aorta and by shutting off the arterial blood from the lower limbs, prevented death by loss of blood in amputations at the hip-joint, or even high up on the thigh. In 1862, before the class of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Pancoast performed for the first time his operation for the cure of certain cases of tic doloreux, dividing the trunks of the fifth pair of nerves as they come out of their foramina, at the base of the skull. In January, 1868, he performed for the first time an operation, original with him, for the relief of extrophy of the bladder, by turning down cutaneous flaps from the abdomen and groin over the hollow raw surface of the open bladder. Dr. Pancoast was a voluminous contributor to the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," the "American Intelligencer" and the "Medical Examiner"; was the author of pathological and surgical monographs; essays and introductory lectures to his class, one of these being "Professional Glimpses Abroad" (1856). He edited "Manec on the Great Sympathetic Nerve," and on the "Cerebro-Spinal System in Man," and "Quain's Anatomical Plates"; and published an annotated translation from the Latin of Lobstein's "Treatise on the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve" (1831); "Treatise on Operative Surgery" (1844; 3d ed., 1852), his chief work; and a revised edition of Dr. Caspar Wistar's "System of Anatomy for the Use of Students" (1844). He was a member of the American Philosophical Society; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and other scientific organizations. Dr. Pancoast was married at Philadelphia, in 1829, to Rebecca, daughter of Timothy Abbott. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1882.

PANCOAST, William Henry, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 16, 1835, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Abbott) Pancoast. He was educated at Haverford College, Pa., where he was graduated in 1853. Determining to follow the profession of his father, he entered Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1853, after which he studied three years in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. While in Paris he was a special student under and often an assistant of the distinguished surgeon, Civiale. Upon his return he settled in Philadelphia and soon was known as a bold and skillful operator, conservative in treatment, and seldom mistaken in diagnosis. In 1859 he was elected visiting surgeon to the Charity Hospital, a position which he held for ten years, during which time he established a large surgical clinic. On resigning, he was elected consulting surgeon, and placed on the board of trustees. During the civil war he was appointed surgeon-in-chief and second officer in charge of the Military Hospital, Sixth and Master streets,

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Philadelphia; and for volunteering surgical services in the field was elected a member of the Loyal Legion. In 1862 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, remaining there for twelve years. He was also a lecturer on surgical anatomy in the summer school. In 1866 he was elected one of the visiting surgeons to the Philadelphia Hospital. When his father went to Europe, in 1867, he was appointed adjunct professor of anatomy in Jefferson College. He also occupied the same position in 1873 and 1874, and upon the resignation of his father in the latter year, he was elected his successor. Dr. Pancoast is a member of the Academy of National Science; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; member of the Philadelphia College Medical Society, and its president in 1869; member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association and all of the various Philadelphia medical societies. He was a member of the International medical congress held in Philadelphia (1876). Since 1886 he has been professor of general descriptive and surgical anatomical and clinical surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. Clinical lectures on surgery and papers on various subjects by him have been published in the medical journals. He also published a report on the anatomy of the band which united the Siamese twins, a subject that was thoroughly investigated by him. After the death of the twins he obtained their bodies, and made an examination under the auspices of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, and proved that the band could not have been safely cut, except in their childhood.

MAURAN, Joseph, physician, was born at Barrington, Bristol co., R. I., Dec. 22, 1796, youngest of the ten children of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran. He was of Italian descent, his father being a native of the Mediterranean port of Villa Franca, near Nice, who was impressed on board a British man-of-war when a mere lad. After several years he escaped from his vessel off the shore of Connecticut, and subsequently took up his residence in Barrington. During the revolutionary war he held a naval command for a time. His son, Joseph, prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. William Williams, of Wrentham, Mass., and was graduated at Brown University in 1816. Dr. Mauran began the study of medicine with Dr. Pardon Bowen; attended lectures in the Medical School of Brown University, and completed his course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, which graduated him M.D. in March, 1819. Immediately after graduation he became associated in practice with his former preceptor, Dr. Bowen, who, dying in 1826, left him in possession of an extensive practice. For thirty-six years he devoted himself with great diligence and success to his profession in Providence and its neighborhood. In 1856 he retired from active duties; but after nearly two years of travel in Europe he engaged in a limited practice, which he relinquished entirely when he reached his seventieth year. During his long professional life Dr. Mauran interested himself in many departments of service connected with his profession. He was a consulting physician of the Butler Hospital for the Insane and a medical attendant at the Dexter Asylum from the foundation of these institutions until he relinquished practice. Twice he was chosen president of the Rhode Island Medical Society; he was a trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and in 1851 vice-president of the National Association of Physicians for Revising the Pharmacopœia. The present system for registration of marriages, births and deaths, and the office of superintendent of health, are due to his interest in everything that concerned the sanitary condition of his adopted home. He was also prominent in the founding of the Rhode Island Hospital. Among the numerous productions of his pen were articles which appeared in medical journals on the "Effects of the Habitual Use of Tobacco on Health and Longevity"; on the "Non-Contagiousness of Yellow Fever," and on the "Uses of Opium in Rheumatism." Dr. Mauran was married, in October, 1820, to Mrs. Sophia (Russell) Sterry. He died in New York city, June 8, 1873.

DEVRON, Alexander John Gustavus, physician, was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 13, 1835, son of Augustin and Eugenie (Laizer) Devron. Until 1845 he attended French schools in New Orleans, when he entered the University of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo. In 1850 he went to Paris and became a student in the College Chapel. Returning home, in 1853, he was an instructor in the Boys' House of Refuge in New Orleans, and in the parish of St. Mary. In 1858 he became a state student in the New Orleans School of Medicine, and in 1859 a resident student of the Charity Hospital, where for two years he was clinical assistant of Dr. Austin Flint, Sr. He was graduated in 1860, and became visiting surgeon of the Charity Hospital in the Confederate army and was assigned the duty of establishing a hospital for sick and wounded Confederates: the Marine Hospital. After the capture of New Orleans, La., he was ordered to the Alabama, which had sailed before he arrived in England, and later crossed to France to see the representative of the Confederate government. In that country he practiced two years, when he returned to New Orleans, where he has since continued to practice. He has been physician to the Firemen's and other societies; sanitary inspector for and expert and member of the state board of health, and member of the Royal Microscopical Society of London. He is first vice-president of the Louisiana Historical Society and of the Athenee Louisianais, a society organized to perpetuate the French language in Louisiana. He is corresponding member of the Wisconsin Historical Society; a member of the Orleans Parish Medical Society; the Louisiana Medical Society, and the American Medical Society; he has been president of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley; also member of the American Public Health Association. He is a Roman Catholic; an independent in politics; is author of "A Full History of the Pictures of Columbus," in French; of "History of Medicine in Louisiana," in English. Dr. Devron has contributed many papers, to various periodicals, on historical and scientific topics. He was married, Nov. 30, 1865, to Catherine, daughter of Wm. James Fitz-Gerald, and has four living children: John, Laura, William and George Devron.

Gustavus Devron M. D.

BALDWIN, William, physician and botanist, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 29, 1779, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Garrettson) Baldwin. His father was an approved minister in the Society of Friends. After attending the schools of the county, he studied medicine with Dr. William A. Todd, of Downingtown, Pa., and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in the winter of 1802–03. In Downingtown he became acquainted with

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Dr. Moses Marshall, nephew and heir of Humphrey Marshall, and a prominent botanist, by whom Dr. Baldwin had his taste for the study of the vegetable kingdom first awakened, and was led to become an enthusiastic botanist. In 1805 he was appointed surgeon to a merchant ship, which sailed for China, and upon his return the following year he took another course of medical lectures, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1807. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Wilmington, Del., and at the same time began to investigate the plant life in the neighborhood; but in 1811, owing to impaired health, he removed to Georgia. During the war of 1812 Dr. Baldwin acted as surgeon in the U. S. navy. While in the South he established an intimate correspondence with Stephen Elliott, author of the "Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia," to which work Dr. Baldwin contributed valuable matter. In 1817 he was selected by the government to accompany Messrs. Rodney, Graham and Bland in the U. S. frigate Congress on a mission to South American ports, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition and prospects of the Spanish colonists, who were then striving to throw off the yoke of the mother country. He was surgeon of the ship; but the incidental object of his appointment was to investigate the flora of the countries he visited. He returned home in 1818, and in 1819 was appointed surgeon and botanist to accompany Major's Long's expedition up the Missouri river. He was physically unequal to this work; his health failed, and he died at Franklin, on the banks of the Missouri. Dr. Baldwin was the author of "A Short Practical Narrative of the Diseases Which Prevailed Among the American Seamen at Wampoa in China in the Year 1805" (1807); "Observations on Infidelity and the Religious and Political Systems of Europe Compared With Those of the United States of America" (1809), and papers published in the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society and "Silliman's Journal." A genus of plants belonging to the southern compositæ was named Baldwinia by Thomas Nuttall, "as a just tribute of respect for the talents and industry of William Baldwin, M.D., a gentleman whose botanical zeal and knowledge have rarely been excelled in America." He was married to Hannah M. Webster, of Wilmington, Del., who survived him. The date of his death was Sept. 1, 1819.

MUHLENBERG, William Frederick, physician, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 18, 1852, son of Frederick Augustus and Catherine A. (Muhlenberg) Muhlenberg. His father was a clergyman and educator, and a noted instructor in the Greek language, and was the first president of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. (1867–76); his mother was a daughter of Maj. Peter Muhlenberg, of Reading, Pa. The earliest American representative was Henry Melchior Muhlenberg (1711–87), a native of Hanover and a founder of American Lutheranism. From him the line of descent runs through his son, Gotthilff Henry Ernest (d. 1815), also a Lutheran clergyman and the most distinguished American botanist of his time, and through his son, Frederick Augustus (1796–1868), a noted physician of Lancaster, Pa., and grandfather of the present representative. Among other notable members of the family was his great-grandfather John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg (1746–1807), a Lutheran preacher in Virginia, who during the revolutionary war served as colonel and brigadier and major-general in the American army, being present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Stony Point and Yorktown, where he commanded the first brigade of light infantry. After the war he occupied several other positions in Pennsylvania. Another brother, Frederick Augustus, was the first speaker of congress. Henry Augustus Muhlenberg (d. 1844) was a member of congress (1829–38), later U. S. minister to Austria, and at the time of his death candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, a noted clergyman and educator, and founder of St. Luke's Hospital, of New York city, was also of this family. William Frederick Muhlenberg was carefully instructed at home and under private tutors, and entering Pennsylvania College remained until his junior year, when he entered Muhlenberg College and was graduated in 1868. He then took the full course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1872. The following year he began practice in Reading, Pa., being successful from the start and rapidly securing a large patronage. His wide experience, exceptional capacity and profound learning have placed him at the head of his profession in Pennsylvania. Dr. Muhlenberg is a member and ex-president of the Berks County Medical Society; surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and until his large practice compelled him to resign, served on the Reading board of health. He was married, in 1884, to Augusta, daughter of Hiester H. Muhlenberg, of Reading, Pa. They have three children.

W. F. Muhlenberg

JONES, Samuel J., physician and surgeon, was born at Bainbridge, Pa., March 22, 1836, son of Robert H. and Sarah Moret (Ekel) Jones. His grandfather, Robert Jones, a native of Donegal, Ireland, brought his family to the United States in 1806, and settled in Philadelphia, later engaging in mercantile business. After studying at Marietta Academy, Marietta, Pa., young Jones entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he was graduated in 1857, and from which he received the degree of A.M. three years later. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the same college in 1884. Immediately after his graduation he began medical studies with his father, and the following year entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1860. Receiving an appointment in the U. S. naval service a few months before the breaking out of the civil war, he was ordered to the U. S. steam frigate Minnesota. In 1863 he was advanced to the grade of surgeon, and was transferred to Chicago, where he examined, at their request, over 3,000 Confederate prisoners of war, who had been liberated from northern military prisons and enlisted in the Federal service. In 1864 he was surgeon of the New Orleans Naval Hospital and purveyor of medical supplies for the squadron. Dr. Jones resigned March 1, 1868, after eight years of service in the navy, and returned to Philadelphia. Having become a member of the American Medical Association, he was appointed a delegate of that body to the medical societies of Europe. At the same time he was commissioned by Gov. Geary to report upon hospital and sanitary matters in Great Britain and upon the continent of Europe for the state of Pennsylvania. During 1868 he attended meetings of noted medical societies, held at Oxford, Heidelberg and Dresden, and spent the remainder of that year investigating matters pertaining to medicine and surgery in different parts of Europe. Returning to Chicago at the end of 1868, he was made a member of the professional staff of St. Luke's Hospital, where he established a department for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, of which he had made a special study. In 1870 he was again chosen a delegate from the American Medical Associ-

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ation to similar foreign associations, and spent some time in Europe in research and investigation. In that same year a chair of ophthalmology and otology was created in Chicago Medical College, now the medical department of Northwestern University, and this Dr. Jones accepted and held it for twenty-seven years. He started an eye and ear department for purposes of clinical instruction in Mercy Hospital and also in the South Side Dispensary, both of which departments he conducted for ten years. He was also for several years one of the surgical staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Although he was a member and president of the board of examining surgeons for U. S. pensions in Chicago, he has not been engaged in general practice since 1870. For several years he was editor of the "Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner," and his contributions through this and other channels have been numerous. He was a delegate from the Illinois State Medical Society—of which he became a member in 1869—to the Centennial international medical congress, which met in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1881 he was a delegate from the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine to the seventh international medical congress, held in London. He was also president of the section of otology in the ninth international medical congress, held in Washington in 1887. Dr. Jones has been ophthalmic and aural surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, since 1869, and a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences since 1868. He originated the National Pure Food Association, incorporated in 1897, under the laws of Illinois, and has been its president, working actively for state and Federal legislation looking to the protection of the public from the deleterious effects of impure food, whether produced at home or imported from abroad.

POOLEY, James Henry, physician and educator, was born at Charteris, Cambridgeshire, England, Nov. 17, 1839. In his childhood he came to America with his father, Dr. J. H. Pooley, who settled at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., and established there a large and remunerative practice. Two of his sons were educated for the medical profession, and the younger, Dr. Thomas R. Pooley, afterward became an eminent oculist of New York city. James H. Pooley was educated at various schools and academies, and studied medicine at the Albany Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in connection with Columbia College, New York city. In 1860 he was graduated with the degree of M.D., and in the following year he entered the regular army, and served as surgeon for two years. He then settled as a general practitioner at Yonkers, N.Y., remaining there until he was called, in 1875, to Columbus, O., to fill the chair of surgery in the Starling Medical College. He also lectured for a short period on medical jurisprudence and venereal diseases in the Columbus Medical College, and in 1877 won great commendation as lecturer on surgery during the summer course of Dartmouth Medical College. In 1883 he removed to Toledo, O., to assist in forming the Toledo Medical College, in which he was appointed professor of surgery and dean of the faculty. Dr. Pooley was a frequent contributor to the periodical literature of his profession, having written upwards of 100 articles on surgical and medical subjects, many of which have been reprinted in pamphlet form and referred to in numerous text-books and monographs. He died in Toledo, O., Dec. 11, 1897.

BUCHANAN, Joseph Rodes, physician, educator and author, was born in Frankfort, Franklin co., Ky., Dec. 11, 1814, son of Joseph and Nancy Rodes (Garth) Buchanan. His earliest American ancestors were Andrew and Joanna Buchanan, who settled in Washington county, Va., in 1785. His grandparents on both sides were natives of Virginia, and were among the early settlers of Kentucky. His father was well known in that state as a physician, editor and author, and was one of the first professors in Transylvania University, Lexington; his mother was a daughter of John and Anna A. (Rodes) Garth, of Bourbon county. After his father's death, in 1829, Dr. Buchanan supported himself for two years as a printer in Lexington, and by teaching school. In 1835 the phrenological theories of Gall and Spurzheim came under his notice, and, determining to study medicine, he entered the medical school of the University of Louisville, only to find that little was taught there as to the physiological and psychic functions of the brain. He at once began to test the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, and in 1838 announced that he had located the external senses. He then sought to establish the functions of all the cerebral localities by a more decisive and convincing method than could be obtained by studying the comparative development of the brain. By exciting and repressing the organic action of the living brain, he came to the conclusion that it was excitable, not only by electricity, but by the aura of the nervous system of another person, so as to develop and concentrate the action of any part. He received his degree of M.D. in 1842 from the University of Louisville, to the faculty of which institution he presented his theories for examination. Upon the first presentation of the subject, Prof. Charles Caldwell alone was interested, and he upheld Dr. Buchanan's conclusions. He published, in 1842, his explanation of the psychic and physiological functions of all parts of the brain, a condensed statement of which was given later in his "Outlines of Lectures on the Neurological System of Anthropology" (1854). In the winter of 1842–43 he lectured in many cities in the North and South. His lectures and experiments attracted much attention in the United States and Europe, and he received many encouraging indorsements from physicians. But he realized that the medical profession was then extremely conservative, and he gave up the labors of propagandism, and united with other physicians in establishing, in 1845–46, in Cincinnati, O., the Eclectic Medical Institute, an institution fundamentally devoted to independent thought and progress. He was professor of physiology in the college in 1846–56, and dean of the faculty in 1851–56. He retired from the college in 1856, becoming emeritus professor, and devoted his attention to his private affairs and authorship. In 1877 Dr. Buchanan became an instructor in the Eclectic Medical College in New York city; but maintained a college of therapeutics in Boston from 1883 until 1892, where he taught his full exposition of the constitution of man and the new methods of practical therapeutics developed by him. He went to Kansas City, Mo., in 1892 on account of his health, and a year later removed to San José, Cal. In his books on psychometry and sarcognomy, terms first used by him in 1842, he gives his theories and the results of his experiments. "Psychometry," he says, shows the existence of extraordinary mental powers in man independent of the external senses and similar to clairvoyance and prophecy; his "Sarcognomy" treats of all the sympathetic relations of the body with the brain and soul, and applies his theories to the healing

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art. The accomplished psychometer, he says, can report the true character of any medicinal substance that he touches; the true character of any one whose manuscript he may hold, and the true diagnosis of the disease of any patient, whether present or known only by letter, and can describe distant scenes in the past or present. He published and edited, in 1849, his "Journal of Man." His other publications are: "Eclectic Practice of Medicine and Surgery" (1850); "The New Education" (1880); "Therapeutic Sarcognomy" (1884); "Manual of Psychometry" (1885); "Periodicity" (1897), and "Primitive Christianity" (1898). Dr. Buchanan was married in Louisville, Ky., in 1841, to Anne, daughter of John and Nancy (Lytle) Rowan, of that city. Mr. Rowan was judge of the Kentucky court of appeals in 1819–21, and U. S. senator in 1825–31. Mrs. Buchanan died in Louisville in 1873, leaving three sons and a daughter. Dr. Buchanan was married again, in 1881, to Mrs. Cornelia H. Decker, of New York city, who became known in the practice of psychometry, and died in Boston in 1891; in 1894 he was married to Elizabeth S. Worthington, of Denver, Col. He died in San José, Cal., Dec. 26, 1899.

DELAFIELD, Edward, physician, was born in New York city, May 17, 1794, one of the thirteen children of John and Ann (Hallett) Delafield. His father (1748–1824) was a native of London, who, coming to America in 1783, settled in New York city and amassed a considerable fortune in commercial business, being also a potent factor in financial circles, a director in the United States Bank and an incorporator of the Mutual and United insurance companies. On his first voyage to America he was unofficial bearer of a manuscript copy of the text of the treaty of peace between England and the United States, which was handed him by a British officer just previous to his embarkation. Edward Delafield was educated in select private schools, and having made his academic studies at Yale College, was duly graduated with the class of 1812. Then returning to New York city he passed four years at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which granted him the degree of M.D. For nearly two years thereafter he continued his professional preparations abroad; studying under Sir Astley Cooper and the eminent surgeon, Dr. John Abernethy, in England and spending several months in the hospitals and clinics of Paris and London. He originated the idea of an institution for the exclusive treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and in conjunction with Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers founded, in April, 1821, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, with Sen. William Few as its first president. About the same time he entered into partnership with Dr. Samuel Borrowe, a physician of prominence. He was made attending physician to the New York Hospital in 1834, and remained four years in that capacity. In 1835 he became professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and held the chair with great distinction until 1838, when his practice having exceeded his ability, while holding outside offices, he resigned. In 1842 he founded the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and became its first president. In 1858 he was again called to serve his medical alma mater, this time as its president, and being unable conscientiously to decline, accepted and filled the office until his death. This position made him a member of the board of governors of the Roosevelt Hospital, and he became chairman of its building committee, devoting long periods of time to the work of erecting its building, as well as to the organization of its famous staff. Dr. Delafield was a very forceful teacher, quiet in manner, concise, elegant of diction and possessed a clear and musical delivery. He was highly esteemed, both socially and professionally. Although enjoying an extensive practice among the wealthy classes, he always found time to spare for those less fortunate. He was a good executive, a good financier, a keen reader of men. He won his success by the sheer force of ability. He wrote but little on professional or other subjects, but was recognized as an authority on several branches of medical science. Of his six brothers and four sisters all attained to more than usual distinction, socially or professionally. Dr. Delafield was married, in 1840, to Julia Floyd, of New York, by whom he had five children, the most prominent of whom is Dr. Francis Delafield, of New York. Dr. Delafield died in New York city, Feb. 13, 1875.

F Delafield

DELAFIELD, Francis, physician and pathologist, was born in New York city, in 1841, son of Edward and Julia (Floyd) Delafield. He was prepared for college in the private schools of his native city, and entering Yale at the early age of fourteen, was graduated in 1860. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and there received the degree of M.D. in 1863. He continued his studies for some months in Paris and London, spending a considerable portion of his time in the hospitals, and on his return to New York entered at once on a practical professional career, which brought him both profit and reputation. In 1875 he was appointed adjunct-professor of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, under Dr. Alonzo Clark, then one of the most famous physicians in the United States. To lecture in conjunction with such a man was no easy task; but Dr. Delafield made such a brilliant record for medical scholarship and clear comprehension of debatable points, that on Dr. Clark's retirement, in 1882, he was immediately elected to succeed him. From his earliest connection with the college, both through his great personal magnetism and unusual powers of imparting knowledge, he has exerted an important influence in shaping the opinions and careers of his students. From the beginning of his career Dr. Delafield has been an original investigator in pathology, and his writings on that subject, although not numerous, embody a vast amount of research and are standard authorities. His "Studies in Pathological Anatomy," whose publication extended over a period of ten years, being completed about 1892, is profusely illustrated with large drawings, microscopic delineations of diseased tissues, made by himself, and is easily the most elaborate and exhaustive work in its field. His first important publication, "A Handbook of Postmortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy" (1872), which at once gained recognition as an excellent treatise on pathological anatomy, was greatly enlarged and rewritten in collaboration with Dr. T. M. Prudden, and issued under the title "A Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology" (1885), now used as a text-book in nearly all medical colleges of the United States.

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Another important achievement was his classification of the group of diseases subsumed under pulmonary consumption; still another addition to medical literature was an elaborate treatise, "Renal Diseases," read before the American congress of physicians and surgeons, at Washington, D. C., in 1892. He conducts a large private practice, and, owing to his skill as a diagnostician, is frequently called in consultations. He was at one time attached to the house staff, and later attending, and then consulting physician of Bellevue Hospital; pathologist to Roosevelt Hospital, and surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society; New York Academy of Medicine; Pathological Society; the Association of American Physicians, and others less important; and also of the Century, Metropolitan, Riding, City and Yale clubs, and St. Nicholas Society of New York city. He was married, Jan. 17, 1870, to Katherine Van Rensselaer, of New York city, and has two daughters, Elizabeth Ray and Cornelia V. R., and one son, Edward Henry Delafield. Yale University gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1890.

DORSEY, John Syng, physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1783. He was educated at the Friends' Academy, and when but fifteen years of age commenced his medical studies with his uncle, Dr. Physick, being graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1802, an exception being made in his case to the rule prohibiting the conferring of a degree on any one who had not attained his majority. Soon after his graduation the yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia and spread with such rapidity that a hospital was opened and Dr. Dorsey was made resident physician. In 1803 he went to England, attended the lectures of Humphry Davy, the celebrated chemist, in London, and afterwards visited the medical schools of Paris, returning to Philadelphia in about a year. In 1807 he was chosen adjunct to his uncle in the chair of surgery, University of Pennsylvania, and in that position remained until Dr. Barton's death, in 1815, when he was elected to the professorship of materia medica. He continued in this position until the spring of 1818, when he took the chair of anatomy left vacant by the death of Dr. Wistar. While occupying the chair of materia medica Dr. Dorsey published a syllabus of his lectures, but before this he had given to the public his "Elements of Surgery," which appeared in 1813. This was looked upon as a faithful exponent of the surgery of the day, and was adopted as a text-book in the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Dorsey was well versed in the literature of European surgery, having become familiar with its conditions by personal observation. At the time of his appointment to the chair of anatomy he was thirty-five years of age and displayed the enthusiasm of a rightly inspired, ambitious candidate for reputation in his field of work. The course was opened, and on Nov. 2, 1818, he delivered his introductory lecture, which was the last delivered by him. He was brilliant as an orator, an honest, conscientious surgeon and medical practitioner. With the exception of Physick and Post, the one leading surgical authority at that time in Philadelphia, and the other in New York city, he had no rival as an operator in this country. A few months before his death he performed an operation upon the innominate artery, which immortalized him and which astonished the surgical world. He died of typhus fever, in Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1818.

John Syng Dorsey

KLETZSCH, Gustave Adolph, physician, was born at Newburgh, Washington co., Wis., Nov. 9, 1857, son of Charles Frederic and Ernestina (Pietsch) Kletzsch. His parents left their home in Bischofswerda, Saxony, Germany, arrived in New York in the spring of 1853, and two years later settled in Wisconsin. Dr. Kletzsch received his earliest education in the district schools of his native place; but when quite young was obliged to give up his studies in order to assist his father in his mill, afterwards spending some time with his father in the hotel business. Finding this distasteful, he entered the hardware business, which he pursued for three years, when he commenced the study of medicine, entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he was graduated in 1882. He then served a full term in Randall's Island hospitals and the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, after which he began general practice in New York city. In 1888 he went to Europe, and studied under Prof. Rudolph Virchow, at the University of Berlin. Returning to New York city in 1889, he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, and has since made a specialty of the diseases of women. He again went to Berlin in the fall of 1896, and for a year he studied pathology and bacteriology under Prof. Virchow and Prof. Gunther. These studies he still continues in his own laboratory. On the death of his father, in 1894, Dr. Kletzsch removed to Milwaukee, where he is now practicing as a consulting physician. He is a corresponding member of the New York Obstetrical Society; non-resident member of the New York Academy of Medicine; non-resident active member of the Chicago Gynecological Society; member of the Milwaukee Medical Society, Milwaukee Club, Deutscher Club, and other organizations. He was married, Aug. 27, 1890, to Alma, daughter of Valentine Blatz, of Milwaukee. They have had five children, four of whom are living.

Gustav A. Kletzsch

MASTIN, Claudius Henry, physician and surgeon, was born at Huntsville, Ala., June 4, 1826, son of Francis Turner and Anne (Levert) Mastin. His earliest American ancestor, on the maternal side, was Dr. Claudius Levert, a native of Lyons, France, who came to America, about 1774, as fleet surgeon to the Count de Rochambeau, of the French navy, and, after participating in the revolutionary war, settled in the parish of St. David, King William county, Va. His paternal grandfather was Francis Turner Mastin, a native of Wales, who with his relative, Lord Fairfax, came to America in the seventeenth century and settled at Port Tobacco, Md., where he became afterwards high sheriff of the county in which he resided. He was married to Charlotte Cooksey, by whom he had six children, the eldest being Dr. Mastin's father. Claudius H. Mastin studied at the University of Virginia, and then spent a year in the study of chemistry under Prof. Troost, of Nashville, then went to Philadelphia and became a private pupil of Dr. George B. Wood, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. In 1850 he took courses of medical instruction in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lon-

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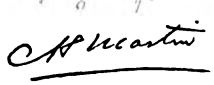
don, and the University of France, at Paris, and in 1854 he began the practice of his profession at Mobile, Ala. With the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a volunteer surgeon on the staff of Gen. Bragg, and was commissioned surgeon of the Confederate States army, and served throughout the war, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Mobile. In 1874 Dr. Mastin delivered the first address before the Alumni Association of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the new buildings of the university at West Philadelphia; and received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1875. He was a member of the American Surgical Association; the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and Syphilologists; the Boston Gynæcological Society; the Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Association, and honorary member of the Texas Historical Society. Dr. Mastin was the founder of the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, and one of the organizers of the American Surgical Association, of which latter body he was second vice-president, first vice-president and president respectively, and a member of both its council and executive committee for several years. He was also president of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and Syphilologists, one of the trustees of the Pan-American medical congress; a member of the international-medical congress of 1876, and a member of the central council of the University of Pennsylvania. For many years he was examiner for the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania for the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Florida. His literary work consisted in many contributions to medical journals, notable among which were his articles upon genito-urinary subjects, including an important paper entitled "Geographical Distribution of Stone in the Bladder"; addresses and lectures, and a series of articles designated "The Reminiscences of a Medical Student," which ran through twelve numbers of the "Alabama Medical and Surgical Age." He was also associate editor of "Gaillard's Medical Journal," to which he frequently contributed. By his efforts the statue of Dr. Samuel D. Gross was erected in Washington in 1897, under the auspices of the American Surgical Association and the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College, and he was the author of the inscription upon its base and the orator on the occasion of its unveiling. He was married, Sept. 21, 1848, to Mary Eliza, daughter of William McDowell, of Huntsville, Ala. He was a cousin of Dr. E. McDowell, the father of ovariotomy. Dr. Mastin had four children, two sons and two daughters, both sons being physicians and practising in the city of Mobile. He died at Mobile, Ala., Oct. 3, 1898.



MASTIN, William McDowell, physician and surgeon, was born at Mobile, Ala., July 3, 1853, eldest son of Dr. Claudius Henry and Mary Eliza (McDowell) Mastin. He was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1894, and became house surgeon respectively of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and the Wills Eye Hospital at Philadelphia, spending several years in hospital practice and instruction. He is a fellow of the American Surgical Association and member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and Syphilologists, and of the Alumni Association of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He is attending surgeon and opthalmologist to the City Hospital, Mobile, and a frequent contributor to medical and surgical literature, and was for several years one of the associate editors of the "Annals of Surgery." In 1882 he was married to Margaret Louise, daughter of James Crawford, of Mobile, by whom he had three children, a son and two daughters, only one of whom, a daughter, is living.

OTIS, Fessenden Nott, surgeon, was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga co., N. Y., March 6, 1825. He was educated at the Canandaigua and Fairfax academies, at Union College, at the New York Medical College, where he was graduated in 1852, and also at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving the honorary degree of M.D. in 1864. He was interne at Blackwell's Island Hospital from 1853 to 1860; was surgeon to the United States Mail Steamship Co., and visited many European and South American countries. In 1860 Dr. Otis removed to New York city, where he resided until his death. From 1862 to 1871 he was lecturer on genito-urinary diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. From 1869 to 1873 he was superintending surgeon of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; from 1870 to 1872 was president of the board of New York police surgeons, and from 1870 to 1873 was surgeon of the Strangers' Hospital and president of the medical board. In 1871 Dr. Otis was appointed clinical professor of genito-urinary and venereal diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and remained there until 1890, when he became professor emeritus. He was advisory physician to the Artists' Fund Society; consulting surgeon to the Charity Hospital, to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital; appointed president of the American Association of Andrology and Syphilology in 1891; fellow of the Academy of Medicine; fellow of the New York County Medical Society; fellow of the British Association; member of the New York State Medical Society; of the Medical and Surgical Society, and was a member of the Century Club, and one of the original members of the University Club. He was also attending surgeon of the New York Colored Orphan Asylum, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. In 1892 he received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College. He was the author of numerous medical works, among others: "Syphilis and Genito-Urinary Diseases"; "Stricture of the Urethra and Its Radical Cure"; "Disease of the Male Urethra"; "Physiological Pathology and Treatment of Syphilis"; "The Physiology of Syphilitic Infection" (1872); "Genito-Urinary Diseases and Syphilis" (1883; students' ed., 1886), and "Urethral Strictures and Various Diseases of the Male Genital Organs" (1877). He was co-editor of the "Internationales Centralblatt fur die Physiologie" and "Pathologie der Haru und Sexual Organe," and contributed to other German and French medical works. Other published works are: "Landscape Perspective and Animal Drawing" (1849); "Tropical Journeyings" (1856); "History of the Panama Canal and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company" (1861); "An Account of the Presentation of the Arctic Ship Resolute" (1887). Dr. Otis was the inventor of the urethrometer, the dilating urethrotome, which he perfected in 1872 and 1875, respectively; and the dilating catheter, and prostatic guide; the cold water coil; the ready aspirator, introduced about 1875, and a simplified evacuator used for removing stone from the bladder after lithotrity, introduced in 1883, and which, in 1888, he perfected. In 1890 he started on a trip around the world, and while visiting Japan he delivered a course of lectures at the Medical University at Tokio. In 1859 he was married to Frances H., daughter of Apollos Cooke, of Catskill, N. Y., and

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had a son, William K. Otis, a physician in New York, and a daughter, Mrs. F. H. Olmsted, Kobe, Japan. He died in New Orleans, La., May 24, 1900.

LOGAN, John Henry, physician and educator, was born in Abbeville district, S. C., Nov. 5, 1822, son of John and Susan Winter (Wilson) Logan, of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Col. John Logan, served in the war of the revolution, in Col. Charles Harrison's regiment of artillery. He was graduated at South Carolina College in 1844, and a few years later entered the Charleston Medical College, teaching school during the interval at Columbia, S. C. During the civil war he served as surgeon in the Confederate army, after which he removed from Greenwood, S. C., to Talladega, Ala., where he was for some time principal of the Synodical Institute. While teaching there, he was made professor of chemistry in the Atlanta Medical College, and remained there until his death. He was the author of a "History of the Upper Country of South Carolina," but one volume of which was published. The second volume was prepared, but the civil war interrupted its publication, and the manuscript was destroyed by fire during the war. He also published "The Students' Manual of Chemico-Physics." He had considerable experience as an editor, having in early life edited the Abbeville "Banner," and afterwards for many years the Atlanta "Medical Journal." He possessed a high order of intellect and an upright Christian character; was very earnest in his religious convictions, and had great influence with the young men who studied under his guidance. He was married to Eliza C., daughter of Dr. E. R. Calhoun, of Abbeville district, S. C., and second cousin of John C. Calhoun. Dr. Logan died in Atlanta, Ga., March 23, 1885.

CROTHERS, Thomas Davidson, physician, was born at West Charlton, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1842, son of Robert Crothers, who was a direct descendant of a noted family of physicians and surgeons who had been prominent in Edinburgh for over a century as teachers in the university of that city. He was brought up on his father's farm and was prepared for college at Fort Edward Seminary, New York, but when the war excitement was running high he decided to give up a college course and study medicine. After a course of lectures at the medical college in Albany, N. Y., he entered the Ira Harris U. S. Military Hospital as medical cadet. In 1865 he was graduated at the Albany Medical College, and for a year continued his studies at the Long Island College, when he entered upon the practice of medicine at West Galway, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Albany and later became connected with the college as assistant to the chair of the practice of medicine, lecturer on hygiene and instructor in physical diagnosis. In 1875 he was appointed assistant physician to the New York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton. In 1878 he resigned his position there to accept the superintendency of the Walnut Hill Asylum in Hartford, Conn. Two years later the Asylum Association was suspended on account of the failure of the legislature to assist it in building. In 1881 Dr. Crothers organized the Walnut Lodge Hospital, a private institution for the treatment of those addicted to the intemperate use of alcohol and opiates, and has had active charge of the institution since that time and has performed an incalculable benefit to the cause of temperance. Since 1876 he has been editing the quarterly journal issued by the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, and has been secretary of the association. Dr. Crothers was one of the American delegates to the London international congress for the study of inebriety, in 1887, which was the first great international gathering of scientific men for such discussion. For many years Dr. Crothers has been a voluminous writer and active lecturer, and his views have been the subject of much interest and controversy. In 1888 he gave a course of lectures on inebriety before the students of the Albany Medical College, and in 1889 he repeated the course at the University of Vermont, at Burlington. Dr. Crothers is a member of many medical societies at home and abroad, and is frequently called upon to express his views before them. These views, as practically carried out at his institution, are that inebriety is a disease and curable as other diseases are. His conduct of "The Journal of Inebriety" has given it a national reputation among the scientific periodicals of the day, and his private hospital has attracted many patients from all parts of the country.

PARHAM, Frederick William, physician, was born in New Orleans, La., March 20, 1856, son of John Greenway and Mary Elizabeth (Blunt) Parham, of English descent, and grandson of Dr. John Greenway Parham. His mother's paternal grandfather was Dr. Samuel Blunt, who came to Southampton county, Va. Dr. Parham attended the public schools, and took special courses in English, Greek, Latin and mathematics in Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va. In 1875 he began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University. In 1877 he became a resident student in the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, where he remained two years, from 1877 to 1879. As a thousand of the cases of yellow fever during the epidemic of 1878 were treated in the hospital wards that year, he had an exceptional opportunity to study the fever in all its forms and varieties. As he also had it himself, he was the better equipped to meet the disease in his subsequent practice. After receiving the degree of M.D. in April, 1879, he immediately began his professional work, and early in the summer was employed as an inspector in the Mississippi river inspection service of the national board of health. His second experience with yellow fever was in the following September, when, with Dr. John P. Davidson, he organized an inspection service on the Southern Pacific railroad, near Morgan City, La. In 1880 he assisted in the sanitary survey of Memphis, Tenn., where the epidemic had raged for two successive years, and during the following summer was stationed on President's island, below Memphis, in the Mississippi river inspection service. During 1883–86 he was attending physician to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, New Orleans, and (1886–88) was assistant house surgeon of the Charity Hospital. After studying in Heidelberg and Berlin, in 1888–89, he resumed practice in his native city. He was one of the founders of the New Orleans Polyclinic in 1888, and now holds the chair of clinical and operative surgery; he was also a founder of the New Orleans Training School for Nurses in 1889. For many years he has been a member of the American Medical Association; Louisiana State Medical Society; the Orleans Parish Medical Society, of which he has been president; of the Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Association, of which he was first vice-president, and of the American Surgical Association since June, 1899. He was, in 1898, president of the Society of Alumni of the Charity Hospital of Louisiana. He has been continuously connected with several hospitals of the city, and was for several years chief sanitary inspector of the

F. W. Parham

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Louisiana state board of health. His principal literary contributions have been: "Graduation Thesis on the Etiology of Abscess of the Liver" (1879); "Koch's Tuberculin"; "Grafting in Surgery"; "Corrosive Sublimate in Surgery"; "Surgical Formulæ"; "Wyeth's Amputation at the Hip-Joint"; "Resection of the Thoracic Wall for Tumors of the Thoracic Skeleton," and numerous smaller articles, contributed to various medical journals, reports, etc. In December, 1892, he was married to Mary Kell, daughter of Gen. Johnson Kell Duncan, commander of the forts in the Mississippi river when Farragut's fleet passed up the river to New Orleans in 1862. They have five children.

DUER, Edward Louis, physician and surgeon, was born at Crosswicks, Burlington co., N. J., Jan. 19, 1836, son of Dr. George Stone and Mary (Warren) Duer, of English descent. On the maternal side, he is a descendant of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker hill in 1775. He was prepared for college by a private tutor, and in 1854 entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1857 with the degree of A.B., and later had conferred upon him by the same college the degree of M.A. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and receiving the degree of M.D. in 1860, became resident physician at the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital. His experience in this hospital led him to make a specialty of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. At that time gynecology was not recognized as a branch of special scientific endeavor. Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York city, and Dr. Washington Atlee, of Philadelphia, had won fame in this direction; but popular prejudice prevented students from obtaining valuable clinical instruction. He served throughout the civil war as an acting assistant surgeon of volunteers, being attached most of the time to the military hospitals in Philadelphia, where he had great success in difficult and unusual surgical cases. In 1864 he was elected visiting obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital, which position he held until 1884. With some difficulty he persuaded the hospital authorities to authorize the introduction of clinical instruction in gynecology. Eventually a ward was designated for that purpose. Dr. Duer's lectures and clinics were the first systematic instruction of the kind given in Philadelphia, and were largely attended by students from all the medical schools in that city. He is obstetrician to the "Preston Retreat"; gynecologist to the Presbyterian Hospital and the Maternity Hospital, and consulting physician to the Philadelphia Home for Incurables. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Polyclinic College; was charter member and president for two years of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; and is a member and first vice-president of the American Gynecological Society; the American Medical Association; Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons; the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the Pathological Society of Philadelphia. Since 1899 Dr. Duer has been president of the Philadelphia Medical Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and since 1897 chairman of the medical committee of the central committee of the university. His extensive practice has prevented him from contributing largely to medical literature, but many noteworthy cases have been reported by him to medical journals; and he published, in 1879, an exhaustive monograph on "Post Mortem Deliveries." He was married, Oct. 29, 1862, to Clara, daughter of Arnold Snow and Mary (Corbit) Naudain, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Dr. Arnold Naudain, U. S. senator from Delaware in 1830–36. They have two children: Dr. Snow Naudain and Helen Duer.

Edward L. Duer

MANIGAULT, Gabriel Edward, physician, was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 7, 1833, son of Charles and Elizabeth Manigault (Heyward) Manigault. His earliest known American ancestor was Pierre Manigault, who emigrated to this country from La Rochelle, France, in 1672. Pierre's son, Gabriel, loaned $220,000 to the revolutionary authorities of South Carolina; at an early age was chosen a member of the commons house of assembly of the province; was also public treasurer at the time of the disastrous expedition against St. Augustine, where the accounts were much involved, but successfully brought them out of their chaotic condition. Peter, the great-grandfather of our subject, studied law at the Inner Temple, London, England. A year after his return to South Carolina, in 1755, he was elected to the commons house of assembly from the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, and was retained a member during all the subsequent elections for eighteen years. In 1765 he was elected speaker, and was three times re-elected. Dr. Manigault was educated at the College Bourbon, France; also studied zoölogy at the Jardin des Plantes, and was graduated at the College of Charleston in 1852, and the South Carolina Medical College two years later. He served in the civil war as adjutant of the 4th South Carolina cavalry. Dr. Manigault was elected professor of natural history and geology, also curator, of the museum of the College of Charleston in 1873; president of the South Carolina Art Association, and historian of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, and was the last president of the Elliot Society. The college museum, founded on the suggestion of Agassiz in 1852, is his most prominent work, and was under his entire direction until his death. It contains the finest scientific collection in the South, many choice specimens having been sent him from the British Museum and other foreign scientific institutions. Dr. Manigault was also the founder of the original Art School in Charleston, S. C. He was never married, and died in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 15, 1899.

RANDOLPH, Jacob, physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1796, son of Edward Fitz-Randolph, and a descendant of Edward Fitz-Randolph, who emigrated from England in 1630, settling in New England, but in the latter part of his life removing to New Jersey. Dr. Randolph's father was an officer in the revolutionary war, who settled in Philadelphia, and was an influential member of the Society of Friends. In early life he dropped the prefix from the family name. Jacob was educated at the Friends' school, and studied medicine in the offices of Dr. Joseph Woollens and Dr. Cleaver. He then attended the medical lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M.D. in 1817. Soon after he sailed for China, as ship surgeon, but suffered so much from seasickness that he was compelled to leave the vessel at her first stopping place in England. After visiting Scotland and France, he returned home and opened an office in Philadelphia. In 1830 he was appointed surgeon to the Almshouse Infirmary, and in the same year began lecturing on surgery in the school of medicine, an institution established for summer teaching, remaining in these positions for several years. In 1853, upon the resignation of Dr. Hewson, he

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was elected one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which important and responsible position he held until his death. During 1840–42 he again visited Europe, and closely observed the surgical practice in the hospitals of Paris. Returning to Philadelphia he resumed his practice, devoting himself especially to the treatment of stone in the bladder. After filling for some time the position of lecturer upon clinical surgery to the University of Pennsylvania, a chair in that branch was established in 1847 especially for him. In the early part of his medical career, Dr. Randolph showed but little taste for that department of practice in which he was afterwards destined to excell. His father-in-law, Dr. Physick, appears to have urged him to this course, having undoubtedly recognized in him those qualities of coolness, firmness and good judgment, combined with a certain manual dexterity, which constitute the basis of all surgical skill. He rapidly acquired an enviable reputation for surgical skill; this he further increased by taking up, in 1831, and introducing into this country the operation of lithotripsy, which, in the hands of Dr. Heurteloup, was at that time attracting so much notice in Europe. He published the accounts of six successful operations of lithotripsy in the "American Journal of Medical Science" for November, 1834. Surgery with him was a conservative art; he always avoided untried novelties, and never undertook hazardous operations, unless sanctioned by the most weighty reasons. He deeply sympathized with his patients in their suffering, making them feel that he was their friend as well as their surgeon. His most extensive literary production is "A Memoir on the Life and Character of Dr. Philip Syng Physick," which was read before the Philadelphia Medical Society, in 1839, and published by order of that body. Besides the publications already mentioned he gave an account in the "North American Medical and Surgical Journal," for 1829, of a case of femoral aneurism, in which the femoral artery was tied for the second time, in the city of Philadelphia; also in the "Medical Examiner" he published an account of the removal of the parotid gland. In this latter journal will be found many of his clinical lectures delivered at the hospital. It is regretted that, with such skill as a surgeon, he did not contribute more extensively to medical literature. He was characterized throughout his whole career by a high degree of professional honor, a resolute firmness, great frankness, as well as by the kindest consideration for the feelings and opinions of others. He endeared himself to the younger members of the profession by his exceeding kindness and by the encouragement he gave them. Dr. Randolph was a member of the American Philosophical Society; of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and of the Philadelphia Medical Society. He was also one of the consulting surgeons to the Philadelphia Dispensary. He was married, in 1822, to the eldest daughter of Dr. Philip Syng Physick, of Philadelphia, and he died in that city, Feb. 29, 1848.

J. Randolph

MATAS, Rudolph, surgeon and educator, was born at Bonnet Carre, St. John Baptist parish, La., Sept. 12, 1860, son of Dr. Narcissus Hereu and Theresa (Jorda) Matas, both natives of Spain. He was educated in the elementary schools of Barcelona, Spain, whither his parents had returned in 1864, and later in Paris, France. From 1867 to 1871 he attended the public schools of Brownsville, Texas, where his father had established himself and was well known as a leading physician, practicing on both sides of the Rio Grande. He then took a three years' course in the literary department of Soule's College, New Orleans, and was finally graduated with honors at the Institute of St. John, Matamoras, Mexico, in 1876. Meantime he had begun the study of medicine under his father and Dr. Carlos Brayda, of Matamoras, becoming proficient in practical pharmacy. He continued his professional studies at the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), and received the degree of M.D. in 1880. In 1878 he was admitted as a resident student to the Charity Hospital, and served two years, including the summer of the yellow fever epidemic. At this time he was medical clerk to the yellow fever commission, consisting of Drs. Chaillé, Sternberg, Guiteras and Col. J. W. Hardee, appointed by the national board of health to investigate the origin of the disease in Cuba. Having obtained a furlough from the Charity Hospital, he accompanied the commission. Immediately after graduation he began practice in New Orleans, where he has since resided, with the exception of temporary absences in 1882, when called to aid in the suppression of yellow fever epidemics at Brownsville, Tex., and Mier, Mexico; and again in 1886, when he visited the surgical clinics of Europe. Dr. Matas was medical inspector of the national board of health, Vicksburg, in 1881; has been visiting surgeon to the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, since 1880; was editor of the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal" (1883–85); was demonstrator of anatomy at Tulane University (1885–95), and has been professor of surgery since 1894; was professor of operative surgery and applied anatomy, New Orleans Polyclinic (1885–95); elected professor emeritus of this branch in the same school after his appointment to Tulane University in 1895; was professor of anatomy at the New Orleans Training-school for Nurses (1890–94), and was lecturer, by invitation, to the Post-graduate Medical School of Chicago (1893). He is a member of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Association, and was its president in 1886; member of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, vice-president (1890); member of the Louisiana State Medical Society, vice-president (1891–92), president (1894–95); member of the American Medical Association (1885–), and the Association of American Anatomists (1888–); fellow of the American Surgical Association (1895–), and fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association (1893–). He was honorary president of the surgical section of the first Pan-American medical congress, Washington, D. C. (1893), and vice-president for Louisiana at the second congress, Mexico city (1896). He has contributed extensively to medical literature, particularly to standard cyclopædias and text-books and the transactions of professional societies. Specially notable are his studies and personal observations on aneurisms and injuries of the vertebral artery; his researches into the comparative surgical pathology of the negro; his essay on the ano-rectal imperforation, and contributions to the surgery of the chest. In 1890 he invented a solid catgut ring for enterrorrhaphy, and has made original research in various methods of repair in intestinal wounds by experiments on dogs as well as anatomical

R. Matas.

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studies on human subjects. Among his most important improvements in surgery are a special method of hemostasis for controlling hemorrhage in operations on vascular tumor of the auricle; a new and simple method of treating fractures of the zygoma, and the suggestion of insufflation of the lungs through the larynx by the Fell-O'Dwyer apparatus to prevent pneumothorax in thoracic surgery. He has also devised improved methods of cocaine anesthesia by direct injection of nerve trunks in major amputations.

WOOD, Casey Albert, physician, was born at Wellington, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 21, 1856, son of Orrin Cottier and Louisa (Leggo) Wood. His father was a well-known physician, a native of New York state, and a descendant of Epenetus Wood, from Berkshire, England, who settled near Newburgh-on-Hudson, N. Y., in 1717. Dr. Wood was educated at the Ottawa grammar school and at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, where he was graduated as prizeman in 1872. After a year's residence in a French school at Grenville, Quebec, he began the study of medicine with his father. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Bishop's College, Montreal, and received clinical instruction in the Montreal General Hospital. After completing the course there he was admitted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and became a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec. For several years he practiced successfully in Montreal, most of the time holding the chair of chemistry and pathology in the University of Bishop's College, and then retired from general practice to make a specialty of ophthalmology and otology. He spent several months at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and two years in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. Settling in Chicago, Ill., in 1889, he soon acquired a large practice, and was ophthalmologist for two terms to the Cook County Hospital; ophthalmic surgeon for four years to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and is now attending oculist to the Passavant Memorial and the Post-Graduate Medical School hospitals, and consulting ophthalmic surgeon to St. Anthony's Hospital. He has been professor of ophthalmology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School since 1890, and in 1898 was appointed professor of clinical ophthalmology in the University of Illinois. In 1899 he was appointed chairman of the ophthalmological section of the American Medical Association. Dr. Wood was for many years editor-in-chief of the "Annals of Ophthalmology," and now has charge of its department of Italian literature; is one of the principal editors of the "Ophthalmic Record." Among other journals with which he has been connected are the Chicago "Medical Standard" and the "Anales de Oftalmologia," city of Mexico. He wrote "Wayside Optics" for "The Popular Science Monthly"; a series of illustrated papers on the "Eyes and Light-Sight of Printers" for the "Inland Printer," and has contributed extensively to the medical press. He has published "Lessons in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Eye Diseases" and "The Toxic Ambyopias: Their Pathology and Treatment"; has translated numerous ophthalmological works from German, French and Italian writers, and has written chapters for the Randall and de Schweinitz "American Text-book of Diseases of the Eye and Ear," "Hare's "Therapeutics," and other publications of similar nature. He is a member of the international medical congress; the Pan-American medical congress; Die Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft; the Illinois and Chicago Medical societies; the American Medical Association, and Chicago Neurological, Medico-Legal and Ophthalmological societies; is a fellow of the American and Chicago academies of medicine. He is also a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Union League Club of Chicago. After years of patient search, he has gathered together one of the largest and most complete libraries on ophthalmology and otology in this country. Dr. Wood was married, in 1886, to Emma Shearer, daughter of a prominent merchant of Montreal.

MAYO, Robert, physician and author, was born in Powhatan county, Va., April 25, 1784, son of Joseph and Martha (Tabb) Mayo, and grandson of Maj. William Mayo, a native of England, who went from Barbadoes to Virginia in 1723. He studied at Hampden-Sidney College, and was graduated at William and Mary College in 1803. He adopted the profession of medicine, and studied in Philadelphia, under the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush, taking the degree of M.D. at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1808. His inaugural thesis, entitled "The Sensorium," prepared in April, 1808, was very profound, and gave evidence of high literary ability; it was published by the faculty of the university. Dr. Mayo located in Richmond, where he practiced medicine for several years; but finally abandoned the profession to devote himself entirely to literary pursuits. He edited the "Jackson Democrat," a campaign paper in advocacy of Jacksonian Democracy, published at Richmond during the presidential campaign of 1828; and in 1830 he removed to Washington, entering the civil service of the U. S. government, in which he continued during the remainder of his life. His published works are: "An Epitome of Ancient Geography and History" (1815); "New System of Mythology" (1815–19); "Pension Laws of the United States from 1776 to 1833" (1833); "Political Sketches of Eight Years in Washington" (1839); "The Affair of Andrew Jackson" (pamphlet; 3d ed., 1840); "The United States Fiscal Department" (1844), and "The Treasury Department: Its Origin, Organization and Operations" (1847). He compiled, in 1840, a treatise in four parts, entitled "The Structure and Genius of the English Language," and left an unfinished manuscript genealogy of the Mayo family and its connections. Dr. Mayo was a man of strong and striking individuality and noble character, of independent temperament, generous to a fault, and of the highest integrity in public and private life. He was married in Washington, July 11, 1831, to Eliza Catherine, eldest daughter of Joseph and Eleanor Harbaugh, of that city. She died Jan. 17, 1847. Their first child, Martha Ellen, died young; the second, Robert, served in the Confederate army under Gen. Lee, and afterwards became a citizen of Philadelphia. Dr. Mayo died in Washington, Oct. 1, 1864.

PARKER, Peter, physician and diplomat, was born at Framingham, Mass., June 18, 1804, son of Nathan and Catherine (Murdock) Parker. He was graduated at Yale in 1831; studied theology at Yale Divinity School, and was licensed to preach in 1833. He then studied medicine; took his degree in 1834, and was appointed by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions missionary physician to China, and ordained by the second presbytery of Philadelphia, May 16, 1834. He reached Canton Oct. 29th, and soon after went to Singapore to study the Fuhkeen dialect. Returning to China in August, 1835, he opened an ophthalmic hospital in Canton in October, originally intended for treatment of dis-

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eases of the eye, but soon became, by force of circumstances, more general in its character. He was one of the founders of the Medical Missionary Society of China and president for many years. On the breaking out of the opium war between England and China—at which date upwards of 12,000 cases had been treated at the Canton hospital—Dr. Parker returned to America, visiting also England and Scotland. As a direct result of his efforts, a widespread interest was awakened in his work; auxiliary societies were formed, and the sum of $6,000 was secured for the purposes of the Medical Missionary Society. In 1844 he was appointed by Caleb Cushing, U. S. minister to China, Chinese secretary and interpreter to the legation. The following year he became secretary of legation and Chinese interpreter, and at the same time his connection with the American Board of Missions ceased, though he continued his labors at the hospital until 1855, when the names of 53,000 patients had been entered on its roll. He then returned to America; but was soon appointed U. S. commissioner, with plenipotentiary powers, to revise the treaty of 1844. He reached China in December, and after two years' service returned to the United States in 1857. Dr. Parker was made a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1871; was elected regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1868, and was appointed in 1871 by the Evangelical Alliance one of the American delegates to Russia to memorialize the emperor in behalf of religious liberty in the Baltic provinces. He was married, March 29, 1841, to Harriet Colby, daughter of John Ordway Webster, of Augusta, Me. They had one child, a son. Mrs. Parker was the first foreign woman to reside in Canton. Dr. Parker died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1888.

DICKSON, Samuel Henry, physician and author, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 20, 1798, son of Samuel and Mary (Neilson) Dickson, of Scotch-Irish descent. At the early age of thirteen he entered Yale College, and immediately after graduation, in 1814, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. P. G. Prioleau, of Charleston. He finally entered the University of Pennsylvania where he was graduated in medicine in 1819. In spite of a life of almost constant ill-health and acute suffering, his determined will and keen intellect enabled him to accomplish a vast amount of didactic and literary work, of a laborious and painstaking character. As early as 1817 his devotion to the victims of the yellow fever epidemic in Charleston, and his subsequent graduation essay on yellow fever, the result of his investigations, made him an accepted authority on the subject. His later work on dengue, then a comparatively new and obscure ailment, was a classic, and is to-day considered the best description ever penned of that singular affection. He was one of the founders of the Medical College of South Carolina, in which he became professor of the institutes of medicine in 1824. In 1847 he went to the University of New York as professor of practice of medicine, remaining there three years. In 1850 he returned to his former position and remained there teaching and in the enjoyment of a very large practice until 1858, when upon the death of his friend, Prof. J. K. Mitchell, he joined the faculty of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Here as professor of practice of medicine, and for a time dean of the faculty, the colleague of Profs. Gross, Pancoast, Dunglison, he devoted the rest of his life to the teaching of his art, regardless of his own physical suffering and beloved by large classes of students. Prof. Dickson was one of the most scientific and best read men of his time. His familiarity with the classics, with the elegant literature of the past century and the topics of the day was wonderful. He was an omnivorous reader and indefatigable student, only laying down his burden of intellectual work with his last breath. As a lecturer he was pre-eminent, his elucidation of the subject being clear and to the point, his language elegant and well chosen, his voice musical, his gestures graceful, and to these he added the charm of extemporaneous speaking. His best known work was his "Practice of Medicine," which went through many editions and became a text-book in the schools in which he taught. His essays on "Dengue" and "Yellow Fever" already noted, those on "Life, Sleep, Pain and Death," his "Studies in Pathology and Therapeutics," have been widely circulated. In addition, he was a constant contributor to a number of literary journals on a vast variety of topics. Dr. Dickson was married three times: to the Misses Robertson (sisters), of Charleston, S. C., and Miss Du Pre, of the same city. His living descendants are: Miss M. B. Dickson, of New Orleans; Miss H. Dickson, and Mrs. W. P. Morgan, of Baltimore, Md., and Dr. S. H. Dickson, surgeon, U. S. N. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 31, 1872.

JONES, Joseph, physician, was born in Liberty county, Ga., Sept. 6, 1833, son of Charles Colcock and Mary (Jones) Jones. His maternal grandfather was Capt. Joseph Jones, who commanded the Liberty Independent troop in the war of 1812, and his paternal great-grandfather, Maj. John Jones, was aid to Brig.-Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, who fell at Savannah, Ga., in October, 1779. Dr. Joseph Jones was educated by private tutors, at the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, and at Princeton College, New Jersey; he was graduated A.M. at the latter with distinguished honors in 1853. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M.D. in 1855. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Georgia in 1892. In 1855 he began practicing medicine at Savannah, Ga., and in the same year he was elected professor of chemistry in the Savannah Medical College, a position which he retained until he was chosen (1858) professor of natural philosophy and natural theology in the University of Georgia at Athens. In 1859 he was elected to the chair of chemistry in the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, which he retained until the civil war. During the first six months of the war Dr. Jones was in the cavalry service and for the remaining period served as full surgeon with the rank of major. The investigations of Dr. Jones among the prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., were published by the U. S. government and the sanitary commission. In 1868 he was elected to the chair of chemistry and clinical medicine in the University of Louisiana, and was visiting physician to the Charity Hospital until 1894. In 1880 he became president of the board of health of Louisiana. After a battle of four years' duration, in which the state's large maritime interests and the influence of the wealthiest railway and steamship companies in the Southwest were opposed to the health authorities, the last named achieved a signal victory (1884) in the vindication by the supreme court of Louisiana of its efforts to exclude foreign pestilence from the Mississippi valley, a decision eventually sustained by the highest tribunal of the republic. In 1870 Dr. Jones visited the art galleries, hospitals and archæological collections of London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Paris. The character of his work may be gathered from a consideration of his more important

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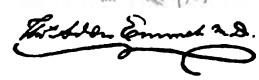
writings, such as the "Abstract of Experiments Upon the Physical Influences by Living and Inorganic Membranes Upon Chemical Substances" (1854); "Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee" in "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" (1876), and innumerable contributions, as valuable as numerous, to the "Southern Medical and Surgical Journal," the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences, "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal," etc. The work upon which he is still engaged and which represents the labors of his life, is his "Medical and Surgical Memoirs," containing investigations of the geographical distribution, causes, nature, relations and treatment of various diseases (1855–93). He is a student of American archæology, and his collection of remains includes specimens from Mexico and Peru. Dr. Jones was one of the founders (1869) of the Southern Historical Society and its first secretary and treasurer. He was a member of the American Medical Association; the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; vice-president of the Numismatic Society of Pennsylvania; honorary member of the American Antiquarian Society; the Virginia Medical Society; the Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia; a member of the Louisiana Medical Society; visiting physician to the New Orleans Charity Hospital (1870–94); president of the Louisiana Medical Society (1885–86); president of the Louisiana board of health (1880–84); president of the 14th section, public and international hygiene, 9th international medical congress, Washington, D. C. (1887), and was appointed surgeon-general of the Confederate veterans in 1889. Dr. Jones was married, Oct. 26, 1858, to Caroline S. Davis, of Augusta, Ga., who died in 1868; his second wife is Susan Rayner, daughter of Leonidas Polk, bishop of Louisiana, to whom he was married June 21, 1870. He has six children living.

O'SULLIVAN, William Joseph, physician and lawyer, was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, June 1, 1855, son of Murtagh and Monica (O'Bryan) O'Sullivan.

He descended from the Bearre family of Dunboy, the elder branch of which emigrated to Spain during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His father, a physician by profession and a distinguished member of the "Young Ireland" party, was so active in the revolution of 1848 that he was forced to seek asylum on the Continent, and later served as surgeon during the revolution in Spain. He returned to Ireland, where he died in 1878. William J. O'Sullivan was educated at St. Finn Barr's Seminary; was graduated M.A. at the University of Edinburgh, and later studied at the University of London. He completed the medical course at the Yale Medical School, and was graduated in law at the Yale Law School, and in veterinary surgery at the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London. He began veterinary practice in Massachusetts, and later practiced medicine in New Haven for four years. Having completed his studies at Yale, he was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1890, and settled in New York city, where he was admitted to practice in December, 1891. From the beginning of his career in the metropolis he attained a wide reputation for his success, particularly in criminal practice, the extensive range of his information and his professional knowledge of medicine enabling him within a few years to completely alter the course of criminal defense and prosecution in poisoning cases. He is a keen lawyer, tenacious examiner and an impressive pleader. He has written numerous articles on scientific, political, economic and legal subjects. He has invented several surgical instruments new in use in veterinary practice, and also several pieces of laboratory apparatus to meet the needs of his own exhaustive investigations. He is a member of the Yale and Democratic clubs of New York city.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, physician, was born at the University of Virginia, May 29, 1828, son of Dr. John Patten and Mary Byrd (Tucker) Emmet. His father (1797–1842) was for many years professor of chemistry and materia medica in the University of Virginia. His grandfather, Thomas Addis Emmet, was an eminent lawyer of New York, and a leader of the Irish uprising in 1798; his mother was a daughter of John and Eliza J. Tucker, of Bermuda. He was partially educated at the University of Virginia; began the study of medicine in the autumn of 1845 at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and being graduated in 1850, began practice in the city of New York in the following autumn. He was resident physician for fifteen months in the Emigrants' Refuge Hospital, Ward's island; was appointed in 1852 a visiting physician, and served in this position until the autumn of 1855, when he became assistant surgeon to the Woman's Hospital Association; in 1861 was appointed surgeon-in-chief to the Woman's Hospital in the state of New York, serving in this capacity until 1871; and then, under change of the organization, accepted position as one of the surgeons of the surgical board, which he has since continued to hold. He has served as consulting surgeon or as consulting physician to the Roosevelt Hospital, Foundling Asylum, St. Vincent's Hospital and other institutions in the city of New York. In 1868 he published an original surgical work "Verico Vaginal Fistula," which was the foundation for this form of plastic surgery; his "Principles and Practice of Gynecology" was issued in 1879, and since that date several editions have been printed in this country and in London, besides translations in Germany and France. In addition to these, Dr. Emmet has written between sixty and seventy monographs on different professional subjects, all of which were printed in medical journals at home or abroad, and various essays bearing upon subjects connected with American history, as "The Signers of the Declaration of Independence," "The Annapolis Convention," "The Presidents of Congress and of the United States," of some of which but a single copy was printed for the purpose of being illustrated with autographs and portraits. These works now form part of the "Emmet Collection" in the Lenox library of the city of New York. Dr. Emmet is also the author of a number of addresses and papers on subjects connected with Irish history and Irish political questions. He recently published "The Emmet Family, with Some Incidents Relating to Irish History, and a Biographical Sketch of Prof. John Patten Emmet, M.D., and Other Members" (1899), 8vo., pp. 411, with over 100 portraits and other illustrations. He has also completed a work, which has occupied his attention for several years, on the political and com-



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mercial history of Ireland during the past three centuries, to show that it has been a settled policy on the part of the British government that Ireland should not prosper. The title of the work is, "Ireland Under English Rule." He received the degree of LL.D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Emmet was married, in 1854, to Catherine R., daughter of John and Catherine Moffit (Creyon) Duncan, of Montgomery, Ala., and has had six children. The eldest, Dr. John Duncan Emmet, is associated with his father as assistant surgeon of the Woman's Hospital, and is the editor of the "American Gynæcological and Obstetrical Journal." Dr. Emmet is still in active practice.

BECK, Carl, physician, was born at Neckargemünd, Germany, April 4, 1856, son of Wilhelm and Sophia (Höhler) Beck, of Huguenot descent. His maternal grandfather was Carl Höhler, a surgeon in the German army, who fought against Napoleon and was wounded before Strasburg, receiving an honorable discharge. Dr. Beck, at the age of thirteen, entered the gymnasium of Heidelberg University, where he studied from 1869 until 1874, passing into the university proper. In 1876 he went to Berlin where he studied medicine two years as a pupil of Langenbeck and Virchow, and then entered the University of Jena, where he was graduated in 1879. He immediately began practicing his profession in the city of Ehrenfriedersdorf, and later became assistant at the sanitarium of Dr. Lehmann at Pirna, Saxony, from which he advanced to the position of Knappschaftsarzt at Bleialf, in Rhenish Prussia. In 1882 he came to America, settling in New York city, where he has a very wide and successful practice, making a specialty of surgery. He has written two books in the English language, the "Theory and Technic of Surgical Asepsis" (1895) and "Fractures" (1900), both of which are considered very able works, and were the first of their kind. Among the instruments and appliances devised by him are: elevatorium shears and bone-holder for resection of rib; irrigation trocar; various kinds of artery-forceps; a number of aseptic appliances, among them a foldable sterilizer. Among his new methods of operations are: the first experiments of resecting the intestine (1878); resecting the rib in all cases of pyothorax without regard to duration and origin (1880); prophylactic suture in operations for harelip; method of rib-resection in old cases of pyothorax; lung abscess and subphrenic abscess; method of operation for hypospadias; a new method of hysteropexy; a new method of operation for inguinal hernia; for gap in the abdominal wall; for exstrophy of the bladder and for kolpoplasty; method of diagnosticating gall-stones by the X-rays. He also discovered that in fracture of the lower end of the radius there is often a simultaneous infraction of the ulna. He is visiting surgeon of St. Mark's Hospital, and the New York German Poliklinik; professor of surgery in the New York School of Clinical Medicine; and consulting surgeon of the Children's Guardian Society Orphan Asylum; he is president of the medical board of St. Mark's Hospital; and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the Eastern Medical Society; the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; American Medical Association; New York County Medical Association; New York County Medical Society; German Medical Society; he is also a member of the German Charity Society; the German Club, and the Arion and Liederkranz. He was married, Feb. 16, 1881, to Hedwig S., daughter of Friedrich Heinrich and Lydia (Eckert) Loeser. Her father was chief-justice of Saxony. They have two sons and a daughter.

Carl Beck

HAMMOND, Jabez Dean, physician, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., July 29, 1860, son of Dr. Caleb Holton and Susan (Cutler) Hammond. He was named for his relative, Amos Dean, president of the Albany Law School, and Judge Jabez D. Hammond, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., author of "The Political History of New York" and many other standard works. He was educated at the Geneseo State Normal School, the Rochester Free Academy and the University of Rochester, New York, and pursued medical studies in New York city, Boston, Ann Arbor and Chicago, where he was graduated at the Rush Medical College in 1884. After devoting five years to study in the hospitals of France, Germany and England, he returned to the United States, and located in Chicago, where he soon developed a highly successful practice. Of the treatment of the nose and throat he has made a special study, and has devoted much time to original research. He has also invented some valuable instruments for use in his profession, and though in great demand, devotes much time to the treatment of the poor. Dr. Hammond is a man of fine literary attainments, and is a member of the American Medical Association; the Microscopical Society; the Academy of Sciences; the Chicago Medical and Illinois State Medical societies, and is also a member of the Chicago and Washington Park clubs. In 1896 he was married to Margaret H., daughter of Hunter Maguire, of St. Paul, Minn.

VAN BUREN, William Holme, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 5, 1819, great-grandson of Abraham Van Beuren, a graduate of the University of Leyden, Holland, and a pupil of the great Dr. Boerhaave. This ancestor, whose home was in the vicinity of Amsterdam, emigrated to New York about the year 1700, and soon after his arrival was appointed physician to the almshouse. His son, Beekman, grandfather of William Van Buren, succeeded him in this position. William Van Buren, whose mother was a daughter of John Holme, of Holmesburg, Pa., entered Yale College in the class of 1838. After spending two years in that institution, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1840, his essay on that occasion being entitled "Immovable Apparatus." In June of that year he entered the army as an assistant surgeon, but in December, 1845, resigned to settle in New York city, where he became the assistant of his father-in-law, Valentine Mott, in his surgical clinic in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. He was appointed one of the surgeons to Bellevue Hospital on its organization in 1847, and became surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital in 1849. Later he was consulting surgeon to St. Vincent's, and also to the Charity Hospital. In 1852 he succeeded Prof. Granville S. Pattison in the chair of anatomy in the Uni-

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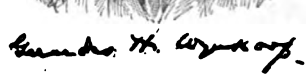
versity of the City of New York. He was appointed visiting surgeon to the New York Hospital in 1852, and served as such until 1868, when he was appointed consulting surgeon. In 1866 he resigned his position in the medical school of the university, having been appointed professor of surgery in the newly established department of diseases of the genito-urinary system in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. This chair was combined with that of principles and practice of surgery in 1868, and he served as professor of clinical surgery also in 1871–73. He was elected vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1859. He was one of the founders of the U. S. sanitary commission in 1861, and was one of its executive committee during the war, declining the appointment of surgeon-general. He was president of the New York Pathological Society, and a corresponding member of the Paris Surgical Society. His rank as an operative surgeon and family practitioner was high. Dr. Van Buren, among other operations, removed foreign bodies from the trachea; tied the internal and external iliac and the sub-clavian arteries, and performed amputation at the hip-joint. Heredity and constitutional tendencies were favorite subjects of study. He published "Contributions to Practical Surgery" (1865); "Lectures on Diseases of the Rectum" (1870); and, with his pupil, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, "Text-book on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, with Syphilis" (1874); also, with Dr. Charles E. Isaacs, a translation of Bernard and Huelte's "Manual of Operative Surgery and Medical Anatomy" (1855), and a translation of Morel's "Compendium of Human Histology" (1861). Dr. Van Buren died in New York city, March 25, 1883.

WARREN, John, physician, was born at Roxbury, Mass., July 27, 1753, son of Joseph and Mary (Stevens) Warren, and brother of Gen. Joseph Warren. His earliest American ancestor was Peter Warren, a mariner, whose name appears on the town records of Boston in 1659. He had a son, Joseph, who lived in Roxbury, on what is now Warren street, and died there in 1729. His son, Joseph, a farmer, who was well known for his enthusiasm in fruit-raising, developed a certain variety of apple long known in that part of the country as the Warren russet. John Warren was graduated at Harvard in 1771, having supported himself through college, and studied medicine under his brother. His interest in the cause of freedom led him to abandon an intention of emigrating to Surinam, and in 1773 he began practice in Salem. He took part at Lexington, both as combatant and as physician, and was at Bunker hill, where he was wounded by a sentry. Deeply moved by his brother's death, he wished to join the army as a soldier; but was dissuaded by his mother. He became hospital surgeon at Cambridge; went with the army to New York, Trenton and Princeton, and returned in 1777 to establish a military hospital at Boston, of which he had charge until the peace. Dr. Warren in 1780 gave, before the Boston Medical Association, a course of dissections, and in 1781 another, opened to the students of Harvard. In 1781 he performed the operation of removing an arm at the shoulder-joint. In 1783 he became professor of anatomy and surgery in the newly opened medical department of Harvard, and for twenty-three years was the only instructor, often driving twenty miles to meet his classes, when the ferry was blocked by ice. The removal of the school from Cambridge to Boston, in 1810, marked "a great advance in American medical science." Dr. Warren was the first surgeon of his time in New England, if not in the United States. In 1784 he bore a leading part in establishing a small-pox hospital, and in 1792 inoculated 1,500 persons. In 1798 he studied yellow fever, and, by inhaling the breath of patients, determined its non-contagious character. He was one of the first to introduce the healing of wounds by the first intention. In Dr. Warren's later years he was president of the State Medical Association (1804–15), of the Humane Society and of the Agricultural Society, and grand master of the Massachusetts lodge of Freemasons. Besides a "View of the Mercurial Practice in Febrile Diseases," he wrote much for the "Communications" of the Medical Society, for the "New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery," and for the "Memoirs" of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. A popular public speaker, he was chosen to deliver the oration at the first Fourth of July celebration in Boston. He was noted for fast driving; all vehicles turned aside for his, and a military parade once stopped to let him pass. Though he had a lucrative practice he lost much of his property by endorsing for a colleague. In 1777 he was married to Abby, daughter of Gov. John Collins, of Newport, R. I. His eldest son, John C. Warren, became a physician of note, and another son, Edward Warren, was also a physician, who published a number of medical writings and wrote a life of his father. A daughter became the wife of Dr. John Gorham, of Harvard University. Another daughter was married to Dr. John B. Brown, of Boston. Dr. Warren died in Boston, Mass., April 4, 1815.

WYNKOOP, Gerardus Hilles, physician, was born in Wilmington, Del., June 4, 1843, son of Stephen Rose and Aurelia (Mills) Wynkoop. His father (1806–76), a native of Bucks county, Pa., and a graduate of Union College, was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian church, holding one pastorate at Wilmington, Del., for nearly twenty years (1839–58); his mother was a daughter of Judge Isaac Mills, of New Haven, Conn. The Wynkoop family is of Holland Dutch extraction, and the original American ancestor, Peter Wynkoop, located in New Netherland in 1639. The family has always been prominent in public and professional life, and several of its representatives served with distinction in the revolution. Gerardus H. Wynkoop was educated in the schools of his native city, but completed his preparation for college in Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn. After three years at Yale College, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and was graduated M.D. in 1866. He began practice in New York, and soon acquired a wide reputation for conscientious attention to his patients and great skill in diagnosis, which brought him an increasing and profitable practice. He was physician to the New York Dispensary (1866——); professor of physiology in the Woman's Medical College (1868——); attending physician to the Presbyterian Hospital (1873——); attending surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital (1878——); professor of surgery in the Woman's Medical College (1878——), and consulting surgeon of the Northern Dispensary (1882——). In



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1878 he became a school trustee of New York city, and the same year a trustee of the Northern Dispensary. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; American Geographical Society; the New York County Medical Society; New York Pathological Society; the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Union and University clubs and the Holland Society of New York city. On May 30, 1866, Dr. Wynkoop was married to Anu Eliza, daughter of Gen. D. P. Woodbury, U. S. engineers, at Huntington, Long Island.

PEASLEE, Edmund Randolph, physician, was born at Newton, Rockingham co., N. H., Jan. 22, 1814, son of James and Abigail (Chase) Peaslee. He received his education at the Atkinson Academy, New Hampshire, and at the New Hampton Institute, and in 1832 entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1836, and acted as tutor for two years. In 1840 he received the degree of M.D. from the Yale Medical School, having studied there, then to further perfect himself in the profession he went abroad, and in the hospitals of Paris and London continued his studies and medical researches. He was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth College while still abroad. In 1841 he commenced his duties in that professorship. In 1871 he resigned to become professor of gynecology in Dartmouth College medical department. Having resided in Hanover, N. H., until 1858, he sought wider fields of practice and removed to New York city, where his abilities as a gynecologist speedily received recognition. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the Medical and Surgical Society; New York County and Pathological societies; "Medical Journal" Association; Obstetrical Society; American Medical Association; American Gynecological Society; New York State Medical Society; Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. Dr. Peaslee had received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth, and the same institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1859. During the civil war he was connected with the New York State Hospital, and was one of the surgeons of the New England Hospital in New York city. Dr. Peaslee's fame extended throughout the United States and also through foreign lands, and the Obstetric Society of Berlin appointed him a corresponding fellow. He was also fellow of the London Obstetric Society and honorary member of the Obstetric societies of Philadelphia and Louisville. Beside being president of the New Hampshire State Medical Society he was elected president of the Pathological Society of New York in 1858, and of the New York County Society in 1867. Dr. Peaslee was famous for having performed the first successful ovariotomy in New England by the large abdominal section (in September, 1850), and previous to 1857 he performed successfully all of his first six cases. Dr. Peaslee was the first to make use of injections into the peritoneal cavity after ovariotomy in 1855. In 1867 the Obstetric Society elected him as its president; the "Medical Journal" Association in 1875 made him its president, and from 1871 until 1873 Dr. Peaslee served as president of the New York Academy of Medicine. Few men have been able to accomplish as much as he in his life of sixty-four years. His executive ability and his tact and sound judgment won for him many honors, and few physicians have occupied so many positions of trust and honor. He was a member of the New York Academy of Natural Sciences; of the New York Historical Society, and of the American Geographical Society. For seventeen years Dr. Peaslee held the position of professor of anatomy and surgery in the Medical School of Maine, having, in 1843, received that appointment. The New York Medical College in 1851 appointed him professor of anatomy and physiology. In 1853 he was transferred to the chair of physiology and general pathology, and later took the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women. Dr. Peaslee, in 1860, resigned this professorship, and from 1872 until 1874 was lecturer upon the diseases of women in the Albany Medical College. When he returned to New York he was appointed professor of gynecology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and this position he occupied at the time of his death. After the reorganization of the Woman's Hospital in 1872 he was surgeon to that institution, and for seven years he was physician to the Demilt Dispensary in the department of the diseases of women. During his connection with the New York Medical College, Dr. Peaslee found time to serve as one of the editors of the "American Medical Monthly," in which appeared many of his reports and a number of his lectures. He also published a number of valuable papers and contributions to the literature of medicine; the first systematic work in the English language on "Human Histology" (1858); "Uterine Displacements" (1870); "Ovarian Tumors and their Treatment, Except by Ovariotomy," and "Ovariotomy," which were both read in 1864 before the New York Academy of Medicine; also the following: "Statistics of One Hundred and Fifty Cases of Ovariotomy," "Retroflexion of the Unimpregnated Uterus" (1865); "Ovariotomy, When and How to Perform it and its Treatment" (1867); "History of Ovariotomy," and "Sketch of Dr. E. McDowell's Life," read before the "Medical Journal" Association; "Intra-Uterine Medication"; "Intra-Peritoneal Injections" (1870); "Inflammations and Congestions of the Non-Gravid Uterus"; "Ovarian Tumors and Ovariotomy" (1872); the only complete monograph which has been published in any language on these subjects: "Incision and Discission of the Cervix Uteri" (1871) was also written by him. He was married at Lebanon, N. H., July 11, 1841, to Martha T., daughter of Hon. Stephen Kendrick. Dr. Peaslee died in New York, Jan. 12, 1878. He left a son, Dr. Edward Henry Peaslee.

PARRY, Charles, physician, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1814, a son of Quaker parents. His education was mainly received at Wilmington, Del., under Samuel Smith, a famous mathematician, whose instruction found in young Parry a mind that was well developed under its rigid discipline. He studied medicine with Dr. Stokes, of New Jersey, and Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, and then attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1835. He then went to Camden, N. J., and practiced his profession for a year, removing in 1837 to Connersville, Ind., where he remained two years, in 1840 removing to Indianapolis, where he resided until his death. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he gained a reputation as one of the foremost practitioners of medicine and surgery in the state. His two articles in the "American Journal of Medical Science," one on an operation on a limb crooked and useless from a badly-healed fracture and the other on congestive fever, are widely known to members of the profession. Dr. Parry died unmarried in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 11, 1861.

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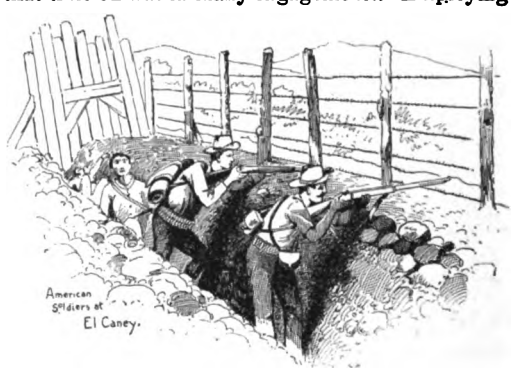
LAWTON, Henry Ware, soldier, was born at Manhattan, now a suburb of Toledo, O., March 17, 1843, son of George and Catherine (Daley) Lawton. Later the family lived at Maumee City, O., and at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he entered a Methodist Episcopal college. He left his books in 1861 to enlist in a company which became a part of the 9th Indiana volunteers, serving as first sergeant and seeing active service in West Virginia. He was mustered out at Fort Wayne, July 29th; but three weeks later was commissioned first lieutenant in a company belonging to the 30th Indiana volunteers, and joined the army of the Ohio in Kentucky. At Shiloh his regiment was the one that suffered the heaviest loss. Transferred to the army of the Cumberland, in Kirk's brigade, under Rosecrans, the 30th passed through several desperate engagements, including Stone river and Chickamauga. Meanwhile, May 17, 1862, Lawton had been promoted captain. After this the regiment was under command of Gen. George H. Thomas, and up to the expiration of its term of service, Sept. 20, 1864, it passed through more than twenty battles. On Aug. 3, 1864, while serving as captain of company A and as brigade officer of the day, he led a charge of skirmishers against the enemy's rifle pits in front of Atlanta, Ga., capturing them and repelling two desperate attempts to retake them. For this he received a medal of honor from congress, which, with characteristic modesty, he considered himself unentitled to. Continuing in the field, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel Nov. 15th; displayed great bravery at Franklin and Nashville; on March 13, 1865, was made brevet-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct, and on Nov. 25th was honorably mustered out. He now studied law at Fort Wayne, and later entered Harvard Law School; but on July 28, 1866, was appointed to the regular army as second lieutenant of the 41st infantry (colored). He was made first lieutenant July 31, 1867; transferred to the 24th infantry Nov. 11, 1869; assigned to 4th U. S. cavalry Jan. 1, 1871, under Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie. Lieut. Lawton was promoted captain March 20, 1879, and at that time was serving in Arizona and the adjoining territory under Gen. Crook, having for several years been regimental quartermaster. In 1886 Gen. Miles, who had succeeded Crook, selected Lawton to subdue and capture Geronimo and his band of murderous Apaches. After a march of 1,300 miles over the Sierra Madre mountains into Mexico, Lawton surprised and defeated the savages, and brought peace to Arizona and New Mexico. Chiefly in recognition of this he was promoted major and inspector-general Sept. 17, 1888, while on Feb. 12, 1889, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. When war with Spain was declared he was inspecting the military posts in the eastern half of the United States, and volunteered his services "in any capacity." Appointed brigadier-general of volunteers May 4th, and assigned to command of the 2d division of the 5th army corps under Gen. Shafter, he was chosen, July 1st, to lead the advance on Santiago, and about this time was made a colonel in the regular army. He commanded the column of attack on the hills of El Caney, and having captured them made a night march to help Wheeler protect Shafter's exposed flank and strengthen the charge at San Juan. He was one of the American commissioners selected for the capitulation of Santiago, and on the surrender was appointed military governor of the city and province. In October, 1898, he returned to the United States, and was placed in command of the 4th army corps at Huntsville, Ala. Toward the end of December he was assigned to service in the Philippine islands, and on Jan. 19, 1899, left San Francisco with a battalion of the 17th infantry and 1,307 men of the 4th infantry. On his arrival at Manila he relieved Gen. Anderson, in command of the regulars, and from that time on was in many engagements. Employing

A. W. Lawton


American soldiers at El Caney.

Indian tactics, as in Cuba, he took Santa Cruz, a Philippino stronghold, April 10th, and San Rafael and San Isidro, the insurgents' capital, May 15th. On June 1st Gen. Lawton was placed in command of the defences of Manila, but early in October moved northward, capturing a number of towns and driving Aguinaldo before him. Returning in December, he made preparations for another expedition to Mariquina valley, where the insurgents were strongly intrenched. On the morning of the 19th, after an all night's march in the rain, the American forces attacked the town of San Mateo, and there their leader was shot down while walking in front of the firing line. At the time he was killed his commission as a brigadier-general in the regular army was being prepared. Gen. Lawton was over six feet in height and weighed 210 pounds, an easy mark for an enemy's bullet; yet, while never needlessly exposing his men, he continually exposed himself. He was married at Pewee Valley, Ky., Dec. 12, 1881, to Mary, daughter of Alexander and Annie (McCown) Craig, of Louisville, Ky. She bore him a son and three daughters, and with them accompanied her husband to Manila. The son inherited his father's military spirit, and, though only twelve years of age, was his associate in all of his campaigns. Gen. Lawton died a poor man; but the American people raised a fund of $98,000, which, on March 6, 1900, was paid to his widow. His remains were interred at Arlington, Va.

REMENSNYDER, Junius Benjamin, clergyman and author, was born at Staunton, W. Va., Feb. 24, 1843, son of John Junius and Susan M. (Bryan) Remensnyder. His grandfather, Rev. George Henry Remensnyder, a graduate of Göttingen, came to America in 1790, and became famous in the Lutheran church. Junius B. Remensnyder was educated in the classical academy at Milton, Pa., and was graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1863. Immediately afterwards he enlisted in the 131st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and saw service at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and in several smaller engagements. After being mustered out, in 1863, he entered on the study of theology at the Lutheran Seminary, Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1865. During the first two years of his ministry, he was in charge of a church at Lewistown, Pa., and was then called to the pastorate of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia,

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which he held for seven years. During 1874–81, he was pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Ascension at Savannah, Ga., and in this connection accomplished the erection of the largest and most beautiful church edifice belonging to the southern branch of his denomination. He accepted a call to St. James' Lutheran Church, New York city, in 1881, and during the eighteen years of his incumbency has greatly augmented its influence and prosperity. In 1890 this congregation moved to its present site at Madison avenue and Seventy-third street, and erected, in accordance with Dr. Remensnyder's views of church architecture, the elegant edifice it now occupies. Dr. Remensnyder is one of the most powerful pulpit orators in New York city, but devotes more attention to the preparation of sermons than many would consider necessary. His style is the reverse of sensational, and he preaches the old Gospel with a complete neglect of all secular topics, political discussions, preludes or any other censurable devices for securing popular approval. He is a virile and independent thinker, and a recognized leader of the conservative element in his denomination, and among Protestant Christians in general. He is president of the New York synod, and for a number of years has been a delegate to the convention of the General Synod. He is an advocate of the historic rites and usages of Lutheranism, and was the author of the resolution and movement which led to the adoption of a Common Service ritual for use in all American Lutheran churches. His best known books are: "Heavenward" (1874); "Doom Eternal" (1880), which Mr. Spurgeon pronounced the strongest book in the English language on its great theme; "The Six Days of Creation" (1886), and "The Lutheran Manual" (1892). One of his review articles, entitled "The Real Presence," an elucidation of the Lutheran doctrine of the Lord's Supper, has been reprinted, omitting the argument against transubstantiation, by a Catholic tract publishing concern. This is perhaps the most striking tribute ever paid by the Roman Catholic church to the accurate scholarship of a Protestant author. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Newberry College in 1880. Dr. Remensnyder was married, in 1870, to Emma Louise, daughter of George Wagner, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one son and one daughter.

GORDON, William, clergyman and historian, was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1730. At an early age he was pastor of an independent congregation at Ipswich, where, however, he only succeeded in making enemies by his determined reprobation of Sabbath-breakers. Later he succeeded Dr. Jennings as pastor of a church at Wapping. But although he became much liked in this parish, he determined to emigrate, and in 1770 sailed for Boston, Mass. For a time he preached to the Third Church at Roxbury, and on July 6, 1772, became its pastor. He was by his nature and instincts a republican, and as the feeling in opposition to the crown grew stronger, he identified himself with the popular party in Massachusetts. When the provincial congress of that colony was established, in 1774, Dr. Gordon was chosen its chaplain. He was, however, dismissed from this post on account of a fast day sermon which he preached and which was objectionable to the members of the legislature. During the war of the revolution he kept careful notes, having formed the intention of writing a history of the struggle. After the peace he was given access to the public records, and also to the papers of Washington, Greene, Gates and other prominent officers, and in 1786 he returned to England, where he devoted himself to the completion of his "History of the Rise, Progress and Establishment of the Independence of the United States," which he published in London in four volumes in 1788. The value of the work was not as great as it should have been, on account of the fact that certain passages which were not approved of by the authorities were expurgated. It was, however, reprinted in New York, in three volumes. Dr. Gordon also published: "A Plan of a Society for Making Provision for Widows by Life Annuities" (1772); "First Anniversary Sermon after the Declaration of Independence, 4 July, 1777," and an "Abridgment of Edwards' Work on 'The Affections.'" In 1793 he was settled as a pastor in Huntingdonshire, England, but his mind began to fail and his friends soon persuaded him to resign. He afterwards made his residence at Ipswich, where he died, Oct. 19, 1807.

ELLIOTT, George Frederick, lawyer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1850, son of John Henry and Mary (Croft) Elliott. His father, a native of England, came to the United States at the age of seventeen, settling in Brooklyn, N. Y., and became a Methodist minister. The son, George, attended school two years in Brooklyn. At the age of ten he entered business life as a cash boy. He filled a number of positions until 1868, when he determined to study law, and entered the office of Philip S. Crooke, and later that of Tracy, Catlin & Broadhead, where he prepared himself for the New York University Law School. He was graduated there in 1878. Two years later he was selected counsel to the board of health of Brooklyn under the first administration of Seth Low, and as such he recodified the sanitary code of the city without cost to the municipal government. In 1895 and 1896 he was counsel to the county government of Kings county, and during his administration was instrumental in bringing about the transfer of the county farm lands, worth several millions of dollars, to the state, to be used for the care and maintenance of the insane. He was also counsel to the town board of Flatlands, and the Citizens' Association of the town of New Utrecht, organized for the prosecution of John Y. McKane. He is one of the leading jury lawyers of Brooklyn, with the reputation of having the largest private practice in that borough. Among his important litigations was that of William N. Dykman, as receiver of the Commercial Bank, etc., *vs.* David W. Binns and others, in which the decision determined in New York state the legal liability of bank directors in the conduct of the business of their corporations. He is trustee and counsel of the Maternity Hospital, and the Diet Dispensary of Brooklyn; he is counsel for several of the most influential insurance companies in the United States, and is connected professionally with many large estates in this country and in England and Germany. He has contributed to the press a number of articles, chiefly on municipal life and local or home government. Mr. Elliott is the inventor of an extension net for bridge or ferry docks to save life, and a street indicator for a street-car, patented in 1876. In 1870 he enlisted in the 8th New York regiment, national guards, and in 1880 was transferred to company B, 13th regiment, Brooklyn. He was treasurer of the company and served five years, but declined all rank. He is a member of the Union League, Oxford and Young Men's Republican clubs, of Brooklyn; the Republican Club of Kings county, and president of the Union Republican Club; Dudley Buck's Apollo

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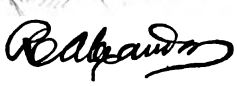
Club, of which he is a director; was president of the Law Enforcement Society of the city of Brooklyn. He was married in Brooklyn, Jan. 28, 1885, to Ella Pearl, daughter of Noah Whitmore and Jane Amanda (Nash) Reill.

ALEXANDER, Robert, lawyer, was born in Bucks county, Pa., July 3, 1846, son of Charles and Sarah (Fish) Alexander. His boyhood was spent in his native county, where he was educated in the public schools and at the normal school, Carversville. He then devoted four years to teaching; but in 1863 served for three months in the 45th regiment, emergency volunteers. In 1869 he began the study of law in the office of D. Newlin Fell, later judge of the state supreme court, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. From the beginning of his practice he enjoyed the reputation of a painstaking and skillful lawyer and powerful advocate, and appeared as counsel in many of the most famous cases before the Pennsylvania courts. In 1879 he became a partner of Charles F. Warwick, ex-mayor of Philadelphia and then assistant district-attorney, and attended to the private business of the firm. From 1884 until 1890 Mr. Alexander was first assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia. In this position he took an active part in the adjustment of all the important municipal questions that arose under the Bullitt bill in which the city was a party. Among these was the noted suit instituted to prevent the Philadelphia and Reading railroad from building its lines through the city without consent of the city council, which was won by him after a vigorous fight. Mr. Alexander was counsel for John Bardsley, the defaulting city treasurer, and, although the case was hopeless on account of his client's clearly established guilt, he handled the complicated questions with ability, and finally secured a pardon. In 1890 he formed a law partnership with Edward M. Magill, under the style of Alexander & Magill, which conducts a large corporation practice. The secret of Mr. Alexander's success is to be found in his painstaking preparation of cases, his wide acquaintance with legal practice and precedent, and in his power of keen and searching cross-examination. He is clear and logical in argument, and invariably presents a strong case alike before court and jury. He was married, in September, 1871, to Mary C., daughter of B. S. Batcheller, of Lowville, N. Y.



PORTER, Sarah, educator, was born at Farmington, Hartford co., Conn., Aug. 16, 1813, daughter of Rev. Noah and Mehetabel (Meigs) Porter, and descendant of Robert Porter, one of the founders of the town in 1640. Her father was pastor of the First Church of the town for sixty years; Rev. Noah Porter, her brother, was president of Yale; and in her own way she exerted an influence as far-reaching as theirs, and merited the last honor that was paid her—that of being borne to her grave by representatives of Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Williams. Sarah Porter attended the academy in her native town until she was sixteen, excelling in all studies, but having, perhaps, a preference for languages, and then became an assistant teacher, the principal being Simeon Hart, of more than local reputation. Her education was completed at the boarding-school of Dr. Ethan A. Andrews, the lexicographer and distinguished Latin scholar, in New Haven, during which time her brother was master of the Hopkins Grammar School. On leaving New Haven, in 1832, she went to Springfield, Mass., to engage in teaching, and thence to Buffalo, N. Y., finally becoming assistant principal in the boarding-school of Miss Hawkes, in Philadelphia. An attempt to conduct the school independently after the retirement of Miss Hawkes was not satisfactory, and about 1844 she returned to Farmington and received a few pupils in her father's house. But the parsonage soon became limited, and with removal to other quarters—a room over a store—an organized school came into existence; while by hiring a few rooms in a private house for young women from other towns, she laid the foundation of a boarding-school. To induce this rarely endowed woman to remain, several citizens raised a sum of money sufficient to erect a building for her use, an old homestead which had once been a private classical school for young men giving place to it. This modest frame house became the nucleus for other buildings, yet "the school grew without observation. For many years she had only fifty pupils, and the numbers were never allowed much to exceed a hundred." Eventually the seminary became more widely known than any of the kind in New England, Mount Holyoke alone excepted. The "Century Magazine" for July, 1900, contains an estimate of her character and work, from the pen of Prof. William M. Sloane, in which this passage occurs: "The analysis of greatness generally discovers the secret to lie in the embodiment of type. This was true of Miss Porter. She had the wholesome New England view of woman's power and sphere; she had a reverence for the individual soul with a destiny to be determined by itself; she typified the best social life of her time and place. Her view, therefore, of the teacher's function was that it was essentially tutelary; her researches were made on the minds of her pupils to find and supply the particular need of each. Every girl knew that her personal advantage was Miss Porter's aim . . . many thought her conduct instinctive. Far otherwise. She studied, reasoned, acted. And what she did was directed to the welfare of a real being, not of classified abstractions. Herself throbbing with life, she evoked vitality in others, and no detail of her work was trivial in her plan." Miss Porter's mental and physical vigor were remarkable. "When over eighty years of age she read the Greek tragedies in the original as a recreation, and the study of Biblical theology was with her an avocation. After she relinquished in great part the educational routine of the school, she was at its head with her influence, and to the last conducted its financial affairs." A contributor to the Boston "Congregationalist" said of her: "She left her personal stamp on all who came under her training, just as Mark Hopkins or Francis Wayland left their impress on their pupils. Satisfied to do her work in quietude, and without endeavoring to have her school dubbed a college when it was only a seminary, she nevertheless gave to hundreds of the best born women of the land that poise and stability of character, that combination of learning and good manners which is the mark of the noblest American womanhood." A personal friend paid her the following tribute in an editorial in the Hartford (Conn.) "Courant": "To the strength, the soundness of judgment, of a wise man, she added the tenderness of a mother. She was so absolutely sincere and straightforward, that one could not associate with her even the thought of anything done for effect. Her sympathies were so wide that no human being seemed uninteresting to her. She had a temperament almost unequaled in its steadiness and evenness; a mind that held as firmly, as it acquired easily, all knowledge; a range

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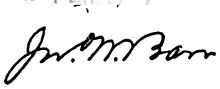
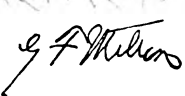
of interest as wide as the world; a deep, intelligent patriotism, and a Christian character whose beauty those felt most deeply who knew her best." Miss Porter died at Farmington, Conn., Feb. 17, 1900.

BARR, John Watson, jurist, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Dec. 17, 1826, son of William and Ann (Watson) Barr. His father (1796–1844), son of Thomas and Mary (Barclay) Barr, was an extensive cotton planter of Mississippi; his mother was a daughter of Dr. John and Ann (Howe) Watson, of Virginia. John W. Barr was educated by private tutors and in the best schools of his native county, and early in life gave evidence of great talent for mathematics, an analytical quality of mind which in after years made him distinguished in his profession. He began the study of law at Transylvania University, where he was graduated in 1847, and immediately after his admission to the bar opened an office at Versailles, becoming, in his own words, "a candidate for the practice of law." In 1854 he settled in Louisville, Ky., where he practiced until 1880, when he was appointed by Pres. Hayes judge of the U. S. district court for Kentucky. This office he held for nineteen years, resigning Feb. 21, 1899, under the provision of an act of congress fixing the age limit to Federal offices. Although in no sense a politician, Judge Barr has always been a stanch Republican and outspoken in his views on local and national issues. As early as 1849 he gave expression of his desire for gradual emancipation of the slaves, and throughout the civil war he was an ardent Federalist. He has been a member of the council and a commissioner of the sinking fund of his city, and has been a zealous advocate of pure municipal government. His service on the bench was characterized by painstaking attention to the details of all cases and a rare accuracy of judgment. Many of his decisions illustrate in a remarkable degree his fearlessness and judicial fairness. In 1859 he was married to Susan Preston, daughter of Col. Jason Rogers, of Louisville, Ky. Her father, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, made a record during the war with Mexico; her mother was one of the noted Preston family of Virginia and Kentucky.



NEVIUS, John Livingston, missionary, was born at Ovid, Seneca co., N. Y., March 4, 1829, of Dutch descent. His first American ancestor, Johannes Nevius, emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam, where in 1654 he was chosen alderman, and later on clerk of the court of burgomasters. John Livingston was the eighth in descent from the original Johannes. After his graduation at Union College he spent one year in Georgia teaching school. While there he was converted, and determined to enter the ministry. He entered Princeton Theological Seminary at the close of 1850. Towards the end of his theological course he saw clearly that it was his duty to be a foreign missionary; though his natural inclination was strongly against such a life. He was married, in 1853, to Helen S. Coan, and together they sailed for China in September. After a six months' voyage they reached Shanghai, which even then was a large and flourishing foreign settlement. From there they proceeded to their station, Ningpo, where they spent the next seven years. They attempted to start a mission at the capital of the Chekiang province, Hangchow, which was then outside of treaty limits. It was at the time of the war with the French and English; and the Chinese authorities, in consequence of that, obliged them to leave. Dr. and Mrs. Nevius were appointed by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions to assist in opening a mission in Japan, and in June, 1860, left China for that country, where they remained until February, 1861. In May of that year they removed to the newly opened port, Chefoo, near which, in the city of Tengchow, they spent the next three years; when they took their first furlough in the United States. After their return to China they lived at Chefoo. Dr. Nevius spoke Chinese fluently, and was a thorough scholar of the character—the "book language." He wrote many books and tracts, among which was a "Compendium of Theology." He was the author of works in English, namely, "China and the Chinese"; "Demon Possession and Allied Themes," and a small treatise called "Methods of Mission Work," which has influenced the policy of missions in all denominations. In 1890 Dr. Nevius was chosen moderator of the conference of missions at Shanghai, where about five hundred missionaries from all parts of China were present. At that time committees were appointed for the revision of the Bible in *wen li*—the "book language"—and Mandarin. Dr. Nevius was a member of the Mandarin committee, and at the time of his death was engaged in that work. He was a man of the broadest sympathies and most catholic spirit, and was greatly respected and loved by both foreigners and natives. Dr. Nevius died in Chefoo, Oct. 19, 1893, of heart failure.

MILTON, George Fort, journalist, was born at Macon, Ga., July 16, 1869, son of Harvey Oliver and Sarah (Floyd) Milton. His father was an assistant surgeon in the Confederate army; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Tomlinson Fort, congressman and physician, of Georgia, and granddaughter of Arthur Fort, a member of the governor's council, of Georgia, during the revolutionary war. George F. Milton removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1877, where he attended the public schools. He was in the Chattanooga University one year, and two years in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. From 1890 to 1895 he was engaged in bank and commercial book-keeping in Chattanooga. In 1894 he edited the "Taxpayer," a monthly political and economic publication. He removed to Knoxville in 1895, and became the editor of the Knoxville "Sentinel," the official Democratic daily of East Tennessee, established in 1887. In 1899, upon the reorganization of the company, he was elected president and editor, and owns controlling stock. In 1898 Mr. Milton served in the Spanish-American war as first lieutenant, 6th U. S. volunteer infantry. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City. In addition to newspaper work, he has contributed to magazines and reviews on political, historical and economic questions. He issued a pamphlet in 1897, "Constitution of Tennessee," a series of essays on the constitutional history of the state, which was received with high praise. He is also author of a sketch, "Hamilton County and Vicinity" (1894). Mr. Milton was married, in 1893, to Caroline Mounger, daughter of James P. and Claude McCall, descended on her father's side from the Sherman, Catlin and Chauncey families of New England. She died in 1897, leaving one son.



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THOBURN, James Mills, M. E. bishop, was born near St. Clairsville, O., March 7, 1836, son of Matthew and Jane Lyle (Crawford) Thoburn, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1825, and settled in Belmont county, O. Young Thoburn was educated in the public schools of his native place, and at the age of fifteen entered Allegheny College, where he was graduated in 1857. The following year he was admitted to the Pittsburgh conference, and in 1858 began his ministerial work in Stark county, O., where he remained until 1859, when, having volunteered as a missionary, he was accepted and sent to India. Upon his arrival in Calcutta he was sent to Naini Tal, among the Himalaya mountains. Six years later he was appointed to the more remote mountain district of Garhwal, where he remained two years. Subsequently spending two years in Moradabad, the leading city of western Rohilkhand, he was next transferred to Lucknow. Four years thereafter he was sent to Calcutta, where he attained prominence as a missionary and pastor of the English church. While serving as a delegate to the general conference of his church, New York city, May, 1888, he was elected missionary bishop for India and Malaysia, and in that capacity traveled extensively through India, Malaysia and Burmah. He continued to reside in Calcutta until 1896, when his residence was changed to Bombay. After the capture of Manila, his jurisdiction was extended to the Philippines. In his vast field there live more than one-fifth of the world's population. During his forty years' service the number of converts has increased from scarcely a dozen in the beginning to an aggregate of 110,000, which is being steadily increased. The missionaries engaged in the work under his charge are preaching in twenty-five different languages. Bishop Thoburn built the largest English church in India, and is widely known throughout America, England and the East. He was the editor of the "Indian Witness," and had charge of vernacular periodicals for several years. He also published "My Missionary Apprenticeship," containing a sketch of his first twenty-five years in that work (1885); "India and Malaysia" (1892); "The Deaconess and Her Work" (1893); "Light in the East" (1894); a series of lectures entitled "The Christless Nations" (1895), and his last work, "The Church of Pentecost" (1899). He was married, Dec. 13, 1861, to Mrs. Minerva R. Downey, daughter of Rev. T. B. Rockwell, of Barrilly. They had one child, Crawford R. Thoburn, born in Naini Tal, 1862, pastor of Centenary Church, Portland, Oregon, and chancellor of the Portland University until his death in 1899. Bishop Thoburn's first wife died at Naini Tal, Nov. 1, 1862. He was again married on Nov. 11, 1880, in Philadelphia, to Anna T., daughter of Abram Jones, of Kingston, O.

J. M. Thoburn

GARMAN, Samuel, naturalist, was born in Indiana county, Pa., June 5, 1849, son of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Griffith) Garman. When a youth he earned his living as adzman and later as foreman on the construction of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, and as engineer. He subsequently entered the Illinois State Normal University, where he was graduated in 1870. He then became principal of the Mississippi State Normal School, but resigned the second year to accept the chair of natural science at Ferry Hall Seminary, Lake Forest, Ill., and a year later became a special pupil of Louis Agassiz in natural history at Harvard. After the death of Prof. Agassiz, in 1873, he became assistant in ichthyology and herpetology to Alexander Agassiz in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, Mass., and still holds that office. He has been with Alexander Agassiz on various expeditions to South and Central America and on deep sea researches to the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico. He also made several geological expeditions to the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains and to the fossil deposits of the bad lands of the far West, returning with valuable collections. Mr. Garman's numerous publications relate mainly to original researches and discoveries. Prominent among them are his monographs on "The Cyprinodonts"; "The Discoboles"; "The Serpents of North America"; "The Lateral System of the Selachia and Holocephala"; "Chlamydoselachus, A Living Species of Cladodont Shark"; and "The Origin and Evolution of the Rattle of the Rattlesnake." His greatest work is that on "The Deep Sea Fishes" (1899), a two-volume quarto of 481 pages and 98 plates. He has also published various works upon the fishes, reptiles and batrachians of different portions of the Americas, the West Indies and of the Old World. Several of his works are continuations of those of Prof. Louis Agassiz. Besides his technical writings, he has been a frequent contributor to scientific journals, and since 1880 to the "Nation" and the New York "Evening Post." He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of La Société Zoölogique de France; the British Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Washington Academy of Science; a corresponding member of the Zoölogical Society of London, and of La Société Scientifique du Chili, and is also connected with a number of American institutions of similar character. Harvard conferred upon him the degrees of B.Sc. in 1898 and A.M. in 1899. In 1895 he was married to Florence, daughter of R. Sands Armstrong, barrister-at-law and member of parliament, of St. John, N. B.

SPEED, John Gilmer, author and journalist, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Sept. 21, 1853, son of Philip and Emma (Keats) Speed. His father was a major in the U. S. army, collector of internal revenue for Kentucky under Pres. Lincoln, and founder of the industrial schools of Louisville; his mother, a native of Kentucky, was a daughter of George Keats, younger brother of John Keats, the poet. His great-grandfather, James Speed, was a captain of the Virginia line in the revolution, and Joshua Fry, one of his great-great-grandfathers, was colonel of the regiment in the French and Indian war, of which George Washington was major. James Speed, U. S. attorney-general in the cabinet of Pres. Lincoln, was his uncle. He was educated in the public and high schools of Louisville, and studied civil engineering in Harvard University. He was for several years engineer to railroads and other works in the South, and was employed by the U. S. government during the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. Late in 1876 he accepted a position on the staff of the New York "World," and served as correspondent and editorial writer while that journal was under the direction of William Henry Hurlbut, being successively city editor, night editor, and managing editor, during a period of several years. He was editor of the "American Magazine" (1888–89), and of "Leslie's Weekly" (1896–97), and meantime contributed to all the important periodicals. In 1887 he was secretary of the American exhibition in Lon-

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don, England, and on that occasion introduced some rough riders of the West to the European public. In addition to his magazine contributions, he has written: "Life of Keats with His Poems and Letters" (1883); "A Deal in Denver" (1892); "A Fall River Romance" (1895); "The Gilmers in America" (1896); "Men and Women, Including Widows and Old Maids" (1899); "A History of Kentucky" (1900). Mr. Speed has traveled extensively, and has met most of the distinguished men of the day. He is an enthusiastic student of horticulture and micology, and has experimented extensively in the cultivation of edible fungi (mushrooms). In 1881 he was married to Mary C., daughter of Philip Poindexter, of Louisville, Ky., a descendant of a family noted in the annals of that state and of Virginia.

BLOCK, or **BLOK, Adriaen**, explorer, was a native of Holland, who, it is said, first studied law, but soon gave up that profession to follow the sea. In 1611 Capt. Hendrick Christiaensen, a Dutch trader, returning from the West Indies, visited New York bay, and was convinced that a profitable trade with the Indians might be developed there. On his return to Holland he induced Block to join him in the enterprise, and having obtained a quantity of goods on commission they chartered a small vessel and sailed for the Mauritius river, as the Hudson was then called. Their adventure proved successful, and their account of the region awakened so deep an interest in the fur trade that in 1613 some merchants of Amsterdam formed a partnership and sent over a fleet of vessels in charge of Christiaensen, the regularly appointed agent of the company. Block was in charge of one of the vessels named the Tiger, which was accidentally burned while lying off the battery in New York harbor, the captain and crew barely escaping to shore. Christiaensen continued up the Hudson, and soon after lost his life at the hands of the Indians, while Block and his companions wintered on Manhattan island. In the summer of 1614 he completed and launched a new vessel of sixteen tons, which he named Onrust (The Restless), which is said to have been the first decked vessel built in North America. He thereupon set out on an exploring expedition, and he was the first European to pass through the East river to the Sound. He gave the name to Hell Gate, after a turbulent stream in Zealand called Hellegat. Sailing through the Sound he named the Housatonic river the Rodenberg from the red color of the hills through which it flows, and the site of New Haven received the same name from those prominent landmarks, East and West rocks. He discovered the Connecticut river, naming it Fresh (Versch) Water, and ascended that stream to a point between Hartford and Windsor. Continuing his voyage eastward he passed the Thames; then crossed the Sound to Montauk point (Visscher's hook); touched at the island that now bears his name, although it is possible that it was discovered by Verrazano; entered Narragansett bay, which he called Nassau bay, and on account of the color of the soil gave the name Roodt Eylandt to Aquidneck (now Rhode Island). Martha's Vineyard (Vineland), Nantucket (Vlieland), and the end of Cape Cod were next visited; and at Salem (Pye) bay he ended his explorations, considering that point the limit of the Dutch possessions. Block arrived in Holland early in October, and on the 11th appeared before the assembly of the states general in behalf of an association of merchants and shipowners of Amsterdam, asking for the privilege of exclusive trade with the newly discovered lands "between New France and Virginia." A map prepared under his supervision did much to strengthen his arguments, and on the same day a charter was issued. This document, in which the name New Netherlands was first used, gave the petitioners exclusive right to trade in the region designated. As early as 1615 Block entered the service of a company formed to carry on whale fishing, and probably never revisited America.

ALDEN, or **ALDIN, John**, colonist, was born in England about 1599, and is first mentioned by Gov. Bradford, who in his list of Mayflower Pilgrims writes of him as follows: "He was hired for a Cooper at South Hampton where the ship victuled: and being a hopful yonge man was much desired, but left to his owne liking to go or stay when he came here but he stayed and maryed here . . . with Priscilla, Mr. Molines his daughter." He was the youngest man of the party, and was one of the signers of the social compact. Pres. John Adams, a descendant, credited him with being the first to leap on the famous rock; but there is no proof that this was the case. He appears to have been occupied with clerical duties from the time of landing, and either because he was better educated than the majority of the Pilgrims, or was a man of great force of character, he became one of the leaders of the community. With William Bradford he owned all the land between Burial hill and Main street, and his house stood where School street enters Town square. In 1626, with Standish, Brewster and others he agreed to pay the colony's debts contracted in England, and "otherwise prevent the ruin of the colony by want of credit." In the patent for Plymouth granted in 1629, he is named as one of "the true and lawful attorneys of the council." He was chosen an assistant in 1633, and with but few interruptions continued in office until his death; in 1666–87, being first on the list and being styled deputy governor. He was often on the council of war; acted as arbitrator on many occasions; served as agent or attorney of the colony several times, and as a surveyor for the government; was treasurer of the colony in 1656–58, and represented Duxbury in the general court in 1641–49. Among those who died in Plymouth during the winter of 1620–21 was William Molines, or Mullens, a Walloon Protestant, who had settled in England, his wife Alice, and his son Joseph, the only survivor of the family on this side of the ocean being a daughter, Priscilla. There was a married daughter in England and a son William, who later came to Plymouth colony. According to well supported family tradition, and as told in verse by Longfellow, as well as by an earlier writer (see "The Johnson Memorial"), Standish, who had recently lost his wife, courted Priscilla through John Alden. The envoy was younger than his chief; he was "the tallest man in the colony" and "of the Saxon type, with blue eyes"; he delivered his message faithfully, was encouraged to speak for himself, and came away betrothed to the dark-haired orphan. The wedding took place about 1623, not later; but there was no procession, as in Longfellow's poem, and as there were no cattle in Plymouth at that date, the bride did not ride "on a snow-white bull." In 1627, Alden, with Standish and others, removed to Duxbury, and tilled a farm near Eagle Tree pond, which remained in the possession of his descendants for two centuries. The house he built was destroyed by fire before his death; but a well he dug is still to be seen. In 1634, while on a visit to Boston, he was imprisoned for a short time on a charge of complicity in the shooting of a man who trespassed upon the territory of the Plymouth trading post in Maine. It is said that in his later years he aided in enforcing the harsh laws against the Quakers. He had eleven children: Elizabeth, the eldest, became the wife of William Paybody, or Peabody; John removed to Boston, wedded Mrs. Elizabeth (Phillips) Everill;

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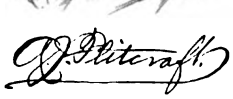
became naval commander of the Bay colony, one of the founders of the Old South Church, and was one of the unfortunates who in later years were accused of witchcraft; Joseph removed to Bridgewater and was married to Mary, daughter of Moses Simmons, who came in the Fortune in 1621; Jonathan, executor of his father's estate, was married to Abigail Hallet; Sarah became the wife of Alexander Standish, son of Capt. Miles and Barbara, his second wife; Ruth removed to Braintree as the wife of John Bass, and was an ancestor of Pres. John Adams. Then follow Rebecca, Zachariah, Mary, who was married to Thomas Delano, of Duxbury; Priscilla, and David, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Constant Southworth, an emigrant in 1628. John Alden and his wife attended the funeral of Gov. Josiah Winslow, in 1680. He died at Duxbury, Sept. 12, 1687.

FLITCRAFT, Allen J., author and publisher, was born at Woodstown, Salem co., N. J., May 14, 1854, son of Allen and Phœbe Ann (Zorns) Flitcraft, members of the Society of Friends like all their American ancestors. He was educated at Bacon Academy—the Friends' school at Woodstown—and at the age of seventeen began teaching in the rural district school at Stringtown, Gloucester co., N. J.; afterward taught at Absecon, Atlantic co., and at Oxford, Warren co., and in 1873 was principal of the Friends' Select School at Mickleton, Gloucester co., N. J. During 1875–78 he was superintendent of public schools at Doylestown, Bucks co., Pa., but in the latter year relinquished school-teaching to become an agent for the Provident Life and Trust Co. at its home office in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1882 he established the Chicago branch office as general agent for Illinois. Since terminating his connection with this agency he has been extensively engaged in writing and publishing works on life insurance. The first of these, issued in January, 1888, was entitled "Contracts of the Most Important Life Insurance Companies of the United States of America, with Accompanying Estimates and Tables for the Use of Agents." This was followed by his "Life Insurance Manual" (1888), which has since been issued annually, the latest edition bearing date February, 1900. This book contains the policy forms, premium rates, cash values, extended insurance tables, paid-up insurance amounts, and other information regarding forty-five American life insurance companies. An exhaustive work entitled "Net Reserves and Net Premiums" was issued in June, 1895, and comprises the American experience and the actuaries' or combined experience tables of mortality. One of his most important works is "Charters and By-Laws of Thirty-five Life Insurance Companies" (1896). Its successful production was considered a wonderful achievement at the time in view of the fact that many companies not only refused to furnish copies of their by-laws, but otherwise did all in their power to prevent their publication. The supplement to this work, issued in August, 1899, however, brings the subject matter down to date, and indicates a changed attitude on the part of several companies, who have willingly furnished the latest data on the subject treated. Since August, 1895, Mr. Flitcraft has issued a regular monthly publication, "Life Insurance Courant," devoted exclusively to life insurance affairs and interests, and contains a special department for answering questions connected with life insurance matters. The broad policy and progressiveness of this paper have made it one of the most popular insurance journals in the country. On Oct. 14, 1875, he was married to Emma R., daughter of David and Eliza Ann (Ball) Roberts, of Quakertown, Bucks co., Pa. They have six sons.



HOLMES, John, U. S. senator, was born at Kingston, Mass., in March, 1773, son of Malchiah Holmes, and a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford. He was graduated at Brown University in 1796 and began the study of law with the distinguished Benjamin Whitman, of Hanover, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. In September of that year he settled in Alfred, Me., and for several years was the only lawyer in that locality. Land titles then being in a very questionable condition, important questions arose in the law of real estate, and some of the best lawyers of Maine and New Hampshire were engaged in the litigation that followed. Through such cases Mr. Holmes acquired an extensive practice and thorough knowledge of the law of real estate. He was elected to the Massachusetts legislature as a Federalist in 1802 and 1803. But democracy was in the ascendancy, so that the partisans of federalism were unable again to return their representative. Mr. Holmes made a virtue of necessity by adopting Democratic principles; became one of the advocates in 1811 of the national administration, and defended the war measures of Pres. Madison. At the next election he was chosen a representative in the general court of Massachusetts. In 1813 he was elected to the state senate; was a member of that body throughout the war with Great Britain, and was bold in his defense of the national administration and strong in his attacks on the anti-war policy of Massachusetts. He was a commissioner, under the provision of the Treaty of Ghent, to divide the islands in Passamaquoddy bay between the United States and Great Britain. The following year he was returned as representative to congress from the York district, and in 1818 was again elected without opposition. He was one of the leaders of the movement in the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, the second attempt at reconstructional separation being legal and effective, and was chairman of the committee that drafted the constitution. He was the first senator elected to represent the new state in the national senate (1820), and held that office until 1827. Of his part in securing the admission of Missouri as a state, James G. Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress" says: "The course pursued by the senators from Maine—John Holmes and John Chandler—in voting steadily for the admission of Missouri tended greatly to check recrimination and relieve asperity of feeling. Mr. Holmes was a man of ability, of experience in public affairs and of eminent distinction at home. With a rare gift of humor and with conversational talent almost unrivaled, he exerted an influence over men in private and social intercourse which gave him singular power in shaping public questions. He was an intimate friend and political supporter of Mr. Clay, and their cordial co-operation at this crisis evoked harmony from chaos and brought a happy solution to a question that was troubling every patriotic heart. They united in a final effort, and through the instrumentality of a joint committee of seven senators and twenty-three representatives—of which Mr. Holmes was chairman on the part of the senate, and Mr. Clay on the part of the house—a second and final compromise was effected and the admission of Missouri secured." In 1828 he was again elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Parris, who had consented to transfer his services to the bench of the supreme court of Maine. His congressional career terminated in 1833, and after a suc-

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cessful political course, covering over twenty-two years, he returned to the practice of law. He was again returned to the legislature of Maine in 1835, 1836 and 1837 as the representative from Alfred; and in the house, largely Democratic, was chairman of the judiciary committee each year. In 1841 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison U. S. attorney for the district of Maine, which position he occupied at the time of his death. Through his efforts all the courts of York county were established in Alfred in 1833. He was active and liberal in the promotion of education, and keenly alive to everything that pertained to local improvement or to municipal welfare. In 1840 he published a digest, in octavo form, entitled "The Statesman: or, Principles of Legislation and Law." He was twice married: first, in September, 1800, to Sally Brooks, of Scituate, Mass.; they had four children; second, in July, 1837, to Mrs. James Swan, of Boston, daughter of Gen. Knox; she died without issue. Judge Holmes died in Portland, Me., July 7, 1843.

LANGLEY, John Williams, chemist, electrical engineer and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1841, son of Samuel and Mary Sumner (Williams) Langley, and younger brother of Samuel P. Langley, the scientist. His father was a merchant, and was one of the early stockholders and promoters of the Boston Athenæum; his mother was a daughter of John and Nancy (Dowse) Williams, of Boston. His great-grandfather, Samuel Langley, was a soldier in the war of the revolution. His maternal grandfather, John Williams, was a soldier in the war of 1812, a prominent merchant in Boston, and was for some years president of the Eagle Bank in that city. His early education was received in the public schools of Boston, and in 1861 he was graduated at Harvard College with the degree of B.Sc., having been a student in the Lawrence Scientific School. He remained in the college for six months as a tutor in chemistry. He then entered the U. S. navy as an assistant surgeon, serving as such until 1864, when he resigned to travel for a year in Europe and study chemistry and physics. He became, in 1866, assistant professor of chemistry and natural science at Antioch College, Ohio, where he remained until the reorganization of that institution in 1867. After further study in Boston and Cambridge, Mass., he was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md. He resigned in 1871 to take a business position; but in a short time, finding his scientific tastes much stronger than his commercial ones, he returned to college life, accepting an appointment as professor of chemistry and allied sciences in the Western University of Pennsylvania. Three years later he became professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Michigan, and in 1889 he became consulting electrician and metallurgist in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was appointed, in 1892, professor of electrical engineering in the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O., and this position he still holds. In his scientific work he has been identified with the development of the chemistry of iron ores, and the results have been published in the "American Journal of Science" and elsewhere. He is the author of many scientific papers and monographs. In 1877 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Michigan. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president in 1884); New York Academy of Sciences, and the Civil Engineers' and Electric clubs of Cleveland, O. He is also an honorary member of the American Electrotherapeutic Society and the Society of Engineers of Western Pennsylvania, and a corresponding member of the British Society for the Advancement of Science. He was married, Sept. 12, 1871, to Martica Irene, daughter of José and Eliza Henchman (Tidd) Carret, of San Pablo, Cuba. They have four children, Mary W., Martica I., Annie W. and Samuel P. Langley.

HENNESSY, John, archbishop, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, Aug. 20, 1825. He came to this country in 1847, and attended the seminary at Carondelet, near St. Louis, Mo. He completed his studies in 1850; was ordained by Archbishop Kendrick, and began his ministry as a missionary priest at New Madrid, Mo., becoming pastor of St. John the Baptist's in 1851. A few months later he accepted the pastorate of St. Peter's, at Gravois, now in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until 1854. Father Hennessy was then called to the duty of fitting missionary priests for the ministry and was installed in the Carondelet Seminary as vice-president and professor of dogmatic theology and ecclesiastical history. When Father Feehan retired from the seminary, in 1857, to become archbishop of Chicago, he was succeeded in the presidency by Father Hennessy. In 1860 he became pastor of St. Joseph's Church, St. Joseph, Mo., remaining six years, and then was consecrated bishop of Dubuque, Ia. The diocese of Dubuque was created an archdiocese in 1893, when Bishop Hennessy was promoted to the archiepiscopal dignity. He was instrumental in founding the new Malleray Abbey in 1873, under the Trappist fathers, the first English-speaking community of Benedictines in the United States, and in the same year founded St. Joseph's College at Dubuque. His silver jubilee was celebrated in 1891. He was recognized as one of the greatest orators and most profound theologians in the Catholic hierarchy, and because of his zeal in educational matters has been called the apostle of the American Catholic educational schools. He died in Dubuque, Ia., March 4, 1900.

PAGE, Thomas Jefferson, naval officer, was born at Shelby, Gloucester co., Va., Jan. 4, 1808, son of Mann Page, who was the eldest son of John Page, member of congress and three times governor of Virginia. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In recognition of the services of Gen. Nelson to the United States, his daughter, the widowed Mrs. Page, was offered appointments to the Military Academy for her two sons. Her youngest son, Thomas, preferred the navy, and was appointed midshipman on the school-ship at Norfolk, there being no naval academy at that time. He was soon ordered to the flagship Erie, bound for the West Indies; and, although the youngest midshipman aboard, he was for a short time during the cruise absolute commander of the flagship. All the officers being ill with yellow fever, young Page, with the assistance of another midshipman, brought the ship safely home to Norfolk, and was highly commended for his skill. He was for several years connected with the coast survey; became a lieutenant in 1839. He was assigned to duty in the China seas, then infested with pirates, and, in command of the Dolphin, rendered gallant service by the capture of one of their largest junks. In 1851 Capt. Page was given command of the Water Witch, and sent on an exploring expedition to the La Plata country, with full diplomatic powers to form commercial treaties with the South American states in that region. The first part of the expedition consumed three years. His report gave great satisfaction to the government, and was translated into

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many languages. After a mission to Paraguay, he returned to Washington just before the civil war. Upon the secession of Virginia he resigned his commission in the U. S. navy, and in 1862 was sent to England by the Confederate government, to take command of an iron-clad, then being constructed on the Mersey, to be used in keeping open the Confederate ports. The ship, however, was seized by the British government, and Capt. Page assumed command of the Stonewall, an iron-clad built in France. When he reached Havana, on his way home, he received tidings of Lee's surrender, and consigned his ship to the Spanish authorities. Capt. Page then made his home in Buenos Ayres, where he enjoyed a high reputation and was associated for some years with ex-Pres. Uzquiza in extensive cattle and sheep farming. He was sent by the Argentine government to England to superintend the construction of two iron-clads and two gunboats, which formed the nucleus of the Argentine navy. His declining years were passed in Italy, where he took up his residence about 1880. Capt. Page was married in Washington, Nov. 8, 1839, to Benjamina, daughter of Benjamin Price, of Welsh descent, and had eight children. He died in Rome, Oct. 26, 1899.

BRUSH, George Jarvis, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1831, son of Jarvis and Sarah (Keeler) Brush. He received his education in the schools of Brooklyn, Danbury and West Cornwall, Conn. In 1846 he went into business in New York city; but two years later, on account of a severe illness, decided to take up farming, and went to New Haven, Conn., intending to take a six months' course of lectures on agriculture. He, however, became so fascinated with his work that he continued his studies in chemistry and mineralogy. In October, 1850, he became assistant to Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., of the University of Louisville, Ky. In 1852 he was assistant in chemistry in the University of Virginia, where, with Prof. John L. Smith, he made a series of important examinations of American minerals. During 1853–55 he studied in Munich and Freiberg; in 1855 was elected professor of metallurgy in the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven. Later he took a course of study in the Royal School of Mines in London, England, and visited the principal mines and smelting works of Europe; returning to this country in January, 1857, he entered upon his new duties. In 1864 he exchanged the chair of metallurgy for that of mineralogy. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Sheffield Scientific School, and from the formal organization of the faculty, in 1872, until Nov. 17, 1898, he was director of the governing board. He is a member of a large number of scientific societies in this country and Europe, and has published a number of very valuable contributions to mineralogical science. He has published a work on "Determinative Mineralogy"; edited several supplements to "Dana's Mineralogy"; aided Prof. J. D. Dana in the preparation of the fifth edition of his "System of Mineralogy," and was also for a time an associate editor of the "American Journal of Science." He is one of the board of trustees of the Peabody Museum of Yale University, as well as trustee and treasurer of the board of trustees of Sheffield Scientific School. He was elected in 1868 to the National Academy of Sciences; in 1880 was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1886 received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University. His chief life-work, however, has been in connection with the Sheffield School. He was graduated with its first class, and to him more than any other man is due the success the school has attained. He was married, in 1864, to Harriet Silliman, daughter of John M. Trumbull, of Colchester, Conn. They have three daughters.

Geo. J. Brush

MURRAY, James Ormsbee, dean of Princeton University, was born at Camden, S. C., Nov. 27, 1827, son of James Syng and Aurelia Powell (Pearce) Murray. He was graduated at Brown University at the head of his class, in 1850, spending the following year in the same institution as instructor in Greek. He afterwards took a course at Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1854. He was pastor of the Congregational church at South Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., until 1861, when he took the pastorate of the Prospect Street Congregational Church at Cambridgeport, Mass. In 1865 he was called to the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, as associate to the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, becoming sole pastor at the death of Dr. Spring, on Aug. 18, 1873. In 1874 Dr. Murray was elected by the board of trustees of Princeton University to the Holmes professorship of belles-lettres, and English language and literature, a place he continued to fill until his death. His courses of lectures on the poets, dramatists and prose writers of the seventeenth centuries were always popular, and were among the most sought for selections of the undergraduate curriculum. Dean Murray showed a great appreciation of what was best in literature, and did much to advance his department. He also offered several graduate courses, and was the author of numerous books, his best known being: "Life of Francis Wayland"; "George Ide Chase, a Memorial"; "Introduction, with Bibliography to Cowper's Poetical Works"; "William Gammell, a Biographical Sketch, with Selections from his Writings," and "Lectures on English Literature." He was joint editor and compiler with Winthrop S. Gilman, of New York, of "The Sacrifice of Praise." He delivered, in 1893, the L. P. Stone lectures at the Princeton Theological Seminary on "Scepticism in Literature." In 1888, at the request of Dr. McCosh, the post of dean of the faculty of Princeton University was created, and Dr. Murray was chosen as its first incumbent. Both as professor and dean his work was most successful and acceptable, and he was voted by one class after another the most popular professor. Largely through his influence the honor system in examination was adopted, and more recently hazing was abolished. Dr. Murray was elected a trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1867. He resigned in 1874, but was re-elected in 1883, and became vice-president of the board in 1889. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton University in 1867, that of LL.D. by Brown University in 1865, and that of M.A. by Princeton University in 1896. He was married, in 1856, to Julia Richards, daughter of James Haughton, of Boston. Dr. Murray died March 27, 1899, leaving a widow and five children. The new chair of English literature occupied by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke was named in honor of Dr. Murray.

BONNER, Robert, publisher, was born at Ramelton, near Londonderry, Ireland, April 28, 1824, son of Andrew and Marian (Russell) Bonner, of Scotch-Irish descent. He emigrated to the United States in 1839, settling at Hartford, Conn., because an uncle lived there, and entered the printing office of the "Courant" as an apprentice. There he learned to set type with such rapidity (on one occasion 1,700 ems in an hour) that fifty years later he declared he had never found but one man who could beat him. In 1844 he removed to New York

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city to become assistant foreman and proof-reader on the "Evening Mirror," established the year previous by George P. Morris and Nathaniel P. Willis, and by his skill in displaying advertisements made the paper very popular with merchants. At the same time he acted as correspondent for the Hartford "Courant," and for newspapers in Boston, Albany and Washington. His services were soon secured by the "Merchants' Ledger," a weekly financial journal, which he purchased for $900 in 1851 and, by adding literary features, made acceptable to the families of its subscribers. In 1855 he changed its title to the "New York Ledger," and engaged "Fanny Fern" (Sarah P. Willis), the most popular writer of the day, to furnish a story for its columns, and filled eight pages of the "Herald" with an advertisement. The circulation of the "Ledger" increased rapidly, for its editor spared no expense, either in advertising or in securing contributions from noted men and women. Sylvanus Cobb, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth and Emerson Bennett catered to the tastes of its readers who craved sensational literature, while Edward Everett, William Cullen Bryant, James Parton and many others satisfied the wants of the cultured. Henry Ward Beecher was a contributor for many years, receiving $30,000 for his novel, "Norwood," alone; Dickens' "Hunted Down," the only thing he ever penned for an American publication, appeared in the "Ledger"; Horace Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life" was first published in the same journal. Mr. Bonner paid Alfred Tennyson $5,000 for a poem, and Longfellow $3,000 for a similar contribution, while Edward Everett received $50,000 for his services, including $10,000 for a weekly letter for the period of one year, this particular sum being given by Mr. Everett to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Articles by "groups" of persons: senators, college presidents, journalists, constituted one of the many novel features introduced. From $5,000 to $25,000 per week were spent in advertisements, and the weekly circulation of the newspaper reached the 300,000 mark. In November, 1887, Mr. Bonner made over the "Ledger" to his sons, who have conducted it ever since. In November, 1898, it was changed to a monthly magazine. Before he reached middle life he became an owner of fast horses, buying them at first for driving, that form of recreation having been ordered by his physician, and gradually adding to the number until at the time of his death he owned fifty or more, and had expended about $600,000 in this way. Many of the great "record breakers" were owned by him, among them Pocahontas, Peerless, Dexter, Startle, Edward Everett, John Taylor, Rarus, Pickard, Maud S., bought from William H. Vanderbilt, and Sunol. For Maud S., 2.09¾, subsequently reduced to 2.08¾, he paid $40,000, and for Sunol $40,000. On his farm at Tarrytown he bred a number of famous horses, including Cartridge, Majolica, Cheyenne, Instant and Macy's Hambletonian. Exhibitions of the speed of his horses were frequently given, without admission charge, and on no occasion would he trot his horses for money. Mr. Bonner was president of the Scotch-Irish Society of New York city from its foundation, and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was a munificent giver to charities, and to Princeton University, half the cost of whose new gymnasium he bore. He erected a marble monument in Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., as a memorial to "Fanny Fern," who had contributed so much to his success in journalism. He was a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for many years, and it was chiefly due to him that Dr. John Hall became its pastor. Mr. Bonner was married in New York city, in 1850, to Jane, daughter of Adam and Jane (White) McCandlis. She bore him three sons and a daughter. He died in New York city, July 6, 1899.

ZUG, Christopher, manufacturer, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa., July 19, 1807, son of Jacob and Margaret (Keller) Zug. His grandfather, Jacob Zug, came to America from Switzerland in 1727, and settled near Leititz, Pa., on land given him by the Penns, which is still in the possession of the family. Christopher Zug attended the district school of his town, and his first business experience was in a dry-goods store in Carlisle. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1833, and became a clerk in the wholesale hardware store of S. Fahnestock, with whom he remained three years. In 1836 he entered the iron mill of Hoge & Hastman, but in 1845 resigned to become a member of the firm of Graff, Lindsay & Co. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Graff the firm became Zug, Lindsay & Co. In 1864 Mr. Lindsay died, and the name was then changed to Zug & Painter, and subsequently to Zug & Co., upon the entrance into partnership of his son, Charles H. Zug. A stanch Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, he held many important local offices. He was married, on May 17, 1831, to Eliza, daughter of Henry Bair, of Hanover, Pa. They had five daughters and one son.

C. Zug

HARRIS, John Thomas, jurist, was born in Albemarle county, Va., May 8, 1823, son of Nathan and Ann (Anderson) Harris. His family, who were among the earliest emigrants from England to the Virginia colony, were extensive planters and conspicuous in local affairs. The son received an academic education, and while engaged in the study of law taught school in Augusta county, Va. He then attended Judge Thompson's law school at Staunton, and upon graduation established himself at Harrisonburg, Rockingham co., Va., for the practice of his profession. He at once took an active part in politics, and in 1852 was elected commonwealth's attorney, to which office he was re-elected in 1856, and the same year served as a presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket. In 1859 he was elected to the 36th congress as a Democrat, where he was conspicuous as an ardent advocate for the Union. Before the secession of Virginia, however, he cast his lot with the fortunes of his state, serving two terms in the Virginia legislature during the war. In 1866 he became judge for the 12th judicial circuit, where he remained until 1869, and though while in this station he decided many novel legal questions growing out of the war, in only one instance was his opinion reversed by the court of appeals. In 1870 Judge Harris was elected to the national congress, where he served for ten years by successive re-elections, declining an unanimous renomination in 1880. During Democratic ascendency in that body he served as chairman of the committee on elections, on revision of the laws, and as second upon the judiciary. He ranked as one of the ablest parliamentarians in that body. After his retirement from politics Judge Harris actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He frequently presided over the deliberations of the state conventions of his party, was delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention and elector-at-large on the Cleveland ticket. He was married, in 1855, to Virginia Maupin Miller, and had seven children. He died at Harrisonburg, Oct. 14, 1899.

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FAIRBANKS, Thaddeus, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Brimfield, Hampden co., Mass., Jan. 17, 1796, son of Joseph and Phebe (Paddock) Fairbanks. He was descended in the seventh generation from Jonathan Fairbanks, who came, in 1633, from Sowerby, in Yorkshire, England, and settled at Dedham, Mass. Thaddeus remained on the farm at Brimfield until 1815, when, with the rest of the family, he removed to St. Johnsbury, Vt. Having a decided taste for mechanics, he at once combined the business of the mill with that of carriage-making. In 1824 he entered into partnership with his brother, Erastus, under the style of E. & T. Fairbanks, in the manufacture of cast-iron plows and castings for stoves. Later, the firm built machines for dressing hemp, and, with three or four others, purchased the right for the use of the machine in St Johnsbury, forming the St. Johnsbury Hemp Dressing Co. The machine had been patented Aug. 12, 1826, by J. Harris, of New York. Thaddeus Fairbanks, perceiving that there was a great demand for some contrivance which would accurately weigh the hemp straw received from the farmers, devised and had built a satisfactory platform-scale. He and his brother built one for their own company and one or two for others, and met with such success that they began to build and introduce them into general use. While preparing to do so, Thaddeus Fairbanks invented the arrangement and combination of levers supporting the platform, which were practically those of the platform-scale as it has continued to the present day. He received a patent for this June 21, 1831. The firm soon gave up their other business, and devoted all their attention to the manufacture of scales. In 1834 Joseph P. Fairbanks became a member of the firm. In 1833 they began to supply a great need in the manufacture of fixed and movable platform-scales, constructed on the same principle, for use in stores and factories. They added to the products of the firm from time to time until there were hundreds of varieties and styles, from the most delicate instruments for the use of jewelers and chemists to those which could weigh the heaviest of the Egyptian obelisks, with the superadded weight of four ordinary locomotives. The Fairbanks scales are sent to every country. They are the standard in India, China and Japan, in the East and West Indies, Australia, Africa and South America. Gold and silver medals were awarded to the Fairbanks scales at the exhibition in London, 1851; New York, 1853; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago (Chili), 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Sydney (Australia), 1877; Paris, 1878, and at almost every important exposition in this or other countries. At the Columbian exposition the scales received twenty awards, seven diplomas and the large medal of honor being granted them. The emperor of Austria conferred on Thaddeus Fairbanks, in 1873, the cross of the Order of Francis Joseph. He perfected several other inventions, which received patents, the last being granted on his ninetieth birthday. Thaddeus Fairbanks founded and largely supported St. Johnsbury Academy and gave liberally to Middlebury College, of which he was a trustee; also to the missionary societies and institutions of the Congregational denomination. He was married, Jan. 17, 1820, to Lucy P., daughter of Barnabas and Ruth (Peck) Barker. They have one son, the Rev. Henry Fairbanks, Ph.D., a Congregational clergyman. Mr. Fairbanks died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 12, 1886.

Thaddeus Fairbanks

FAIRBANKS, Henry, clergyman and inventor, was born at St. Johnsbury, Caledonia co., Vt., May 6, 1830, only son of Thaddeus and Lucy Peck (Barker) Fairbanks. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1853. He then studied at Andover Theological Seminary, and after making a tour of Europe, returned to Andover; was licensed to preach, Feb. 12, 1856, and was graduated the following year. On Feb. 17, 1858, he was ordained as an evangelist at St. Johnsbury, and entered the service of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, superintending their itinerant department and laboring in destitute parishes, aiding in reviving many churches that were almost extinct. Mr. Fairbanks was appointed Appleton professor of natural philosophy in Dartmouth College, July 29, 1859, and accepted, hoping to improve his health by a change of work; began his labors, Aug. 24, 1860, and continued them five years. He was then appointed professor of natural history, but in the summer of 1868 resigned and returned to St. Johnsbury to live. He has been a trustee of Dartmouth since 1870, and received from that institution the degree of Ph.D. in 1880. After leaving Dartmouth he preached in various churches as supply, and in 1875 engaged in evangelistic work as chairman of the state committee of the Young Men's Christian associations. In 1869 he received a patent for a scale for weighing grain, and since that time has received thirty-four others for various inventions. For many years he was secretary of the corporation of E. and T. Fairbanks, and is now its vice-president, besides being a director in other corporations. He was the first president under the new constitution of the "Convention of Congregational Ministers and Churches in Vermont," and later, and until now, president of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society. As a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions he has been active. He has been a delegate to several of the national councils of the Congregational churches, and attended the international council of 1891 in London as a delegate representing the national council of the United States. The Young Men's Christian Association building in St. Johnsbury was erected by him. Mr. Fairbanks is president of the board of trustees of St. Johnsbury Academy, and has made many gifts to it. A collection of the birds of New England made by him is now in the museum of Dartmouth College. He has published a number of pamphlets and leaflets. Mr. Fairbanks was married at Hanover, N. H., April 30, 1862, to Annie S., daughter of Prof. Daniel J. and Jane M. (Aiken) Noyes, who bore him two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Fairbanks died in 1872. He was married, second, at Newport, Vt., May 5, 1874, to Ruthy B., daughter of Phineas and Jacintha (Barker) Page, who bore him a son and four daughters. Of the children of this union two daughters survive. His eldest son, Rev. Arthur Fairbanks, Ph.D., a graduate of Dartmouth, was lecturer in Yale Divinity School in 1892–96, and is now professor in Cornell University; the second son, Robert Noyes Fairbanks, is in charge of the Fairbanks' scale business in England.

FAIRBANKS, Franklin, manufacturer, was born at St. Johnsbury, Caledonia co., Vt., June 18, 1828, youngest of the four sons of Erastus and Lois (Crossman) Fairbanks. After receiving a good education, he entered the employ of E. and T. Fairbanks & Co., of which his father was the head, and beginning in the lowest department of the scale works, made himself familiar with every branch of the business. At the age of twenty-seven he was admitted as a partner,

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and for many years was superintendent of the works. In 1876 the firm became a corporation, and he was elected vice-president, in which capacity he served until 1888, when he became president, remaining so until his death. He was also president of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury and of the Ely Hoe and Fork Co.; president of the Vermont International Telegraph Co.; a director of the Tamarack and Boston and Montana copper mines companies and of the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua. He was associated with his brother in the construction of the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad, now the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain, a work in which his executive ability was of the greatest service, and of this road he was a director. In 1870 and 1872 Col. Fairbanks was a member of the state legislature, and in the latter year was speaker of the house. His military title was acquired in 1858, when he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Hall; and he again received it in 1861, taking the same place on his father's staff. He was an active member of the Congregational church. Among the institutions of which he was a trustee are: Northfield (Mass.) Seminary; Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.; Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary; the Soldiers' Home at Bennington, Vt., and the Academy, Athenæum and Museum of Natural Science, all of St. Johnsbury. The last named, equipped and endowed by him and dedicated in 1891, was the outcome of a life-long interest in mineralogy, ornithology and other branches of science. Col. Fairbanks was married, in 1852, to Frances A., daughter of Rev. Sumner G. and Pamelia (Strong) Clapp. A son and four daughters were born to them. Col. Fairbanks survived his wife, his son and two of his daughters, and died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 24, 1895.

POTTER, Platt, jurist, was born at Galway, N. Y., April 6, 1800, son of Restcome and Lucinda (Strong) Potter. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was a Friend, who notwithstanding his Quaker principles, engaged in military service during the American revolution under Ethan Allen. Platt Potter was graduated at the academy at Schenectady, N. Y., and studying law under the direction of Hon. Alonzo Paige, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in 1824. Commencing practice at Minaville, N. Y., he removed to Schenectady in 1833, and entered into partnership with his former preceptor. In 1830 he was elected a member of the New York state assembly, and during the session of the legislature introduced the first bill to erect an asylum at Utica for the insane. From 1839 to 1847, he was district-attorney for Schenectady county, and at the same time master and examiner in chancery. He was chosen justice of the supreme court of New York in 1857, being elected by a majority of 421 over his former partner, Judge Paige. In 1865 he was re-elected to the supreme court, without opposition, both political parties concurring. In the same year he was chosen trustee of Union College, and in 1867 that institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Judge Potter stood high in the esteem of all who are competent to judge of his qualifications. His argument before the New York house of assembly upon the case of "High Breach of Privilege of the Honorable The Assembly of the State of New York in the matter of the Hon. Henry Ray," member of the assembly from Ontario (Feb. 16, 1870), novel and unprecedented as was the case in the legislative and judicial history of New York, exhibited the most thorough knowledge on his part, of the constitutional rights and powers of the judiciary as a co-ordinate branch of the government, the extent of the law of legislative privilege, and the sound principles of law and equity underlying just legislative and judicial action. His written opinions are thoughtful, often profound, giving infallible evidence of patience and discrimination. In 1870 he prepared and published a work upon the constitution and interpretation of American statutes and institutions. In it he included, with approval, the law of England as far as applicable, and as laid down by one Dwarris, a law-writer of that country, and "Potter's Dwarris" is held as authority in all the states of the country. "Potter's Willard's Equity Jurisprudence," and "Potter on Corporations" are also rated as high authorities. He was married, in 1836, to Antoinette, daughter of Rev. W. Paige, D.D. He died at his home in Schenectady, Aug. 11, 1891.

INGE, Zebulon Montgomery Pike, lawyer, was born in Greene county, Ala., Feb. 7, 1856, son of Maj. William B. and Elizabeth (Herndon) Inge. His father, a large planter and slaveholder, was a grandson of Richard Inge, a native of England, who came to America with his parents when he was a child. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and was particularly distinguished in after life because he patriotically refused to accept a pension, his exact words being, "I do not charge my country anything for fighting for her." Zebulon Inge was graduated at the Southern University in 1875. After spending one session in the law department of the University of Virginia he was admitted to the bar in October, 1876, and for one year thereafter continued his studies in the office of Herndon & Smith, of Mobile, the former being his uncle and the latter his uncle-in-law. In 1877 he began the practice of his profession in Mobile, where he has since resided. He was admitted to the supreme court of the state Dec. 4, 1884, and to the U. S. court at Mobile Jan. 8, 1885. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and was for several years a director of the Commercial Club, the largest commercial organization in the state, and was its president in the years 1896–97. In 1885 he was appointed trustee for the Mobile city bondholders, which position he still holds. In 1884 Mr. Inge was elected to the state legislature, being nominated by the straight-out Democrats, and being subsequently endorsed by the Independents and by the Republicans. He was the only man on the straight ticket that was elected. While he served in the legislature he was a member of the committees on ways and means and on revision of laws. Mobile county, unlike every other county in the state, has a special fund for school purposes, and at each session of the general assembly bills are introduced to repeal the law providing this fund, giving the representatives from Mobile a hard fight to prevent their passage. Because of the fact that Mobile county had sent up a delegation, only one of whom was admitted into the Democratic caucuses, there was a determined effort in 1884 to again pass a bill abolishing this school fund; but single-handed Mr. Inge fought the measure successfully and it never reached a second reading in the house. Mr. Inge resigned from the legislature in the fall of 1885 in order that he might take the office of trustee for the Mobile city bondholders. When he was appointed the bonds were quoted under fifty per cent., while now they are 106 per cent. He has frequently been a delegate to the state convention of his party, and was for some years secretary of the Democratic executive commit-

Z. M. P. Inge

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tee of Mobile county. He has been prominently identified with the mystic societies of Mobile, whose objects are to celebrate the Mardi Gras carnival. Mr. Inge was married, Dec. 4, 1878, to Nona Johnston, of Greensboro, Ala. They have three sons and one daughter living.

BALDWIN, Loammi, civil engineer and soldier, was born at North Woburn, Middlesex co., Mass., Jan. 21, 1745, third child of James and Ruth (Richardson) Baldwin. He was a descendant of Deacon Henry Baldwin, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, probably with Winthrop's colony, lived at Charlestown, which he represented in the general court, was one of the first settlers of Woburn and was a subscriber to the "town orders" drawn up at Charlestown for the regulation of the projected new settlement, in December, 1641. Loammi Baldwin was educated at Woburn, but supplemented his studies by attending the lectures of Prof. John Winthrop, instructor in mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard. During a part of his course he frequently walked to Cambridge and back, sixteen miles in all, the same day. His fellow student and companion, though there was nine years' difference in their ages, was Benjamin Thompson, afterward known to fame as Count Rumford, and on their return home they were accustomed to make rude instruments to illustrate principles they had heard expounded. Loammi Baldwin was engaged in civil engineering when the revolution began, and long before war was declared had shown his sympathy with the opposition to British rule, having been a member of the Middlesex convention of August, 1774. At the commencement of the revolutionary war he enlisted in the regiment of foot commanded by Col. Samuel Gerrish; was rapidly advanced to be lieutenant-colonel, and on the retirement of Col. Gerrish, in August, 1775, was put at the head of the regiment and not long after was commissioned colonel. This regiment, which was originally known as the 38th, and consisted of eight companies, was stationed at the Boston lines. On the reorganization of the army, at the close of 1775, it included ten companies and was known as the 26th. In April, 1776, Col. Baldwin followed Washington to New York city, and in June was in command of the main guard at the grand battery. When Washington retreated from New York to the western side of the Delaware, Col. Baldwin and his men followed and accompanied the commander-in-chief in the expedition which resulted in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton. He was honorably discharged from the Continental army about 1777, on account of ill-health. In 1780 he was high sheriff of Middlesex county; in 1778–79 and 1800–04 represented Woburn in the general assembly, being the first to hold that office in the county after the adoption of the state constitution. He was one of thirty-seven who protested against the action of the town in declining to aid in suppressing Shays' rebellion. In 1794–1804 he was engineer of the Middlesex canal, authorized in 1793, to extend from the Merrimac to the Charles, and was one of its principal owners. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and received the honorary degree of M.A. from Harvard in 1785. While surveying one day on a tract of land now in the town of Wilmington, he noticed some woodpeckers flying repeatedly to an apple tree, and going thither to discover what attracted them, picked up some fallen fruit. The tree was a seedling, but the apples had so fine a flavor that he returned at another season to cut some scions, and these being grafted onto his own trees, produced an abundant crop. This was the origin of the now well-known Baldwin apple. Col. Baldwin collected a valuable library of works on civil engineering, which was enlarged by his sons, Loammi and George R., until it comprised about 4,000 volumes. Part of it was destroyed by fire in 1899; the remainder, 2,011 volumes, was given by his granddaughter, Mrs. Griffith, to the Woburn Public Library. Col. Baldwin was twice married: first, to Mary, daughter of James Fowle, of Woburn. She bore him four sons and a daughter. He was married the second time to Margaret, daughter of Josiah Fowle, of Woburn. She bore him a daughter, Clarissa, who became the wife of Thomas B. Coolidge, and a son, George Rumford. Col. Baldwin died at New Bridge, North Woburn, Oct. 20, 1807.

Loammi Baldwin

BALDWIN, Loammi, Jr., civil engineer, was born at North Woburn, Mass., May 16, 1780, third son of Col. Loammi and Mary (Fowle) Baldwin. He was fitted for college at Westford Academy and was graduated at Harvard in 1800. While in college he gave considerable time to mechanical subjects, and on settling at Groton to study law he made experiments in hydraulics and, at his own expense, built a small fire engine, "Torrent No. 1," which was used for more than eighty years. In 1804 he opened a law office at Cambridge, but in 1807 closed it, having found the profession distasteful, and, having decided to follow civil engineering, went to England to examine the public works of that country. On his return he opened an office at Charlestown, Mass., soon becoming engaged on the construction of Fort Strong on Noddle's island, Boston harbor. In 1819 he succeeded Uriah Cotting as engineer on the Milldam or Western avenue, now the extension of Beacon street beyond Boston common. In 1817–20 he was engaged upon works of internal improvement in Virginia; in 1821 he was appointed engineer of the Union canal, Pennsylvania. The length of the canal was seventy-nine miles, exclusive of a navigable feeder on the Swatara, and one of the three dams for supplying the main canal with water was in a gorge on the Swatara and held an artificial lake about 800 acres in extent. This required the construction of a dam of great height and thickness, which was one of Mr. Baldwin's feats of engineering. A controversy with the president of the canal company in regard to the proper width of the canal and the locks, led to Mr. Baldwin's resignation, but his opinion proved to be the true one and the canal was enlarged at great expense. In 1824 Mr. Baldwin went to Europe and spent a year, mostly in France, examining the public works of that country. He also inspected carefully the docks at Antwerp. At this time he began enlarging the library of books on engineering begun by his father; a collection in which he took great pride and to which he added until, at his death, it had cost over $20,000. In 1825 he was associated with the projectors of the Bunker hill monument; served on the committee on the design for the work, and after a plan was

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selected, on a committee to fix the dimensions and proportions in detail. The arrangement of the details and the interior construction was mainly intrusted to him. In 1825 the Massachusetts legislature appointed a committee to ascertain the practicability of making a canal from Boston harbor to the Connecticut and thence to the Hudson, with a view to a connection with the Erie canal. Mr. Baldwin was appointed engineer, and in his report on the project proposed the tunneling of Hoosac mountain, at almost the place of the present tunnel. Railroads began to supersede canals about that time, and in 1827 he was appointed to procure surveys and estimates for a railroad from Boston to the Hudson. This work he put into the hands of his brother James, having just accepted an appointment to construct dry docks at Charlestown, Mass., and Norfolk, Va. These, the great works of his life, were built in 1827–34, both being carried on at the same time and being made from the same plans. His principal assistant was Capt. Alexander Parris, an architect of Boston. The Norfolk dock, completed in March, 1834, cost $943,676, the stone and most of the skilled labor having been sent from the North. In addition to his work on these docks, in 1827, Mr. Baldwin was made consulting engineer to a board of commissioners to examine the various navy yards and to form plans for their future improvement. During 1826–35 he made surveys of New York harbor, to determine the best location for a dry dock. This work, however, was not carried out until after his death. In 1834 he made an elaborate report upon introducing pure water into Boston, a second edition of which was published in 1835. He furnished complete plans for a marine railway at Pensacola, Fla.; he designed and superintended the construction of the Old chapel and Holworthy hall, Harvard College; he was consulted in regard to the Louisville and Portland canal, Ohio river, and to the Harrisburg canal, Pennsylvania. In 1809 he published an able pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Study of Political Economy as Connected with the Population, Industry and Paper Currency of the United States." He was a public-spirited man; in 1835 was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts, and in 1836 was a presidential elector from what was then the fourth district. Mr. Baldwin was twice married; first to Ann, daughter of George Williams, of Salem, and sister of Samuel Williams, an eminent banker, living in London; second, on June 22, 1828, to Mrs. Catherine Beckford, widow of Thomas Beckford. Mr. Baldwin died at Charlestown, Mass., June 30, 1838.

BALDWIN, James Fowle, civil engineer, was born at North Woburn, Middlesex co., Mass., April 29, 1782, youngest son of Col. Loammi and Mary (Fowle) Baldwin. He was educated at the academies at Billerica and Westford and then went into mercantile business in Boston, but later became associated with his brother, Loammi, in the construction of the dry dock at Charlestown. In 1828 he was appointed, with his brother, on the commission to make a survey for a railroad from Boston to Albany, and in 1830–35 was engaged on the construction of the Boston and Lowell railroad. In 1837 he was appointed one of the commissioners to examine and report upon the means of supplying Boston with pure water, and recommended Lake Cochituate. The plan was adopted in 1846 and the work was completed in 1848. He was at one time member of the state senate from Suffolk and also served for some years as water commissioner. He was married at New Haven, Conn., to Sarah Pitkin. Mr. Baldwin died in Boston, Mass., May 20, 1862.

BALDWIN, George Rumford, civil engineer, was born at North Woburn, Mass., Jan. 26, 1798, only son of Col. Loammi and Margaret (Fowle) Baldwin, his second wife. He inherited in large measure the skill and executive ability of his father, under whom he received his training, and was a particularly fine draughtsman, as numerous plans still in existence show. For the education acquired before he took up studies in engineering he was indebted to the public schools of Woburn and Medford Academy. In later years Mr. Baldwin divided his time between Woburn and Quebec, Canada. When still a young man he built the graceful elliptical stone arch across the Middlesex canal on the estate of Peter C. Brooks at Medford, Mass. He designed and built the Boston Marine railway, and was consulting engineer for the Charlestown water-works, and also engineer for the water-works at Quebec. He prepared the plans for the improvement of the Shubenacadie canal in Nova Scotia, which although not carried out, for lack of funds, were sent to England and were approved by the most eminent engineers in that country. He was also connected with the early surveys for the Cape Cod ship canal and was consulted by the state with reference to the improvement of the South Boston flats. He was married at Charlestown, in 1837, to Catharine, daughter of Thomas Beckford. A daughter, Mrs. C. R. Griffith, inherited the old family mansion. Mr. Baldwin died at North Woburn, Mass., Oct. 12, 1888.

MOSELEY, Edward Augustus, lawyer and secretary of the interstate commerce commission, was born at Newburyport, Mass., March 23, 1846, son of Edward Strong and Charlotte Augusta (Chapman) Moseley, and a descendant of Gov. Strong and of Col. Ebenezer Moseley, the "fighting parson" of Connecticut. At the age of sixteen he went to sea. He engaged in the East India trade, and later in the lumber business, shipping to the West Indies, to South America and to Europe, experiencing many romantic adventures—as when he carried dispatches for the insurgents from one end of Cuba to the other—and in the North, where for three years he was a logger in the Maine woods with a force of some hundreds of men. While still a young man he was a councilman and alderman of his native city, and a member of the Massachusetts legislature. After abandoning mercantile life he studied law, and was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court, but on the formation of the interstate commerce commission he was appointed a commissioner, and became its secretary, which position he still holds. He was interested in the safety appliance law, which has been the means of saving thousands of lives yearly. "For disinterested services in the cause of humanity" he received the formal thanks of the legislature of Massachusetts and the acknowledgement of every railroad men's organization throughout the country. He has studied the subject of arbitration and labor difficulties, and has written "Arbitration as Applied to Railways and Their Employees"; "Safety Appliances on Railroads," and "One Hundred Years of Interstate Commerce." He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, of both the northern and southern jurisdictions; a Knight Templar; an honorary member of Bartlett Post, G. A. R., of Newburyport, and has been master workman of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Moseley was married, in 1868, to Katharine Montague, daughter of Hon. Joseph Newmarch Prescott, of Calais, Me. Of their children only one is living, Katharine Prescott.

Edw. A. Moseley

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AMES, Samuel, jurist, was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 6, 1806, son of Samuel and Anne (Checkley) Ames. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., being graduated at Brown University, in the class of 1823. Immediately after graduation he entered on the study of law in the office of Hon. S. W. Bridgham, and for one year attended lectures at the law school in Litchfield, Conn. In 1826 he was admitted to the bar, opened an office in Providence, and soon acquired a successful practice, his business extending even to the federal courts. Amid the pressing duties of his profession he found time to prepare, in connection with Joseph K. Angell, an elaborate treatise, entitled "Angell and Ames on Corporations," which has passed through many editions, and is regarded as a standard work on the subject. For many years he represented his native town in the general assembly, and was one of the commissioners, in 1855, for revising the statutes of the state, a work completed in 1857, mainly under his supervision. The general assembly elected him chief-justice of the supreme court in May, 1856, and at the same time he was appointed reporter of the court. The results of his reports, embodied in four volumes (IV.–VII.) are "remarkable for their clearness, their learning and their conformity to the settled principles of jurisprudence." In consequence of failing health, he resigned the office of chief-justice, after having held it for a period of nine years. He was a delegate to the peace convention in 1861. Judge Ames was married, in 1839, to Mary Throop, daughter of Sullivan Dorr, of Providence, and niece of Thomas Wilson Dorr, leader of the famous Dorr's rebellion. He died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 20, 1865.

HENDRICK, Mohawk chief, was born in New York about 1680, son of Wolf, the Mohegan chief, and a woman of the Mohawk tribe. At an early age he took to wife Hunnis, daughter of a Mohawk chief, and attained prominence in the councils of the Six Nations. In 1751 he was consulted by the commissioners from Massachusetts regarding the removal of the Mohawks to Stockbridge for instruction under Pres. Edwards. In 1754 he attended the meeting at Albany to arrange a treaty with the Six Nations. He was always a friend to the English, and by the request of Gen. Johnson was induced to join the English forces in the French war. With 2,000 men he met the French under Gen. Baron Dieskau at Lake George. Scouts brought intelligence to the English and Indians in their camp of the approach of a large body of French and Indians on their flanks. Col. Ephraim Williams, of Massachusetts, with 1,000 men, was detached to meet them. He was supported by Hendrick, with 200 Indians. Col. Williams asked Hendrick if he thought the force sufficient. Hendrick's reply was: "If they are to fight, they are too few; if they are to be killed, they are too many." When it was proposed to divide the detachment, Hendrick picked up three sticks, and putting them together, said: "These cannot easily be broken, but take them one by one and you may break them at once." His advice was not taken. When Sir William Johnson was superintendent of Indian affairs in North America he received some richly embroidered suits. Hendrick, seeing them, afterward told Johnson of his dream that Johnson had presented him a suit. The suit was given him, but Johnson in return told Hendrick that in a dream Hendrick had presented Johnson with a deed for a certain tract of land. Hendrick replied: "It is yours; but I will never dream with you again." Hendrick usually wore the uniform of a British officer, and further ornamented himself with a veil. Upon their joint expedition Col. Williams and Hendrick were surprised, and both were killed. This occurred about four miles from camp. Thirty-eight of Hendrick's men were killed and twelve wounded. The Indians were exasperated at the death of Hendrick, for he was a renowned warrior among them, and came near attacking the French general in their fury. His son, on hearing of the death, put his hand to his heart and said: "My father is still alive here and stands here in his son." Rev. Gideon Hawley wrote: "Among Johnson's Mohawks, Abraham and Hendrick were the oldest of their tribe when they died, and neither of them was seventy years old. I saw a sister of theirs in 1765 who appeared several years above seventy." Hendrick died at Fort George, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1755.

ADAMS, Oscar Fay, author, was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1855, son of William F. and Amelia R. (Merrifield) Adams, both natives of Massachusetts. He was educated at the academy at Leicester, Mass., and at the State Normal School, at Trenton, N. J., and was subsequently connected with Episcopal schools at Claymont, Del., and Lancaster, Pa. At Lancaster and at Erie, Pa., where he resided for some years, he taught classes in English literature, and on removing to Cambridge, in 1885, engaged in the same kind of work. About 1880, Mr. Adams contributed a story to the "Independent," which was so favorably received, that he was encouraged to give most of his time to literary pursuits. In 1882 he began publishing verse, but he is better known as a prose writer. He has contributed to the "Century," the "North American Review," the "Monthly Packet," "Sunday Magazine," "Catholic World," "Lippincott's Magazine," and other periodicals; an article entitled "The Mannerless Sex," in the "North American Review," attracting especial attention and making him the target for many uncivil retorts from women writers. In 1895, Mr. Adams removed to Boston. His published works include "Brief Hand-Book of English Authors" (1883); enlarged in subsequent years; "Brief Hand-Book of American Authors" (1884); "Through the Year with the Poets," a compilation (12 vols., 1886); "Post-Laureate Idyls" (1886); "Dear Old Story-Tellers" (1889); "The Presumption of Sex" (1892); "Dictionary of American Authors," a work containing more than 6,000 names (1897), and "The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment, and Other Stories" (1899); but his name has been quite as favorably known in connection with a series of works on Jane Austen: "Chapters from Jane Austen" a compilation (1888); "The Story of Jane Austen's Life" (1891; 2d ed. illustrated, 1896), and "In the Footsteps of Jane Austen," a magazine article (1893); visits to England and cordial assistance from the family of the novelist, giving him peculiar advantages. In 1898 a movement was started to place a memorial window to Miss Austen in Winchester Cathedral, and Mr. Adams became solicitor of funds for the same in the United States. He has also edited Morris's "Atalanta's Race; and Other Tales from the Earthly Paradise" (1888); a portion of the "Henry Irving Shakespeare" (London, 1888–90), and "Lyrics of the Hudson," by Horatio Nelson Powers, with a preface (1891).

Oscar Fay Adams

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J. Simms M. D.

(For Biography, see Vol. VII. p. 124.)

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SULLIVAN, Thomas Russell, playwright and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1849, son of Thomas Russell and Charlotte Caldwell (Blake) Sullivan. His father, a Unitarian minister, was a graduate of Harvard, who conducted a private school in Boston; his mother was a daughter of Francis Blake, a leading lawyer of Worcester, Mass., whose ancestor, William Blake, came from Ireland to America in the 17th century. The Sullivan family in America was founded by John Sullivan, of Limerick, Ireland, who settled in 1723 at Berwick, Me., where he was schoolmaster until his ninetieth year, and who, dying in 1795, at the age of 105, left two sons, James Sullivan, great-grandfather of the author, and governor of Massachusetts from 1807 until his death in December, 1808, and John Sullivan, a major-general in the revolutionary army, and afterward governor of New Hampshire. Thomas Russell Sullivan received his education in the Boston schools, pursuing studies there with a view to entering Harvard, but was disappointed in his plans of obtaining an academic training, and on leaving school became engaged in commercial pursuits in Boston. In 1870 he entered the employment of a banking house, with branches in London and Paris, and for the following three years he lived in these two cities with occasional visits to other parts of Europe. The intimate acquaintance which he made with leading European cities has lent color to many of his most pleasing literary works. He is a gifted linguist, and while abroad became proficient in several modern languages. In 1873 he returned to Boston, and began for the first time to carry out his early plan of becoming a writer. For fifteen years he carried on his literary work only during the leisure left him after business hours, but after 1888 he retired from business to occupy himself solely as a writer. His first literary efforts were dramatic works. Between 1876 and 1880 he prepared for the Boston Museum a number of plays adapted from the French, and in collaboration with W. W. Chamberlin, two original plays, one of which, "Midsummer Madness," ran successfully in Boston. The other, "Hearts are Trumps," was less successful. His adaptation of Labiche's "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," entitled "Papa Perrichon," was played by W. H. Crane. "The Catspaw" was performed in 1881, and "Merely Players" in 1886. In the latter year he also made, with the permission of the author, a dramatization of R. L. Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" for Richard Mansfield, who in the title rôle made one of his most marked successes. In 1891 he wrote an original play, entitled "Nero," for Mr. Mansfield. With few exceptions, however, Mr. Sullivan's work in recent years has been fiction. He is universally successful as a writer of short stories for magazines. The following works of fiction have been issued in book form: "Roses of Shadow" (1885); a series of "Day and Night Stories" from "Scribner's Magazine" (2 vols., 1890, 1893), and "Tom Sylvester," a novel (1893). Referring to his short stories, the critic of the "Book Buyer" wrote in 1893: "Each of his stories is a complete episode with a carefully constructed plot—a little play in itself, with no loose ends uncared for—and presented in delightful and sympathetic English. His scenes are never twice the same. He knows his Florence and his Brussels as well as his Paris and London. It is difficult to select for praise where all is so good, but 'Out of New England Granite' and 'The Lost Rembrandt' are two of his most conspicuous successes." Mr. Sullivan has been president of the Papyrus Club, and is a member of the Union, St. Botolph, Tavern, Wednesday Evening and Thursday Evening clubs of Boston, and of the New York Players' Club and Society of American Dramatists.

TYLER, Mason Whiting, soldier and lawyer, was born at Amherst, Mass., June 17, 1840, son of Prof. William Seymour and Amelia (Whiting) Tyler. His earliest American ancestor came to this country in 1640, settling in Andover, Mass. Col. Tyler's mother was a descendant of Gov. Bradford, of the Plymouth colony; of Maj.-Gen. John Mason, commander of the expedition against the Pequot Indians; of Jonathan Edwards and of Gov. John Ogden, of Elizabeth, N. J.; and his father was professor of Greek in Amherst College for sixty years. After his graduation at Amherst College in 1862, Col. Tyler immediately enlisted in the 37th regiment Massachusetts volunteer infantry, company F. He organized and became second lieutenant of this company, afterwards being promoted to the rank of colonel. His regiment belonged to the 6th corps in the army of the Potomac; he was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, participating in all the engagements of his regiment until March, 1865, when he was disabled by wounds. His regiment was among the "three hundred fighting regiments," and he participated in thirty battles. After the close of the war, Col. Tyler took a course at the Columbia Law School, and for two years afterward was in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, of New York city. In 1869 he became a partner with Gen. H. E. Tremain, the latter being still connected as counsel with the present firm of Tyler & Durand, of New York city. This firm has been engaged in many conspicuous cases, such as the Marie – Garrison case, hat-material suits, involving millions of dollars, the A. T. Stewart kid glove case and others. Col. Tyler is director in the Rossendale, Reddaway, Belting and Hose Co., of Newark, N. J., and the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co. He has been a member of the board of education and of the common council in Plainfield, N. J., where he resides; is a member of Winfield Scott Post, G. A. R. of the latter city and of the Union County Club; the Lawyers' and Psi Upsilon clubs of New York; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, as well as of other societies and organizations. Col. Tyler was married, in December, 1869, to Eliza M., daughter of Rev. J. F. Schroeder, D.D. (formerly assistant rector of Trinity Church, New York), and granddaughter of Hon. Elijah Boardman, U. S. senator from Connecticut. They have two sons.

Mason W. Tyler

MILLER, Emily (Huntington), author and religious worker, was born at Brooklyn, Conn., Oct. 22, 1833, daughter of Thomas and Paulina (Clark) Huntington. Her father was a graduate of Middlebury College, and son of Gen. Jedediah Huntington, aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Washington. Her great-grandfather, Jabez Huntington, was a member of the committee of safety and major-general for Connecticut in 1776. Her mother was a native of Brooklyn, Conn. She was educated at Oberlin College, where she was graduated in 1857. In 1860 she was married to John E. Miller, brother of Lewis Miller, of Chautauqua fame, and himself a prominent Sunday-school worker. Their home was for a time in Plainfield, Ill., where Mr. Miller held a professorship of Latin and Greek in an ambitious young college, afterwards removing to Akron, O., and from there to Chicago, where Mr. Miller became associated with Alfred L. Sewell in the publication of "The Little Corporal," a magazine for children. Mrs. Miller at that time was associate editor, but afterwards became editor-in-chief. The magazine

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had a career of unexampled prosperity, absorbing a number of popular magazines, but finally was so badly crippled by the great Chicago fire that it was merged in the "St. Nicholas," then a new aspirant for public favor. Mrs. Miller began her literary work in her school days, and has been a contributor both of verse and prose to most of the American magazines and leading religious papers. She has published hundreds of poems, many of which, like "My Good-For-Nothing," "Hang Up the Baby's Stocking" and "Song of the Blue-bird," have become as familiar in England as in America. As long ago as the days of "Our Young Folks," she wrote for that magazine a set of twelve songs of the seasons, which were set to music by Theodore Thomas, and have been pronounced by an eminent poet to be "words which seem to sing themselves." Of her stories, eighteen volumes have been published, and two volumes of poems, all of which have a steady and increasing sale. She has always been actively engaged in missionary and Sunday-school work, and wrote for seven years the "Home Talks" in the "Christian Union." She has charge at Chautauqua of the department known as the Woman's Club, where woman's work in its various phases is presented and discussed. Mr. Miller died in 1872, leaving three sons. In 1891 Mrs. Miller was appointed dean of the Women's Department and associate professor of English literature at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., a position which she has since held. She is a member of the "Fortnightly Club" and of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, both of Chicago.

FAUNCE, William Herbert Perry, clergyman, was born at Worcester, Mass., June 15, 1859, son of Daniel Worcester and Mary P. (Perry) Faunce. His father was a clergyman who held many prominent pastorates in New England, and published a number of books of wide circulation. His mother was a native of Baltimore, Md., and a member of the family to which Com. Oliver H. Perry belonged. The Faunces were among the earliest settlers of Plymouth, Mass., where five generations of the name lie interred on the historic "Burial hill." Thomas Faunce was for forty years ruling elder in the First Church of Plymouth. At the age of ninety he was carried in his chair to the shore, and there in the presence of the town magistrates solemnly identified the rock on which the Pilgrims landed, he being the only man then living who had talked with the Pilgrims themselves. Dr. Faunce was educated and prepared for college in the public schools of New England, and was graduated at Brown University in 1880. He then entered Newton Theological Seminary. From 1881 until 1882 he taught mathematics in Brown University, taking the place of the professor, who was in Europe for that year. In 1882 he returned to Newton Theological Seminary, finishing his course in 1884. He immediately entered upon the pastorate of the State Street Baptist Church, of Springfield, Mass., to which he had been called six months previous to his graduation. There he remained until he became pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York city in 1889. After his graduation he visited Europe three different times for study and travel. In 1895 he received the degree of D.D. from Brown University; in 1896 became trustee of the same institution. In 1896–97 he was lecturer in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. In 1898–99 he served on the board of resident preachers of Harvard University. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity; of the Philothean Club, and of the University Club of New York city. In 1899 he was unanimously elected president of Brown University, and entered on the duties of that office June 21, 1899. He was married, at Lynn, Mass., in 1884, to Sarah Rogers, daughter of Nathan W. and Ellen Edson. Dr. and Mrs. Faunce have one son, Perry Edson Faunce.

Wm. P. Faunce.

MORSE, James Herbert, author and educator, was born at Hubbardston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1841, son of Augustus and Lucinda (Wright) Morse, both natives of Hubbardston. The founders of the Morse family in America came from England, and settled in Dedham, Mass., about 1635. He attended school in Hubbardston, at the Leicester Academy in Leicester, and at the High School in Brookline, Mass., and in 1859 entered Harvard College. While a student there he wrote both verse and prose, which appeared occasionally in the "Anti Slavery Standard," the New York "Independent" and the Boston "Journal." After his graduation in 1863, Mr. Morse settled in New York city, his present place of residence. In 1868 he established a private classical school in New York, and with this he has since been identified. Continuing his literary labors, he contributed verses for many years to such leading American publications as the "Independent," "Christian Union," "Century," "Harper's," "Scribner's" and the "Atlantic Monthly." His prose articles have appeared in the New York "Critic," the "Century Magazine" and elsewhere. In 1886 he published a collection of poems with the title "Summer-Haven Songs." This volume was well received by the critics, and several of the poems it contains have been set to music. Mr. Morse was odist of his class at Harvard on its twenty-fifth and thirtieth anniversaries. He also wrote the ode which, set to music by Joseph Mosenthal, was sung by the Mendelssohn Glee Club at the opening of the new wing of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1888. Mr. Morse was married, in 1870, to Lucy, daughter of James Sloane and Abby (Hopper) Gibbons.

RUSSELL, Israel Cook, geologist, was born near Garrattsville, Otsego co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1852, son of Barnabas and Louisa (Cook) Russell. He is a descendant of Ralph Russell, who emigrated to Massachusetts from Monmouthshire, England, about 1650, and of Joseph Russell, founder of New Bedford, Mass. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1872 with the degree of civil engineer, and pursued graduate studies leading to the degree of M.S. for the next three years, two years being spent at the Columbia School of Mines. Meantime he was a member of the U. S. expedition to observe the transit of Venus, being stationed at Queenstown, New Zealand. At this time he made a complete tour of the world. For two years, from October, 1875, he was assistant professor of geology in the Columbia School of Mines under Dr. John S. Newberry. He was then appointed assistant geologist on the U. S. geographical and geological survey west of the 100th meridian, and at the close of one season in Colorado and New Mexico made an extensive tour of Europe. After his return in 1880 he accepted the position of assistant geologist on the U. S. geological survey, and was subsequently promoted to geologist, a position which he still holds. In the course of his duties in this connection he has made several independent explorations and surveys over a wide region west of the Rocky mountains, in the southern Appalachians, and in Alaska.

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In 1879 he was dispatched on the expedition to Alaska conducted by the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, in the course of which he ascended the Yukon river to Selkirk house, and thence made a boat journey with a party of miners to Lake Lindeman, and with considerable difficulty reached Lynn canal. In 1890 and again in 1891 he led expeditions to the Mt. St. Elias region in Alaska, in the course of which he made important explorations in an entirely unknown country, adding much to geographical knowledge and glacial geology. During the second season he ascended Mt. St. Elias to the heighth of 14,500 feet, but was prevented from reaching the summit by severe storms. In 1892 Prof. Russell accepted the chair of geology in the University of Michigan as successor to Alexander Winchell, deceased, and still holds that position. In 1897 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York. Among his numerous contributions to geography and geology are: "Geological Reconnaissance in Central Oregon" (1883); "Geological History of Lake Lahontan" (1885); "Quarternary History of Mono Valley, California" (1887); "Existing Glaciers of the United States" (1889); "Sub-aërial Decay of Rocks" (1889); "Newark System" (1892); "A Second Expedition to Mt. St. Elias" (1892); "A Geological Reconnaissance in Central Washington" (1893); "Lakes of North America" (1895); "Present and Extinct Lakes of Nevada" (1895); "Geological Reconnaissance in Southwestern Washington" (1897); "Glaciers of North America" (1897); "Glaciers of Mt. Rainier" (1897); "Volcanos of North America" (1897); "Rivers of North America" (1898). Prof. Russell is a fellow of the Geological Society of America; a member of other learned bodies, and associate editor of the "Journal of Geology," and the "American Naturalist." He was married, in 1886, to Julia Augusta, daughter of John D. and Susan H. Olmsted, of Cambridge, Mass. They have three daughters and a son.

HEYWOOD, Levi, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Gardner, Worcester co., Mass., Dec. 10, 1800, son of Benjamin and Mary (Whitney) Heywood. His family is descended, as are all the various families of Heywood widely scattered through Middlesex and Worcester counties in Massachusetts, from John Heywood, who, before 1650, came from England and settled at Concord, Mass. A descendant of John Heywood, born in Concord, in 1738, served as a lieutenant in the revolutionary war. Levi Heywood received his education in the country schools and in the academy at New Salem, Mass., after which he taught school in his native town and in the town of Winchendon during 1820–22. In 1826 he began in Gardner the manufacture of wood-seated chairs, and five years later went to Boston and opened a store for the sale of the chairs, in which business he continued until 1836. In addition to this occupation, he started, with his brother, William, and with William R. Carnes, a mill in Charlestown, Mass., for sawing veneers from mahogany, under the firm style of Heywood & Carnes. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1835. Returning to Gardner, Mr. Heywood entered into partnership with his brother, Walter, in the manufacture of chairs. The veneer mill in Charlestown was rebuilt, and Levi Heywood retained an interest in it until 1849. The business in Gardner proved profitable. The chairs were chiefly made by hand, the only machinery employed being the ordinary turning-lathe and circular saws, which were operated by water-power. In 1841 Levi Heywood bought out his brother's interest in the business and devoted his attention to the construction and introduction of special machinery adapted to their manufacturing, starting thus a new era in chair manufacture. From time to time he added new features in the methods of manufacture as well as in the style of his products. In July, 1844, the firm name became Heywood & Wood, by the addition of Gen. Moses Wood, then of Providence, R. I., and his brother, Seth Heywood, which association continued for five years. Gen. Wood then retiring from the concern and Calvin Heywood and Henry C. Hill being admitted, the firm name became changed to L. Heywood & Co. In 1852 Charles Heywood was admitted to the firm, and the following year Calvin Heywood retired from it. In this same year a stock company was formed under the style of the Heywood Chair Manufacturing Co. The business, which in 1849 amounted to $100,000 a year, steadily increased until in 1861, it became $300,000 a year. After various other changes in the firm and some vicissitudes, in 1873 the business amounted to more than $1,000,000 per year. In 1876 the company began the manufacture of rattan furniture. Mr. Heywood was one of the first to experiment in shaving and splitting cane, and was one of the original stockholders of the American Rattan Co. In 1876 a foundry was established by Mr. Heywood to make castings for the chair business, and was used also for stove, range and job work. Besides being at the head of the firm of Heywood Brothers & Co., Mr. Heywood, in 1847, became a partner with Hon. W. B. Washburn, of Greenfield, Mass., in the manufacture of chairs and wooden-ware at Erving, Mass., the firm being Washburn & Heywood. They also added to this the manufacture and sale of lumber. Among Mr. Heywood's numerous inventions may be mentioned one for a wood chair-seat; one for tilting-chairs; three machines for splitting, shaving and otherwise manipulating rattan, and four for machinery for bending wood. He also invented a valuable process for injecting rattan with India rubber, or other suitable material, making of it an excellent substitute for whalebone. Mr. Heywood represented Gardner in the constitutional convention of the state in 1853 and in the lower house of the legislature in 1871. He was a director in the Gardner National Bank and a trustee of the Gardner Savings Bank, from the organization of those institutions. He was an original stockholder and an active promoter of the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad and of the Boston, Barre and Gardner railroad. Mr. Heywood was married, Dec. 29, 1825, to Martha, daughter of Joseph Wright, of Gardner. They had five children. He died at Gardner, Mass., July 21, 1882.

PORTER, Rose, author, was born in New York city, Dec. 6, 1845, daughter of David Collins and Rose Anne (Hardy) Porter and descendant of John Porter, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1628. Her grandfather, Rev. David Porter, D.D., served when a youth in the revolutionary army; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1784; was pastor of the Congregational church at Spencertown, N. Y., in 1787–1803, and of the Presbyterian church at Catskill, N. Y., in 1803–31, and was a divine of great ability and influence. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Daniel Collins, of Lanesboro, Mass. Miss Porter's father was a prosperous merchant of New York city; her mother was an English woman, of high birth, the daughter of William Hardy, an officer in the British army, and descended from the ancient Sparowe family of Ipswich, England. Miss Porter spent her early years in New York city, and was educated at a private school there. Her sum-

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mers were passed at Catskill, N. Y., and after leaving school she spent some time in England; New Haven, Conn., becoming her permanent home about 1862. Her first book, "Summer Drift-Wood for the Winter Fire" (1870), met with great success. More than thirty volumes have succeeded it, most of them of a religious character, and many of these have been republished in England, France and Germany. Among her best known works are: "Foundations" (1871); "The Years That Are Told" (1875); "Uplands and Lowlands" (1876); "A Song and a Sigh" (1877); "The Winter Fire," sequel to "Summer Drift-Wood" (1877); "In the Mist" (1879); "Charity, Sweet Charity" (1880); "Our Saints" (1881); "Honoria; or, The Gospel of a Life" (1885); "A Modern St. Christopher" (1887); "Driftings from Mid-Ocean" (1889); "St. Martin's Summer" (1891); "My Son's Wife" (1895); "A Daughter of Israel" (1899).

HILGARD, Eugene Woldemar, scientist, was born in Zweibrücken, Rhenish Bavaria, Jan. 5, 1833, son of Theodore Erasmus and Margaretha (Pauli) Hilgard. His father, becoming dissatisfied with the government, resigned the chief-justiceship of the court of appeals in 1835 and emigrated to America, settling on a farm near Belleville, Ill. There Eugene received a superior education at home and a thorough training in agriculture. At the age of sixteen he began a four years' course of study, which was pursued at Heidelberg, Zurich, and at the Academy of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony, and took the degree of Ph. D. at Heidelberg, in 1853. After two years' residence in Spain and Portugal, he returned to America, in 1855, to take charge of the chemical laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution, and lectured on chemistry at the National Medical College. In 1858 he was appointed state geologist of Mississippi, having, however, been connected with the geological survey of that state for some years previous. As state geologist, his work was vigorously pushed forward, and in 1860 his report was printed; though it was not published until after the war. In that year he made a second trip to Spain. During the civil war he was mainly assigned to the duty of preserving the collections of the University of Mississippi at Oxford, continuing also the office work of the survey, so far as his connection with the Confederate "nitre bureau" and a detail to establish calcium lights on the Vicksburg bluff during the siege, permitted. Shortly after the war he accepted appointment as professor of chemistry at the University of Mississippi, at the same time continuing his interest in geology, and producing some of his most important contributions to science between 1865 and 1875. His papers on the "Tertiary and Quaternary Formations of the Gulf Region," his "Geological Reconnaissance of Louisiana;" his articles on the "Mississippi River and Its Delta and Mudlumps," and his "Geological History of the Gulf of Mexico" are recognized authorities on the subjects of which they treat. An ingenious worker and expert glass blower, he constructed himself much of the apparatus needed by him in his lectures and in his soil investigations. His apparatus for the mechanical analysis of soils has overcome the difficulties which previously made such analyses of comparatively little value. It has been adopted by the U. S. department of agriculture, and is also used in Germany. While Prof. Hilgard was in charge of the chemical department of the University of Mississippi, laboratory work was first introduced as part of the course of instruction in chemistry. This course, though for a long time entirely optional, was taken by a number of students, some of whom have since risen to distinction. In 1873 he accepted the chair of geology and natural history in the University of Michigan; but the climate proving too severe for his health, he resigned in 1875, and became professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of California. Finding there before him a multitude of new problems in agricultural science and practice, which had never before been actively investigated in arid climates, he began at once the work of an agricultural experiment station, the first established in the United States. His investigations on the alkali soils of the Pacific slope were the first systematically carried out and have served to elucidate the problems of reclamation of similar lands in Hungary, Africa, India and Australia. Between 1880 and 1883, being in charge of the agricultural work of the northern transcontinental survey, he studied the agricultural features of Oregon, Washington and Montana. In 1882, as chairman of a committee appointed by the commissioner of agriculture, he edited a "Report on the Agricultural Features of the Pacific Slope." His treatise on "The Relations of Soils to Climate," first published by the U. S. department of agriculture, was republished in enlarged and revised form both in France and Germany, and he was awarded, in 1893, the "Liebig medal," for distinguished services to agriculture, by the Royal Academy of Bavaria. Prof. Hilgard has been a frequent contributor to the scientific and agricultural press, both of Europe and America, as well as to U. S. government reports. Aside from his geological work, he is best known for his earnest advocacy of the direct chemical and physical investigation of soils and their relations to native vegetation, for both theoretical and practical purposes. The largest series of soil analyses upon a uniform plan, representing all but the northeastern portion of the United States was made under his direction, partly in connection with the tenth census, for which he also edited the report, "Cotton Production," containing detailed descriptions of the agricultural features of the states concerned. The publications of the California experiment station, of which he is a director, contain most of his more recent publications in the English language. Prof. Hilgard is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of other scientific bodies. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi; from Columbia College, New York city, in 1887, and in the same year from the University of Michigan. In 1860 he was married, at Madrid, Spain, to Jesusa Alexandrina, daughter of Col. Manuel Bello of the Spanish army.

CLARKE, Benjamin Franklin, educator, was born at Newport, Penobscot co., Me., July 14, 1831, son of Thomas Clarke, farmer, born at Wells, Me., and Martha (Whitten) Clarke, a native of the same state. On the paternal side his ancestry had a Scottish origin, while his maternal ancestors were of French descent. His grandfather, James Clarke, was a soldier of the American army in the revolutionary war, and his father served as an army musician in the war of 1812. In early life Mr. Clarke followed his father's occupation of farming, and also worked for some time at the machinist's trade. His preparation for college was received in the public schools and through private tuition. In 1859 he entered Brown University, at Providence, R. I., where he was graduated in 1863, and from that period until the present he has been in the service

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of his alma mater—as instructor (1863–68); professor of mathematics (1868–93); professor of mechanical engineering (1893). In 1896–97, during the absence of Pres. Andrews, Prof. Clarke was acting president of the university, and from the retirement of Pres. Andrews until the induction of his successor (1898–99) served as president *ad interim*. In 1884 he published a eulogy on the life and labors of Samuel Stillman Greene, a worthy commemoration of that distinguished educator and honored professor in Brown University. Besides the degree of A.B., received at his graduation, Brown University conferred upon Prof. Clarke in 1867 the degree of A.M., and in 1897 that of Sc.D. For many years he has been a member of the Providence School Board. He is also a member of the Providence University Club; of the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union, and of the Central Baptist Church in Providence, and has held offices in various societies and associations. He is fond of innocent games and pastimes, and his favorite recreation is that of fishing. He has also been a traveler of much experience and observation. During a tour lasting fifteen months, in 1881–82, he visited the different countries of Europe, and in 1897–98 spent fourteen months abroad, extending his travels from Europe through Egypt and Syria, including the Holy Land. Prof. Clarke has found his highest satisfaction in devotion to the calling which has given him usefulness and honor among his fellow men. In 1864 he was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Joanna (Browning) Reynolds, of Providence. They have one daughter.

BORDEN, Richard, manufacturer, was born in Fall River, Mass., April 12, 1795, son of Thomas and Mary (Hathaway) Borden. He was in the seventh generation in descent from Richard Borden, born in England in 1601, who came to America in 1635, with his wife, Joan, and two sons, Thomas and Francis, who were then quite young. His third son, Matthew, was born in Portsmouth, near the north end of the island of Rhode Island, in May, 1638, being the first child born of English parents after the arrival of the first company of settlers upon the island. His fourth son, John, born September, 1640, from whom the subject of this sketch descended, became quite famous among the Friends throughout the country as John Borden, of Quaker hill, on Rhode Island. This John Borden became a very extensive land-owner, and settled his two sons, Richard and Joseph, near the Fall River stream. For many years the Borden family owned a large portion of the land and water-power in Fall River, and are still among the largest owners of land and the largest owners of manufactories in that city. When Fall River became a town, in 1803, it contained eighteen families, half of these being Bordens. Richard Borden spent his early years, after leaving school, on his father's farm. During 1812–20 he had a grist-mill at the last fall near the mouth of the river. He also combined the occupation of mariner and shipbuilder with that of miller. After the war of 1812, in which he had enlisted as private and subsequently became colonel, he was engaged, with Maj. Bradford Durfee, in the construction of coasting vessels, and after their day's labor on these they worked in a neighboring blacksmith's shop on the iron work for the vessels. They launched from their ship-yard about one vessel a year of from twenty to seventy-five tons burden. The work of the blacksmith's shop gradually developed into a good business in the manufacture of spikes, bars, rods and other articles, which was the beginning of the Fall River Iron Works Co., and which has been the source of the capital for the development of many of the most important industries of Fall River. The demand for the products of their shop was what suggested the establishment of the iron works. They formed a company with Holder Borden and David Anthony, of Fall River, William Valentine and Joseph Butler, of Providence, and Abraham and Isaac Wilkinson, of Pawtucket, each contributing $3,000, making a capital of $24,000, which was soon reduced, however, to $18,000, by the withdrawal of the two Wilkinsons. At first hoop-iron was the principal production; then the manufacture of bar-iron of various sizes was begun, and two nail-making machines set up, the heading of the best quality of nails having been to that time hand-work. As the business rapidly increased, the shops were enlarged and new branches of production were added. They were the first makers of iron wire for the manufacture of wood screws in this country. The Fall River Iron Works Co., which was organized in 1821, was incorporated in 1825, with a capital of $200,000. In 1845 it was increased to $960,000. By 1849 the company owned about one mile of wharf frontage, making it the principal wharf proprietor in Fall River. The growth of the large and varied business from its small beginnings is largely due to Col. Borden, who was its treasurer from the time of its organization until his death, a period covering over fifty years. The Old Colony railroad, which was originally chartered to run between Boston and Plymouth, owes its extension in the direction of Fall River and southeastern Massachusetts chiefly to Col. Borden. He, with his brother, Jefferson, also established the Fall River steamboat line in 1847, with a capital of $300,000. He was president and director of the American Print Works, the American Linen Co., the Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufactory and the Richard Borden Manufacturing Co., and was a director in the Annawan Manufactory. He was president and director of the Fall River National Bank; director, treasurer, agent and corporation clerk of the Fall River Iron Works Co., and president of the Watuppa Reservoir Co. Of outside corporations, he was president of the Bay State Steamboat Co., the Providence Tool Co., the Cape Cod Railroad Co. and the Borden Mining Co., and a director of the Old Colony Railroad Co. In Fall River he once served as assessor and surveyor of highways, and was elected to the state legislature as representative and senator. He was chosen presidential elector in 1864, at the second election of Abraham Lincoln. He was a man of much patriotism; he gave the soldiers' monument and lot at the entrance of Oak Grove Cemetery. The Richard Borden Post of the G. A. R. was named in his honor. In 1828 Col. Borden was married to Abby Walker, daughter of James and Sally (Walker) Durfee. He died Feb. 25, 1874, leaving four sons and two daughters. Besides being prominent as a man of great energy and industry in business life, he was distinguished for liberality to charitable and educational objects.

Richard Borden

PERKINS, George Henry, naturalist and educator, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 25, 1844, son of Frederic T. and Harriet (Olmsted) Perkins. For many years, his father was a successful minister of the Congregational denomination. He is a descendant of John Perkins, who came to Boston from England in the ship with Roger Williams in 1630. He later settled in Ipswich, Mass., where he held offices of honor and responsibility. His descendants were prominent in the civil and military

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affairs of the colony, and a considerable number were in the army of the revolution. George H. Perkins, after fitting for college at different schools, in 1863 entered Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., where his parents then lived. In 1865 he entered the junior class of Yale University, in 1867 was graduated, and also received, as the result of competitive examination, the Clark and Berkeley scholarships. After graduation he continued his studies at Yale University, devoting himself to natural science, in which he had been greatly interested from early childhood. In 1869 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale University, and in the fall of the same year he was appointed professor of natural history in the University of Vermont, where he began work early in 1870. This position, modified as required by the growth of the institution, he still holds (1900). In 1898 Prof. Perkins was appointed dean of the department of natural science; in 1886 was appointed state entomologist. He has published numerous reports upon the "Injurious Insects of Vermont," besides numerous shorter articles upon the same subject. Besides his regular work he has devoted considerable attention to the archæology of the Champlain valley. The results of his investigations have been published in the "Popular Science Monthly," "American Naturalist," and other periodicals and the proceedings of scientific societies. In 1898 he was appointed state geologist, and has published a "Report on the Marble, Slate and Granite Industries of Vermont." Prof. Perkins is engaged in geological exploration in various parts of the state. He is frequently called on for lectures and addresses, which are chiefly upon the subjects to the study of which he has given his life. Aside from the publications referred to, he has contributed to several of the large encyclopædias and to scientific journals, the list of his articles reaching nearly a hundred titles. He has been an earnest and enthusiastic teacher, and always interested in the religious and civil welfare of the community in which he has lived. In August, 1870, Prof. Perkins was married to Mary Judd Farnham, of Galesburg, Ill. They have had three children, one of whom, Henry F., is living and is a student of biology.

SCRIPTURE, Edward Wheeler, psychologist, was born at Mason, Hillsboro co., N. H., May 21, 1864, son of Orin Murray and Mary Frances (Wheeler) Scripture. His father, a native of Mason, was a member of the New York produce exchange for many years; his mother was a daughter of Timothy Wheeler, of Mason. The Scripture family was one of the best known in the early history of New England, and several of its members fought in the French and revolutionary wars. Edward W. Scripture was educated in the schools of New York city, and was graduated at the College of the City of New York in the class of 1884. For several years thereafter he pursued advanced studies at the universities of Berlin, Zurich and Leipsic, and received the degree of Ph.D. at the last named in 1891. After another year as resident fellow of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., he accepted a call to become instructor in experimental psychology at Yale University. In 1897 he was appointed director of the Yale psychological laboratory, which position he now holds (1900). As a result of his research, he has made a number of contributions to psychological science. In 1893 he discovered and demonstrated the psycho-physical fact which he has termed "the sensation of acceleration." In the same year he also discovered a method of measuring the intensity of hallucinations, and in 1895 of imaginations. In 1894 he produced experimental proof of the principle of "cross education," whereby the fact is established that education of the voluntary muscular activity of one part of the body by means of exercise results in the development of the corresponding symmetrical parts. In 1898 he discovered a method of producing anæsthesia by direct application of electricity, an alternating current of high frequency being made to pass through a portion of the body in such a way as to cut off transmission of feeling by the nerves, so that no pain may be felt in the limbs while the current continues. Among other discoveries of laws covering mental phenomena are: the law of rhythmic movement, according to which the difficulty and irregularity of a constantly repeated movement are found to be at certain times peculiar to the individual and the circumstances, and to increase or diminish according to a mathematical ratio; the law of size-weight illusion, whereby it is found that if objects of the same weight be made of different sizes the smaller ones will appear heavier and larger ones lighter, according to a definite mathematical formula; the law of localization of sound, whereby similar sounds heard with both ears result in a single sound apparently derived from some definite point, according to a certain relation between the relative intensities of the two sounds. In 1895 Prof. Scripture invented an instrument, known as the color-sense tester, for detecting color blindness and color weakness, which has demonstrated its superiority to all methods previously used on railways and in the marine service, and has already been widely adopted. It was one of the exhibits of the U. S. government at the Paris exposition of 1900. His published works are: "Thinking, Feeling, Doing" (1895); "The New Psychology" (1897), and numerous articles in American and European journals of psychology. During 1892 he was an assistant editor of the "American Journal of Psychology," published at Clark University, and since 1893 he has been editor of "Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory." He is a member of the American Psychological Association; the American Society of Naturalists; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the National Geographical Society, and the Washington Academy of Science. In 1890 he was married to Mary, daughter of Robert Kirk, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and author of a primer for schools and of various educational essays.

HARBEN, William Nathaniel (Will N.), author, was born at Dalton, Ga., July 5, 1858, son of Nathaniel Parks Harben, a southern planter and well-known speculator in gold mines, and of Myra (Richardson) Harben. His first American ancestors were Nathaniel Harben, of the fifth generation of the paternal line, and Charles Richardson, of the fifth generation on the maternal side of the house. Through his father, he is also descended from the Harbin family, of Somersetshire, England (see "Burke's Landed Gentry"), and from a brother of Daniel Boone, Kentucky pioneer, while, through his mother, he claims descent from William Cosby, colonial governor of New York in 1732–36. He was educated at the common schools and the Crawford High School of Dalton, after which he engaged for a number of years in mercantile pursuits. His literary tastes were awakened a long time before he actually ventured to attempt writing himself, but at length, in 1888, he made a beginning by translating a work from the German, and from that he proceeded to write short stories. These were so well received by both southern and northern publishers that he was

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encouraged to make more ambitious attempts, and in 1889 he produced his first novel, "White Marie." In it he treats of a southern problem, and is said to have discussed the slave question for the first time from a southern point of view. "White Marie" met with a flattering reception, and was quickly followed by "Almost Persuaded" (1891); "A Mute Confessor" (1892), and "The Land of the Changing Sun" (1893), which appeared in book form and serially in a thousand papers controlled by the American Press Association; "From Clue to Climax" (1896), in "Lippincott's Magazine"; "A Cohutta Romance," published serially in "Farm and Fireside"; "The North Walk Mystery," a detective story; and a novel of New York literary life: "The Woman Who Trusted"—serial in "Saturday Evening Post" (1898); also the following works: "The Caruther's Affair" (1898); "The Web of Evidence," "A Tragic Disappearance," and "The World Against Him" (1899); "A Filial Impulse" (1900). Numerous short stories have also appeared in leading American periodicals, including the "Century," "Lippincott's," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Youth's Companion." While publishing his novels, Mr. Harben had found it expedient to remove to New York city, and from there he went to Boston in 1891, to take a position on the staff of the "Youth's Companion." This appointment was but one indication of the striking and immediate success of the young author, whose instantaneous rise to favor in the literary world was as gratifying as it was almost unprecedented. Mr. Harben was married in Dalton, Ga., July 2, 1896, to Maybelle, daughter of Joseph B. and Mary Mobley Chandler, of Benson, S. C., and a descendant of the Chandler family in England and the Troy family, prominent in North Carolina. They have lived much abroad, chiefly in London and Paris.

TARR, Ralph Stockman, geologist, was born at Gloucester, Essex co., Mass., Jan. 15, 1864, son of Silas Stockman and Abigail (Saunders) Tarr. He is a descendant of Richard Tarr, a native of Wales, who emigrated to Marblehead, Mass., in 1680, and ten years later founded the town of Rockport. Through his father he is related to the Stockman and Giles families, and through his mother to the Johnsons, Wards, Ellingwoods and Van Dines. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and was matriculated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, in 1881. After two years of study there, he was employed by the Smithsonian Institution and the U. S. fish commission (1883–84); by the U. S. geological survey (1887–89), and the state geological survey of Texas (1889–90). Then returning to his studies, he was graduated B.S. in 1891, acting as assistant in geology at Harvard during his senior year. For several months he held a position on the U. S. geological survey, and in January, 1892, was appointed acting assistant professor of geology at Cornell University. He was made assistant professor of geology in the following autumn, and since 1896 has been professor of dynamic geology and physical geography. Prof. Tarr has contributed over one hundred articles to scientific journals, chiefly upon geological studies made in connection with the U. S. geological survey in New Jersey and New England, and on the Cornell University expedition to Greenland, in 1896; also on educational matters to the school journals. He has also published "Economic Geology of the United States" (1893); "Elementary Physical Geography" (1895); "Elementary Geology" (1897); "First Book of Physical Geography" (1897), and is associate editor of the "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society" and the "Bulletin of the Bureau of Geography." Of his "Economic Geology," the editor of the "Annals of the American Academy," of Philadelphia, said: "It is indispensable to the economist. It enables the person who possesses an elementary knowledge of geology to obtain an adequate knowledge of the mineral resources of the United States." Of his "Elementary Physical Geography" the New York "Independent" said: "It is a nearer approach to the ideal than any similar book we have seen, and certainly marks an important advance beyond the unscientific compilations, which have been so extensively used." His other works have been similarly recommended, and have extended his reputation for careful and accurate observation and lucid statement. Prof. Tarr was married, in 1892, to Kate, daughter of George Story, of Gloucester, Mass. They have two sons and one daughter.

DEMOREST, William Jennings, publisher and reformer, was born in New York city, June 10, 1822. He was descended from the old Huguenot family of De Meret, which left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in New Jersey. On his maternal side he was connected with the Browers, one of the old Dutch families of New York. He was educated at a public school, and for some years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1860 he entered the field of journalism, and, assisted by his wife, later known in the literary world as "Madam Demorest," started the "Mirror of Fashion," and subsequently the "Illustrated News," publishing both in English and German. During the war he issued the "Phunniest Phun," an illustrated paper, in which by ingenious and brilliant cartoons he held up to scorn the nation for carrying on the war simply for the preservation of the Union rather than the extinction of slavery, which he held to be paramount. He was one of the foremost advocates of abolition, and devoted his whole energies to this cause. He circulated a petition asking for the abolition of slavery under the constitution, which was presented to congress by Charles Sumner, and his efforts in this direction did much to precipitate the final events, leading to the Emancipation Proclamation. Meantime he continued the publication of all his magazines, although the English edition of the "Illustrated News" and the "Mirror of Fashion" were subsequently consolidated under the title of "Demorest's Monthly Magazine," which soon attained a world-wide reputation, and proved a great financial success. Later he started "Young America," devoted to the entertainment and elevation of children. For many years he was also connected with the firm of J. J. Little & Co., one of the largest printing establishments in this country.

In the latter part of his life, however, he relinquished the active management of his extensive business operations, of which his sons took charge, and gave himself almost exclusively to the prosecution of the greatest purpose and passion of his life—prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. In 1887 he prepared a series of selections on the evils of intemperance for recitation by the children in the Sabbath and day schools in competition for silver, gold and diamond medals representing an expenditure of nearly $50,000. In 1891 he inaugurated the boldest movement in the interest of prohibition ever before attempted by any individual. He took the ground that "a poison is only dangerous in proportion to the injury it produces, and

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that, as the decision of the judiciary throughout the country is that the liquor traffic is the prolific source of nearly all crime and misery in the community, it therefore follows that it is the greatest public nuisance tolerated under the guise of legislative protection." As president of the National Anti-Nuisance League, which he organized, and assisted by some of the ablest lawyers in the United States, he commenced actions against the leading hotels throughout the country to break up the sale of intoxicating liquor under a decision of the U. S. supreme court, which declares that "no legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them." He entered forthwith upon this crusade with a firm determination to conquer, or perish in the attempt. Naturally, the most bitter opposition from the supporters of the liquor traffic was aroused, and he was denounced and ridiculed by the daily press; but he pursued his work, believing in the righteousness of his cause, and that posterity would justify the means, even though he should not live to accomplish the ends. As a writer he was vigorous and incisive. His concentrated sentences and logical arguments, bristling with wit and supported by facts, seldom failed to carry conviction. Mr. Demorest was noted for large-hearted liberality, and probably contributed more than any other one man to promoting the cause of legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic. In this work alone he gained a world-wide reputation, literally devoting the entire time and energies of his later years to its furtherance. In 1888 Mr. Demorest was nominated on the Prohibition ticket for lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, and was ahead of his ticket; and in 1890 he was nominated for mayor of New York city. He was twice married: his first wife being Margaret W. Poole, of New York, who died in 1857; his second wife was Ellen Louisa Curtis, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., who died in 1898. His two sons and two daughters survive him. Mr. Demorest died at his home in New York city, April 9, 1895.

HASKINS, Samuel Moody, clergyman, was born at Waterford, Oxford co., Me., May 29, 1813, son of Robert and Rebecca (Emerson) Haskins. His maternal grandfather was the father of Rev. William Emerson, of Boston. After completing his school education he entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1836. He was graduated at the General Theological Seminary in 1839, in June of that year was ordained deacon at the Church of the Ascension, New York city, by Bishop Onderdonk, and priest at St. Mark's Chapel, Williamsburg, in July, 1840, by the same bishop. In October, 1839, he was called to the rectorship of St. Mark's Church, and continued to hold that office for over sixty years. This church was the parent of all the other Protestant Episcopal churches in Williamsburg. It was organized as a missionary enterprise in 1839, and at the time Dr. Haskins began his labors services were held in a small brick building in a cornfield, and the congregation consisted of about fourteen families only, although there was no other parish between Astoria and Brooklyn. The congregation increased steadily, and in 1842 a simple church was constructed of boulders taken from the stone walls of the farms surrounding old Williamsburg village. The building was enlarged and beautified in 1854, and stood until 1900, when it was torn down to make way for the new East river bridge. During a period of twenty years the church was closed but twice, and during the same time Dr. Haskins was never absent more than five Sundays in succession, his absence then being due to labors elsewhere or to illness. The thirtieth anniversary of his rectorship was celebrated in 1869 with appropriate services, and Dr. Haskins delivered an historical sermon, which was published in pamphlet form. On the sixtieth anniversary of his pastorate, Dr. Haskins said to his old parishioners and their descendants who had gathered in St. Mark's Church to do him honor: "During my ministry in this parish I have baptized 4,000 persons. I have presented to the Bishop for confirmation 1,528 in all, and have received at communion 2,369 members of the church who received the Lord's Supper first from my hands. I have united in marriage 1,585 couples, and, as far as I know, only one of these persons has sought divorce. Thousands upon thousands I have instructed in the catechism and Scriptures, attending to their spiritual needs in person on Sunday afternoons. It is to this that I attribute the fact that twenty-five ministers have gone from this parish." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union College in 1862. He was married at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., in 1842, to Adaline, daughter of Isaac Peck, of that place. She bore him two children, who died in childhood. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 7, 1900.

S M Haskins

HANSON, John, patriot, was born in Charles county, Md., in 1715, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson. He was educated in England, and was a leader among the people of Maryland from 1757 until the close of the war of the revolution. He was a member of the Maryland house of delegates in 1757–81 and of the Continental congress in 1781–83. For some years he resided in Kent county, but in 1773 he removed to Frederick county, the productive fields of that part of Maryland having attracted many farmers from various parts of the province and from Pennsylvania. Under Mr. Hanson's leadership the people of Frederick county became practically a unit in their devotion to the principles which governed the American colonies in their struggle for independence. After the passage by the British parliament of the Boston Port Bill of 1774, he presided at a meeting held at the Frederick county court-house (June 20, 1774) to protest against Great Britain's acts of oppression. At this meeting he and Alexander Contee, his cousin, were appointed delegates to the Maryland general convention and also as members of a "committee of observation," which had power to call general meetings of the citizens. Mr. Hanson was chairman of this committee until it was abolished by the establishment of the state government in 1777. As a delegate to the Maryland convention he was active when that body met at Annapolis in June, 1774, in securing the passage of strong resolutions against the importation of goods from Great Britain. He was treasurer of Frederick county in 1775, and about this time was commissioned by the Maryland convention to establish a gun-lock factory at Frederick. The committee of observation, of which he was chairman, raised two companies of riflemen in July, 1775, and these were the first troops from the South to join Gen. Washington at Cambridge, Mass., covering the 550 miles in less than twenty-two days without the loss of a man. This committee also sent to Boston £200 for the relief of the poor of that city. He was a member of nearly all the other im-

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portant committees appointed in Frederick county to carry out the wishes of the patriots, including those authorized to erect a military jail for prisoners captured by the American troops and to select officers for the Maryland troops. Maryland had up to 1781 persistently instructed its delegates to congress not to sign the articles of the confederation, unless some satisfactory provision was made for settling the question as to lands in the West. He was instrumental in bringing about a compromise in 1780 in the Maryland convention, and on Jan. 29, 1781, an act was passed authorizing the delegates to congress to sign the articles. This Mr. Hanson and Daniel Carroll did March 1, 1781. He was elected by the Continental congress Nov. 5, 1781, as "President of the United States in congress assembled," and he held that office for one year. As president of that body he presented to Gen. Washington the thanks of congress for the victory at Yorktown, Va. After 1782 feeble health compelled Mr. Hanson to cease from much activity in public affairs. He was married to Jane Contee. Their son, Alexander Contee Hanson, was one of Gen. Washington's aids, and was chancellor of Maryland in 1789–1806. John Hanson died at Oxen Hills, Prince George's co., Md., Nov. 22, 1783.

WARREN, Cyrus Moors, chemist and technologist, was born at West Dedham, Norfolk co., Mass., Jan. 15, 1824, fifth son of Jesse and Betsey (Jackson) Warren. His ancestry on both sides was of pure English stock. Jesse Warren was a blacksmith and man of inventive genius, who employed many men and carried on business operations extensively for those days. He invented the swivel plow and was among the first in New England to make the working parts of plows of cast-iron. In 1829 he removed from Dedham to Peru, Bennington co., Vt., in the heart of the Green mountains, where he established a foundry and plow shop, and in 1837 removed to Springfield, in the same state. As Cyrus grew older, with his next elder brother, Samuel, he became ambitious for a liberal education and directed all his energies to that end. They taught schools winters and worked in the hayfields during summer vacations, studying in the early morning and late at night, often under great difficulties. In 1846 Samuel established works at Cincinnati, O., for the manufacture of tarred sheathing for covering roofs, a material that he had greatly improved; and in the next year persuaded Cyrus to join him, with the understanding that as soon as the profits of the business should admit, the elder brother should withdraw and study for professional life. The business prospered and Samuel prepared himself for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar, but he afterward became a New Church clergyman and preached successfully for many years at Brookline, Mass., and in London, England. Cyrus remained in Cincinnati, and calling to his aid other brothers to assist in carrying on the roofing business, which soon became well known throughout the country, he soon found opportunity to devote himself wholly to study. In 1852 he moved to Cambridge, Mass., with his family, and entered the Lawrence Scientific School. He never forgot the cordiality of his first meeting with Agassiz, who quickly recognized the native force of the man and sympathized with his desire for knowledge. Under his influence, Warren for a time thought of devoting his life to the study of zoölogy, but chemistry asserted stronger claims. In 1855 he took his degree of S.B. at Cambridge, having presented a thesis on the chemical composition of the brain that won him an election as honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa on nomination of Benjamin Peirce, seconded by Louis Agassiz. He was the first graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School to be thus honored. Soon after, Warren took his family to Europe, where he remained several years, in Paris, Heidelberg, Freiberg, Munich, Berlin and London, and where he studied under the leading chemists of that time. While devoting himself to pure science, he could not avoid giving attention to matters relating to the business interests in which he, with his brothers, was still engaged; and he was thus led to lay the foundations of that work which, as a chemist and technologist, engaged his attention through life, namely, the separation and study of volatile hydrocarbons. It is difficult to separate his activities in relation to pure science and technology. He founded, in association with his brothers, the Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Co. in 1855. At the time they began the use of coal tar for roofing purposes, that substance was a refuse material of the gas works, almost without value. They made long contracts for their supply at very low figures, controlling the output of many of the largest gas works in the country. Warren began an investigation of the more volatile portion of coal tar, and for that purpose invented a method and apparatus for fractional condensation that was found to be equally efficient both on a large scale in the manufactory and on a small scale in the laboratory. In the manufactory he became one of the largest producers of pure coal tar distillates in the world and in the laboratory he conducted researches that placed him in the front rank of original investigators. His method of distillation was adopted in the manufactories, and his memoirs were reprinted and translated throughout Europe. He at once recognized the importance of the petroleum industry, and with his brothers established the business of distilling crude oil in the oil regions and shipping the distillate to New York city, where it was treated with chemicals and put upon the market. This was made profitable at a time when illuminating oil was the valuable product, and the other constituents of petroleum possessed so little value that they were burned as fuel. At the same time he, by means of his method of fractional condensation, separated the hydrocarbons found in Pennsylvania and Rangoon petroleum and, with F. H. Storer, first clearly established the chemical structure of these substances. He also saponified several tons of menhaden oil with lime and distilled the lime soap, obtaining a petroleum-like liquid, which he refined into illuminating oil on a large scale and separated in the laboratory into its constituent hydrocarbons, which proved to be identical with those found in Pennsylvania petroleum. These researches were conducted during the years 1863–66 in a private laboratory in Boston, where he had at his command not only the most approved apparatus then known, but also a great deal that his own inventive resources supplied. The most important of these appliances was a very skillful arrangement for organic combustion in oxygen gas, which largely contributed to the completeness and accuracy of his results. It would not be possible here to enumerate in detail all of the results obtained in those exceedingly active years. They were published in the "Memoirs and Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences" and reprinted in scientific journals throughout the world, at once establishing the reputation of their author as one of the leading investigators in organic chemistry. Recognition followed in his elec-

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tion to the chair of organic chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a position which he held but a short time, as other demands upon his time made it impossible to give it proper attention. He was frequently consulted as a technologist by those engaged in business allied to his own, and usually with signal success. His business associates could not spare him for his purely scientific researches, and he found himself, after having built a laboratory at his home at Brookline, Mass., and filled it with every appliance for special researches, unable after the business depression of 1873 to return to the pursuits which he so much enjoyed and for which he was so thoroughly equipped. Though extremely good natured and amiable of manner, he was a man of indomitable energy and persistence, traits that endeared him to his friends and made him of the greatest value to his business associates. As a technologist, Warren's efforts were directed principally to the improvement of roofing materials through the use of bituminous substances. Beginning with the pitch of pine tar, they soon substituted the pitch of coal tar, to which they in time added the coke pitch of the petroleum refineries, and later Trinidad pitch, finally making the refining of this latter substance an extensive business. He founded the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Co. in 1884. Incidentally to these activities came the production of large quantities of coal tar naphthas and benzoles, then extensively used abroad for the production of aniline colors and of anthracine, also used in the production of artificial alizarin. An attempt to operate a very thoroughly equipped establishment for the manufacture of these dyeing materials in Boston, as early as 1862, failed as a business enterprise for commercial reasons, as did also his wholly successful experiments in the distillation of lime soap for the production of illuminating oil. Cyrus M. Warren was one of those few men, following in the footsteps of Reichenbach and Sèlligue, who had at their command the resources of extensive manufacturing establishments and at the same time were accomplished chemists and men of science. This association of activities brought to his attention a great variety of problems and enabled him to solve them from the standpoint of pure science. Mr. Warren was married, in Cincinnati, in 1849, to Lydia Ross. He died at Manchester, Vt., Aug. 13, 1891.

FILSON, John, explorer and historian, was born near Doe Run, Chester co., Pa., about 1747, son of Davidson Filson and grandson of John Filson, emigrant, who was of Scotch-Irish origin, and who settled prior to 1740 in East Fallowfield township, Chester co. Davidson Filson was a farmer, and added to the estate he had inherited from his father. John, the second son, was brought up on a farm, but no record has been found of the exact date of his birth. The marriage of Davidson Filson to Agnes Boggs is given as February 9, 1768 ("Pennsylvania Archives" II., Vol. IX., p. 87), which goes to show that she was the second wife of Filson, if the date is rightly given. His early education was obtained under Rev. Samuel Finley at the Nottingham (Chester co.) Academy. He is said to have had some knowledge of the French, Greek and Latin languages. Early in life he caught the land-speculation fever, and removing to Kentucky bought some 12,000 acres in the Elkhorn river country, in what is now Fayette county. Ranck, in his "History of Lexington," mentions John Filson as teaching in that place in 1782, and as writing the adventures of Boone in the fall of that year. Foreseeing the rise of a great commonwealth, he decided to encourage immigration by writing a book and drawing a map, being well fitted for the latter task, inasmuch as he was a surveyor of considerable experience. He had for his co-workers such pioneers as Daniel Boone, Levi Todd, James Harrod, Christopher Greenup, John Cowan and William Kennedy. In 1784 his book was ready for publication, but there being no printing press west of the Alleghany mountains, he took it to Wilmington, Del. The work, an octavo of 118 pages, is entitled "The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke: and an Essay Towards the Topography and Natural History of that Important Country: To which is added an Appendix Containing I. The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boone," etc., etc. In 1785 it was translated into French and published in Paris, and in 1793 an English edition appeared in London; it was also reprinted in the United States in 1794, and has been the basis of all the histories of Kentucky since published. The original price was $1.25; but the work has become so scarce that a copy sold in a New York auction room a few years since brought $120. The map, engraved by H. D. Pursell and printed by T. Rook, Philadelphia, was the first ever made of Kentucky. It presented the three counties of Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln, into which the district of Kentucky was then divided, and gave the topography of the country with wonderful accuracy. More than fifty forts were represented on the map. It was dedicated to the Congress of the United States and to George Washington; at the top were given the names of his co-laborers. Only six copies are known to exist, and of these, it is claimed, two are buried in the archives of Salamanca, Spain. Filson returned to Kentucky in 1785, consuming twenty-six days in the journey. He made several trips into the Illinois country, and wrote descriptions and journals of adventure, but these were never published. The manuscripts—four in number—are said to be in the possession of Dr. Samuel C. Draper, of Madison, Wis. In 1786 he again returned to Chester county, traveling all the way on horseback, a most perilous journey through an Indian country and through an unbroken wilderness, a distance of 800 miles. The following year (1787) he repeated the long journey, returning to Kentucky, and soon after established a literary institution at Lexington. In 1788 he with two others—Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson—bought 800 acres of land, the site of what is now the city of Cincinnati, each holding one-third interest. Filson, who made the surveys, named the town Losantiville, which is made up of the initial letter L, for Licking; *os*, Latin, meaning mouth; the Greek *anti*, meaning opposite to, and the French *ville*, meaning city, the combination signifying the city opposite the mouth of the Licking. On October 1, 1788, while on an exploring and surveying expedition to the Great Miami, Filson separated from his companions and disappeared in the woods. He was never seen again. His contract for one-third of the ground on which Cincinnati is built, was set aside by his partners, and his heirs were robbed of their rights. The name of Losantiville was changed to that of Cincinnati. No mountain, town or river has been named after him who first described Kentucky and began her annals.

MORRISON, Leonard Allison, legislator and author, was born at Canobie lake, Windham, Rockingham co., N.H., Feb. 21, 1843, son of Jeremiah and Eleanor Reed (Kimball) Morrison. Of his paternal ancestors, who were of the ancient Scotch family of

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the name, the first was John Morison, who went from Scotland to county Londonderry, Ireland, and thence to Londonderry, N. H., about 1723. His son, James, the father of Lieut. Samuel Morison, fought in the French and Indian war, and the latter's son, Samuel, grandfather of Leonard, fought in the war of the revolution. Mr. Morrison is of English descent on the side of his mother, who was related to many of the old Puritan families of Massachusetts. His early education was received in the public schools of Windham. He afterwards attended the academy at Gowanda, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., and still later the seminary at Northfield, now Tilton, N. H. His desire for a college training was thwarted by circumstances, the main care of his father's farm devolving upon the youth before his sixteenth year. He was not yet twenty when, through the death of his father—two elder brothers having previously died—the homestead passed to him by inheritance. While a selectman of Windham (1871–72) he aided in establishing there the Nesmith library, which ever since has received his fostering care. Its Armstrong memorial building, dedicated in 1899, was presented by George W. Armstrong, of Boston, a descendant of one of the early settlers, at Mr. Morrison's suggestion. He himself was accustomed to make diligent use of books from the fine circulating library at Lawrence, Mass. In 1877 he was editor of "The Windham Chronicle." During the succeeding year he was a prominent actor in, and presided over, a political convention. For fifteen years he presided in annual town meetings; for nearly thirty years has been a justice of the peace; was an enumerator of the tenth U. S. census, in 1880; an auditor of Rockingham county (1886–87); member of the Republican state central committee (1881–82.) In politics he has always been a Republican. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1884, and to the state senate in 1886. In both houses he was chairman of the committee on education, besides serving on other important committees, and rendered valuable services to the state, especially in the advancement of education. He proved himself a tireless worker and a speaker and debater of large information and convincing power. Always devoted to literary studies, as a historical writer he has earned an enviable reputation. His works include: "The History of the Morison or Morrison Family" (1880); "History of Windham in New Hampshire" (1883); "Rambles in Europe," etc. (1887); "Among the Scotch-Irish"; and "Through Seven Countries" (1891); "Lineage and Biographies of the Norris Family" (1892); "The History of the Alison or Allison Family in Europe and America" (1893); "The History of the Sinclair Family in Europe and America for Eleven Hundred Years" (1896); "History of the Kimball Family in America," etc. (1897), in collaboration with Prof. S. P. Sharples, of Cambridge, Mass. He compiled and edited the "Poems of Robert Dinsmoor, the 'Rustic Bard'" (1898), and prepared an account of the dedication exercises of the Armstrong memorial building (1899). Some of these works have secured a permanent place in our historical literature, and all are the fruit of extensive travel in America and Europe, exhaustive research and almost incredible scholarly toil. Free from the dryness of mere chronicles, they possess a genuine charm of style and treatment. From Dartmouth College, in 1882, Mr. Morrison received the degree of A.M. He presided at the exercises in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Windham, June 9, 1892, and wrote a history of the occasion, which was published by the town's committee. In 1893 he was elected a life member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He is also a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and has been several times elected its vice-president for New Hampshire. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Morrison has never been married.

REMEY, George Collier, naval officer, was born at Burlington, Ia., Aug. 10, 1841, son of William Butler and Eliza Smith (Howland) Remey. His father, a descendant of a French colonial family and a native of Kentucky, was a merchant and a county official for years; his mother, of old New England stock, was a daughter of Seth Howland, of Woodstock, Vt. Having completed his preparation in the schools of his native county, he received appointment to the U. S. naval academy, and was graduated in 1859. His first assignment was to the sloop-of-war Hartford, in which he served on the Asiatic station, until her return to the United States, in December, 1861. He was then appointed executive officer of the gunboat Marblehead, being in active service with the north and south Atlantic squadrons, and commanding the vessel for a short period until April, 1863, when he was transferred to the steam sloop Canandaigua of the south Atlantic squadron. With both vessels he took part in several engagements with the enemy's batteries. In August and September, 1863, he was in command of the naval battery on Morris island, in Charleston harbor, during the siege of Fort Wagner and the bombardments of Fort Sumter, and in the night attack on Sumter, Sept. 8th, commanded the second division of boats. This attack, although boldly conceived and ably carried out, was unsuccessful and resulted in great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Remey himself, having landed at the fort, was taken prisoner and for thirteen months was confined in Charleston and Columbia jails and Libby prison, Richmond, being there paroled and finally exchanged in November, 1864. He was made executive officer of the steamer De Soto in February, 1865, and in April of the Mohongo, on the Pacific station. In October, 1867, he became instructor in gunnery at the U. S. Naval Academy, and in 1869–70 was executive of the Sabine on special service. He was one of the staff of survey on the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua canal routes (1870–71), in the intervals of service being on duty at the naval observatory, Washington, D. C. For a few months, in 1872, he commanded the steamer Frolic; then (August, 1872–May, 1873) was on staff duty on the Worcester, flagship on the north Atlantic squadron; and in 1874–77 was attached to the bureau of yards and docks, navy department, Washington, with the exception of brief service in command of the naval force in the Rio Grande troubles. For the next two years he was commander of the Enterprise of the north Atlantic squadron, and at the Newport torpedo station, after which he was again attached to the bureau of yards and docks, and (1881–83) was on staff duty on the Lancaster, flagship on the European station. After his return to the United States he was attached to the Washington navy yard for nearly two years, meantime being promoted captain and then, until July, 1889, was captain of the yard at the Norfolk (Va.) navy yard. In November, 1889, he was ordered to command the Charleston, fitting out on the Pacific coast for duty in Asiatic and Pacific waters, where he was attached until March, 1892. He subsequently served as captain of the yard and as commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard and station, and

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was a member of the naval examining and retiring boards, Washington, D. C., being president of the former. In June, 1897, he was promoted commodore, and during the Spanish war commanded the naval base at Key West, Fla.; being promoted rear-admiral in November, 1898. In March, 1900, he was ordered to command the Asiatic squadron. Adm. Remey is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and was made a knight commander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua, by the late King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands. His two brothers, Col. William B. Remey and Lieut. Edward W. Remey, both saw service in the navy; the former (d. 1895) having been attached to the marine corps and serving as judge-advocate general of the navy (1880–92). In 1873 Adm. Remey was married to Mary J., daughter of Charles and Angelica (Gear) Mason, of Burlington, Ia.

PARKER, Lottie (Blair), playwright, was born in Oswego, N. Y., daughter of George and Emily (Hitchcock) Blair. Her father was a pioneer settler of Oswego, and for many years one of the best known captains on the Great lakes. Mrs. Parker's early life was passed in Oswego; but she must have inherited something of the adventurous nature that led her father to choose the wandering life of a sailor, for soon after completing the course at the Oswego Normal School, when a little less than eighteen years of age, she determined to start out and battle with the world in the search for fortune and success. She first went to Boston, where she studied with a veteran actor, Wyzeman Marshall, with a view to becoming a public reader; but her tutor, observing her strong dramatic abilities, advised her to adopt the stage. She thereupon secured an engagement with the stock company of the Boston Theatre, during her first season playing minor rôles with considerable success in the support of John McCullough, Mary Anderson, Dion Boucicault, Genevieve Ward, H. S. Chanfrau and other notable actors. After leaving the Boston Theatre she appeared with several traveling organizations, among them Mme. Janauschek's and Lawrence Barrett's companies. About this time she became the wife of Harry Doel Parker, and after her marriage continued acting, with increasing success. Her last important engagement was to play in "Hazel Kirke," in which she took the title rôle. Soon after this the New York "Herald" offered a prize for the best one-act play submitted in competition, the judges to be well-known New York managers. Mrs. Parker, who had always wielded a facile pen, decided to enter the contest, and accordingly wrote two one-act plays, which she submitted according to the terms of competition. Much to her disappointment, neither of them won the coveted prize; but one of them, "White Roses," received honorable mention, and was immediately purchased by Daniel Frohman. It was produced by him a few weeks later at the Lyceum Theatre, in connection with another play, and ran an entire season. Encouraged by the success of her first attempt, Mrs. Parker retired to her home at Great Neck, Long Island, and devoted her entire time to dramatic writing. She labored unceasingly for several years, completing a number of plays. During this period the Empire Theatre School of Acting presented a one-act sketch from her pen, "Dick o' the Plains," and the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts presented another, entitled "The Broken Sword." Still a third play, "The Woman of It," was presented in San Francisco. Her drama of New England life, "Way Down East," was produced by William A. Brady at the Manhattan Theatre, New York city, in February, 1898, and immediately achieved so great popularity that it had one of the longest runs of any play produced at this period. The success of this play placed Mrs. Parker in the front rank of American dramatists.

Lottie Blair Parker

TOWNSEND, Luther Tracy, clergyman and educator, was born at Orono, Penobscot co., Me., Sept. 27, 1838, son of Luther K. and Mary True (Call) Townsend, the former a native of Hill, N. H., and the latter of Franklin, N. H. His boyhood, after his father's death, was passed in central New Hampshire. When twelve years of age he began work on the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad, now a part of the Boston and Maine system, not long afterwards determining to become a locomotive engineer. While employed as a fireman, he felt an overmastering desire to obtain an education and devoted his spare moments to the study of English branches and Latin. Leaving the railroad for a year, though intending to return, he studied at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton, and in 1855 entered Dartmouth College. During his course he taught winter schools and during his summer vacations worked with his stepfather at the carpenters' trade. He was graduated in 1859, and at Andover Theological Seminary, in 1862, and then enlisted in the 16th regiment, New Hampshire volunteers. Not long after he was promoted to the adjutancy of the regiment and served under that commission in the 19th army corps until the muster out of the regiment nine months later. He performed other duties while under arms, serving as ordnance officer, surgeon, commissary, nurse and chaplain. Prior to the return of the regiment, he was urged by the chief staff officer of Gen. Banks to take the colonelcy of one of the regiments then recruiting; but feeling that the war was nearly over and that he ought to return to his professional work, he declined the honor. He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1864; in 1866 received an honorary M.A. from Wesleyan University and in 1871 the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College. In 1868 he was chosen to fill the chair of Hebrew, Chaldee and New Testament Greek in Boston University; but in 1870, at his own request, was transferred to the chair of historical theology, and in 1872 to the chair of practical theology and sacred rhetoric. His professorship continued until 1893, when he resigned to give his time exclusively to literary work, though he is still catalogued by that institution as professor emeritus. He was appointed delegate to the ecumenical council in London in 1881, was delegate to the congress of all religions at Chicago, 1893, and was dean of the Chautauqua School of Theology, in 1882–85. As a preacher and lecturer, Dr. Townsend has taken a high rank, having filled, during his professorship in Boston, some of the leading Congregational pulpits in New England and some of the best Methodist appointments in the northern and the middle southern states. He has been a voluminous writer, publishing twenty volumes and being editorially connected with several newspapers and magazines. Among his most popular works are: "Credo" (1869); "Sword and Garment" (1871); "God-Man" (1872); "Lost Forever" (1873); "Arena and Throne" (1874); "Supernatural Factor in Revivals" (1877); "Intermediate World" (1878); "Fate of Republics" (1880); "Art of Speech," two volumes

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(1880-81); "Bible Theology and Modern Thought" (1883); "Faith-Work, 'Christian Science' and Other Cures" (1885); "The Bible and Other Ancient Literature" (1885); "History of the Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers" (1896); "Story of Jonah in the Light of Higher Criticism" (1897); twelve discourses of the Credo series (1898); "Evolution or Creation" (1899); and "Anastasis" (1900). The merits of "Evolution or Creation" secured for him an election to membership in the Victoria Institute, of London. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa society. Dr. Townsend's places of residence since 1892 have been Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C. He was married at Watertown, Mass., Sept. 27, 1865, to Laura C., daughter of David T. and Sarah F. (White) Huckins. Three daughters were born to them, only one of whom is living.

POTTS, James Henry, clergyman and editor, was born near Simcoe, Ontario, June 12, 1848, son of Philip and Fanny A. (Buck) Potts. His father was a Methodist preacher, well known in Canada and in Michigan, whither he removed in 1857, and a descendant of Raynard Potts, who emigrated from Germany in the middle of the eighteenth century, settling in Maryland, and later in Canada, near Niagara Falls. James H. Potts was educated in the common schools of Ontario and of Michigan, and during the summer months toiled on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he became a school teacher at Pavilion, Mich., and soon after enlisted in the 6th regiment Michigan volunteer cavalry, with which he served during the last year of the civil war. After receiving his discharge, he studied for one year at the Mayhew Business College, Albion, Mich., and then spent two years as a school teacher in Canada. In 1867 he was licensed as a Methodist preacher; in 1868 he returned to Michigan, and in 1869 he was admitted to the Michigan annual conference. After serving eight years as pastor, he accepted the position of office editor of the "Christian Advocate," at Detroit, Mich. In 1885 he became editor-in-chief of this publication, and so continues until the present time (1900). As a result of his able management, the "Advocate" has largely increased in circulation and influence. As a preacher Dr. Potts is noted for unusual eloquence and oratorical ability, although, as the result of disabilities incurred in army life, he has been totally deaf for twenty years. On account of this circumstance he is widely known by the title "Deaf-man-eloquent," which was first applied to him on the occasion of the Methodist general conference, held in London, Canada, in 1894. At the Methodist general conference, in New York city, in 1888, when the question of admitting women as delegates was debated, Dr. Potts made an eloquent oration, affirming the right and creating a profound impression even on his opponents. Bishop Newman wrote, "That speech should be repeated throughout the church. It is a brave vindication of the too long neglected half of the human race." He was again a delegate to the general conference in 1892, 1896 and 1900. In 1880 the degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Northwestern University, and in 1885 the degree of D.D. by Albion College. Dr. Potts has written: "Pastor and People; or, Methodism in the Field" (1879); "Spiritual Life" (1884); "Golden Dawn" (1880); "Golden Way" (1885); "Faith Made Easy" (1888); "The Lord's Day, Our Sabbath" (1892), and a large number of articles and editorials in Methodist papers and periodicals. He was married, in 1869, to Alonsa C., daughter of Lysander Cole, of Calhoun county, Mich.

PECK, George Record, lawyer, was born near Cameron, Steuben co., N. Y., May 15, 1843, son of Joel M. and Amanda (Purdy) Peck. His earliest American ancestor was William Peck, who came from England to New England in 1637. His parents removed, in 1849, to Jefferson county, Wis., settling near Palmyra, where he was educated. After teaching two years he entered Milton College, at Milton, Wis. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 1st Wisconsin heavy artillery, and was promoted to a lieutenancy and afterward to a captaincy in the 31st Wisconsin. He was with Sherman's army in its march to the sea, and was engaged in all the important battles and sieges of that campaign. In the spring of 1865, having been mustered out of service, he returned to Janesville, Wis., where he began the study of law. In 1871 Mr. Peck removed to Independence, Kan., in company with George Chandler, afterwards assistant secretary of the interior, and there practiced his profession until 1874, when he was appointed by Pres. Grant U. S. district attorney for Kansas. His first great case was an action on behalf of the government for the recovery of 960,000 acres of land in Kansas, including a large proportion of the counties of Labette, Neosho, Montgomery, Allen and Wilson. He was reappointed to the position by Pres. Hayes, but resigned three years later, to form a partnership in Topeka, Kan., with Thomas Ryan, who was later U. S. minister to Mexico and assistant secretary of the interior. In 1879 he was retained by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Co., and for fourteen years, from 1881, was general solicitor of its entire system, extending through thirteen states and territories. His skillful defense of an injunction case in 1891, brought against the company by a stockholder of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, which they were attempting to purchase, gave him a reputation among the foremost railroad lawyers of the country. In 1892 his successful defense of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, which had been arraigned by the U. S. attorney-general under the anti-trust act, again brought him prominently before the country as an able and eloquent advocate. In December, 1893, Mr. Peck demonstrated his ability to deal with the difficult problems of the receivership. He became general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. in 1895, and removed to Chicago, where he formed the firm of Peck, Miller & Starr, which has been concerned in reorganization proceedings and general legal business for several of the largest railroads in the country. He has always been a prominent factor in politics, and on the death of Sen. Plumb, in 1892, was widely solicited to accept election as U. S. senator from Kansas. He is a moving spirit in the Loyal Legion, and exerts great influence in behalf of patriotism, good government, sound morals and practical Christianity. He has repeatedly delivered orations at university, public and educational celebrations, and is reputed one of the most eloquent men and foremost citizens in the West. In 1866 he was married to Arabella, daughter of R. S. and Abigail Burdick, of Janesville, Wis. His wife died in March, 1896. He has four children, Mary, Isabel, Charles and Ethel.

Geo. R. Peck

STRECKER, Herman, naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1836, son of Ferdinand and Ann (Kern) Strecker. His father, a native of Stuttgart and a sculptor of ability, emigrated to Philadelphia early in life. His maternal grandfather,

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whose parents were from Hesse-Darmstadt, was at one time collector of the port of Philadelphia, and his uncles, Benjamin, Richard and Edward Kern, were naturalists, two of them having lost their lives while on exploring expeditions in the West. Herman Strecker was educated in the schools of Reading, Pa., where his parents had located in 1845, and at the age of eleven became an apprentice in his father's marble works. In time he became an expert in his art, which he follows up to the present time. He designed the soldiers' monument erected in Reading. From early childhood he has been an enthusiastic student of nature and an industrious collector in all branches of natural science. In the course of his extensive studies, his interests were concentrated on butterflies and moths, and of this order (lepidoptera) he has the most extensive and valuable collection in the western hemisphere. In his home, at Reading, the whole of one floor is devoted to this remarkable collection, which now contains upwards of 300,000 specimens, carefully arranged in glass-top drawers. It has cost him over forty years of effort and $30,000 in money to bring together this bewildering array of specimens, for some of which he has expended as much as $100. He has written various works on butterflies, illustrated with life-size engravings. The first of these, entitled "Lepidoptera Rhop. et Het." was published a number of years since, he having prepared the lithographic stones and printed the illustrations for an edition of 300 copies. His second work, a synonymical catalogue of "American Butterflies and Moths" (1878), represents a similar expenditure of time and effort. On completing his work each Saturday he would take the train for New York or Philadelphia, and spent the following Sunday studying works on lepidoptera in the libraries of those cities, returning to Reading early Monday morning. Other books, not obtainable in America, he was obliged to study through the coöperation of correspondents in Europe. His books are thus veritable encyclopædias of the subject. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on Mr. Strecker by Franklin and Marshall College in 1890. He is married and has two children.

H. Strecker

ABBOTT, Charles Conrad, naturalist and author, was born at Trenton, N. J., June 4, 1843, son of Timothy and Susan (Conrad) Abbott, and descendant of John Abbott, an Englishman, who emigrated to New Jersey in 1684, settling near Trenton. His father, born on the homestead farm, was president of the Mechanics National Bank, of Trenton, in 1870–82. His mother, a native of Philadelphia and daughter of Solomon White Conrad, a well-known botanist and mineralogist, was descended from Dennis Conrad, who, in 1682, settled at Germantown, Pa. Charles C. Abbott was educated at Trenton Academy and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in March, 1865. For a brief period, in 1863, he served as a private in company A, New Jersey state national guard, and was assigned to bridge guarding on the Susquehanna river. He has studied local geology and archæology for many years, and conclusively demonstrated the fact of man's existence in the Delaware valley in glacial times. He made a collection of 20,000 archæological specimens, mainly stone implements, which was placed in the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass. He was the assistant in this museum in 1876–89, and was curator of the Museum of American Archæology, University of Pennsylvania, in 1889–93. Dr. Abbott has contributed to many scientific journals, and has written government reports. Among his works are: "The Stone Age in New Jersey" (1876); "Primitive Industry" (1881); "A Naturalist's Rambles About Home" (1884), which a critic has declared to be "one of the best popular works on the natural history of the United States"; "Cyclopedia of Natural History" (1886); "Upland and Meadow" (1886); "Waste-land Wanderings" (1887); "Outings at Odd Times" (1890); "Recent Rambles" (1892); "Travels in a Treetop" (1894); "The Birds About Us" (1894); "A Colonial Wooing," a novel (1895); "Days Out of Doors" (1896); "Notes of the Night" (1896); "Bird-land Echoes" (1896); "When the Century Was New" (1897); "The Hermit of Nottingham" (1898); "Freedom of the Fields" (1898); "Clear Skies and Cloudy" (1899); "In Nature's Realm (1900). He is a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia and the Boston Society of Natural History, and fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North, Copenhagen, Denmark. Dr. Abbott's ancestors were members of the Society of Friends and his own sympathies are with the Hicksite branch of that body. He was married, at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 13, 1867, to Julia Boggs, daughter of Job Gardner and Maria (Boggs) Olden, and descendant of William Olden, 1680, one of the first settlers of Princeton. They have one son and two daughters.

PICK, Bernhard, clergyman and author, was born at Kempen, Prussia, Dec. 19, 1842. He was educated at Breslau and Berlin, and coming to the United States, he entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, where he was graduated in 1868, in which year he was also ordained to the ministry. In 1877 he became a member of the German Oriental Society, of Leipzig, and in 1881 of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of New York City in 1877, and of D.D. from the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1893. Besides contributing to different English and German reviews, he also contributed to McClintock and Strong's "Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature" (1869–87, 12 vols.); "The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge" (3 vols.; 3d ed., 1891); the "Encyclopædia of Missions" (1891, 2 vols.); "A Concise Cyclopædia of Religious Knowledge" (1895); "The Lutheran Cyclopædia" (1899); and translated from the German: Delitzsch's "Jewish Artisan Life in the Time of Jesus" (1883). Dr. Pick is the author of "Luther as a Hymnist" (1875); "Juedisches Volksleben zur Zeit Jesu" (1880); Luther's "Ein feste Burg," in nineteen languages (1880; 2d ed. in twenty-one languages 1883); "Luther's Geistliche Lieder, nebst Einleitung und geschichtlichen Bemerkungen (1883); "Index to Lange's Commentary on the Old Testament" (1882); "General Index to the Ante-Nicene Fathers" (1887); "Historical Sketch of the Jews Since the Destruction of Jerusalem" (1887); "Life of Jesus, According to Extra-canonical Sources" (1887); "Hülfsbüchlein zum Religions-Unterricht nach Luther's Katechismus" (1889); "The Talmud—What it is and What it Knows of Jesus and His Followers" (1890); "Historical Sketch of the Jews Since Their Return from Babylon" (1897); "Luther's Hymn of the Reformation," in the English language (1897); "The Christian Year" (1898); "Vademecum Homileticum; or, A Collection of About 1,000 Homiletic Sketches on the Old Testament, Collected and Translated from the German" (1899).

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HAYNES, John, first colonial governor of Connecticut. (Seven times elected in 1639–50.) (See Vol. VII., p. 371.)

HOPKINS, Edward, colonial governor of Connecticut (seven times elected in 1640–55), was born at Shrewsbury, Salop, England, in 1600, son of Edward or Edmund Hopkins and Katherine Lello, sister of Sir Henry Lello, knight, warden of the fleet and keeper of the palace of Westminster. Edward Hopkins, after obtaining an education at the grammar school in his native town, removed to London, engaged in the Turkey trade as a merchant, and accumulated a handsome property. In 1637 he and his brother, John, joined Davenport's Puritan colony, and thus were among the founders of New Haven; but becoming dissatisfied for some reason, they removed to Hartford in a month or two. In May, 1639, John Haynes was elected governor of the little confederation, consisting of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield, and among the magistrates or assistants chosen at the same time were Hopkins, Welles, Webster and Wyllys, all of whom came to be chief magistrate. Hopkins is the first attorney on record in Connecticut, appearing in court in behalf of John Woodcock, plaintiff, in 1639; he was one of a committee of seven which built the first vessel in the colony, and one of a committee of three to consult with the elders concerning certain sins and form laws against those offences. In 1640–41 Hopkins was governor, and thereafter and until his return to England alternated with Haynes, his terms being 1644–45, 1646–47, 1648–49, 1650–51, 1652–53, 1654–55 (Wyllys intervening in 1642–43). He aided in forming the union of the New England colonies in 1643; he favored the importation of cotton into Connecticut, and in other ways showed himself a progressive man; and when Connecticut and New Haven were contemplating war against the Dutch, he, being in England at the time, aided in inducing Cromwell to send a fleet to their assistance. In 1655 his brother, Henry, died. The latter, who had received from their uncle, Lello, the offices of warden of the fleet and keeper of the palace of Westminster, made Edward his successor, and thereby Gov. Hopkins was constrained to return to London. He sat in Cromwell's parliament in 1657. In 1655 Gov. Eaton presented to the general court of New Haven a digest of the laws of that colony, and these were ordered to be printed in London. Two persons were named as supervisors, one being Hopkins, who had married Eaton's step-daughter. The books, when sent over, were accompanied by a seal for the colony, which Hopkins desired to have accepted as a token of his love. Gov. Hopkins bequeathed most of his estate in America to Rev. Mr. Davenport, Gov. Eaton, and two others in Hartford, as trustees, for the promotion of education. One of the Hartford trustees was William Goodwin, who aided in founding Hadley; and the colony of Connecticut, fearing that the money would be divided between New Haven and Hadley, to the exclusion of Hartford, placed a restriction on the payment of the legacy. In 1664 it was divided: New Haven received £412, Hartford £400, and Hadley £308, these sums going to the founding of grammar schools, though Davenport had hoped to establish a college. The Hopkins grammar schools at Hadley and New Haven maintain their separate existence, and, together with the school at Hartford, incorporated with the high school in 1847, derive income from the governor's bequests. Hopkins left £500 of his English estate "for upholding and promoting the kingdom of the Lord in those parts of the earth," which the court of chancery, in 1710, and without very good reason, decided should go to Harvard College and the grammar school in Cambridge. With this

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money real estate was purchased in a township bought from the "praying Indians," and named Hopkinton in honor of the donor. Gov. Hopkins has been described as "a wise and upright magistrate and a man of exemplary piety and extensive charity." He was married to Ann, daughter of David Yale, of Wales, and step-daughter of Gov. Eaton. She died deranged, after living many years in that state, and Gov. Winthrop speaks of her at some length in his "History of New England." He tells us she had written books and was devoted to reading, adding: "If she had not meddled with such things as are proper to men, whose minds are stronger, she had kept her wits." Gov. Hopkins died in London, England, in April, 1657.

WYLLYS, George, colonial governor of Connecticut (1642–43), was born at Fenny Compton, Warwick, England, in 1590, son of Richard Wyllys, gentleman and lord of the manor of Fenny Compton. His mother was Hester, daughter of George Chambre, of Williamscote, Oxfordshire. The family was an ancient one, and was possessed of much property. George Wyllys was educated at one of the universities, married into a prominent and influential family, and settled on an estate at Fenny Compton, in his native county; but, either by his parents or at the university, he had been trained in Puritanism, and, therefore, took deep interest in the emigration to New England. He appears to have been concerned in obtaining the grant under which Dover and Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth), N. H., were settled; but when he determined to go to New England it was to another part. In 1636 he sent over his steward, William Gibbons, with twenty men, to purchase lands at Hartford and erect a house, following in 1638 with Mary, his second wife, and three children. The Wyllys estate commanded a charming view of the valley of the Connecticut, and on it stood an oak of great size, supposed to be many centuries old. There is a story to the effect that Gibbons was about to fell the tree, probably on account of the amount of timber it would yield, when some Indians begged him to spare this immemorial landmark, adding: "when its leaves are as big as a mouse's ear, we know it is time to plant corn." This tree, celebrated in history as the Charter oak, because, according to tradition, the charter of Connecticut was concealed in its hollow trunk during the administration of Gov. Andros, stood until 1856, when it was blown down in a violent gale. The house, a large one for those days, stood for more than two centuries, its last occupant of the Wyllys name and the last of this illustrious family in the male line being Hezekiah Wyllys, who died in 1827. He was a graduate of Yale, captain in Col. Chester's regiment in the Continental army, and later, as lieutenant-colonel of militia, served under Putnam on the Hudson and elsewhere. George Wyllys was one of the most prominent men in Hartford from the time of his arrival. He was one of the framers of the constitution of Connecticut in 1639, and at the first election held under it, April 11th, was elected one of the six magistrates who were to assist Gov. Haynes. He was re-elected in 1640, 1643 and 1644; was chosen deputy governor in 1641, governor in 1642, and one of the commissioners of Connecticut on the union of the colonies in 1643. Wyllys was twice married: first, at Stratford-on-Avon, Nov. 2, 1609, to Bridget, daughter of William and Mary (Bonner) Young, of Camden, Gloucester, and step-daughter of Thomas Combe, a friend of Shakespeare. She bore him three children: George, who remained in England, succeeding to the manor of Fenny Compton; Hester, who was married to Capt. Robert Harding, and Amy, who became the wife of Col. John Pynchon, of Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Wyllys died in March, 1629. Wyllys was married for the second time, at Stratford-on-Avon, about 1630, to Mary, daughter of Francis and Alice Smith and widow of Alexander Bysbie. Their only child, Samuel, went with them to Hartford, where he was married to Ruth, daughter of Gov. Haynes. He was one of the magistrates of Connecticut in 1654, and in this office and in that of assistant under the charter was annually elected for more than thirty years. His only son, Hezekiah, was secretary of the colony in 1712–30; Hezekiah's son, George, held the same office *pro tempore* in 1730–34, and by annual election from 1734 until his death in 1796, being succeeded by his son, Samuel, who served until 1809, making ninety-seven years in uninterrupted succession that this important office had been held in the family. Samuel was a brigadier-general of militia, and a colonel (Connecticut line) in the revolutionary army. Gov. Wyllys died at Hartford, Conn., March 9, 1645.

WELLES, Thomas, colonial governor of Connecticut (1655–56, 1658–59), was born in London, England, about 1598, son of Thomas Welles, a wealthy man and a zealous Puritan, and descendant of Robert de Welles, of Rayne Hall, Essex, whose family was of Norman origin. Thomas, the colonist, is said to have been related to Lord Say and Seal, and to have been his private secretary; further, it is said, that having been presented for recusancy, he was obliged to emigrate. He and his brother Hugh arrived at Boston in the Susan and Ellen in 1630, and, after living at Watertown, became original proprietors of Hartford, whence Thomas removed to Wethersfield. Hugh removed to Norwottuck (Hadley) Mass., in 1659. Thomas Welles was a member of the first court of magistrates, elected March 28, 1637, and was annually re-elected until May, 18, 1654, when he was chosen deputy governor, and was moderator of the general court, Gov. Hopkins being in England. In 1655 Welles was elected governor; in 1657 again served as deputy governor; in 1658–59 was governor, and then returned to the office of deputy governor. He was the first treasurer of the colony, elected in 1639, was its secretary in 1640–49, and drafted many of its most important laws and papers; and was commissioner of the united colonies in 1649, and again in 1654. The estate in Hartford, bought by him from the Indians in 1640, is still in the possession of the family. Gov. Welles was twice married: first, in England, to Elizabeth Hunt; second, in Wethersfield, about 1646, to Elizabeth, sister of Hon. John Deming and widow of Nathaniel Foote. By the first wife he had three sons and three daughters. Samuel, the youngest son, was the ancestor of Hon. Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy under Lincoln; Sarah, his youngest daughter, became the wife of Capt. John Chester, of Wethersfield. Gov. Welles died at Wethersfield, Conn., Jan. 14, 1660. He was buried at Hartford.

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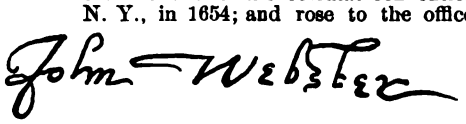
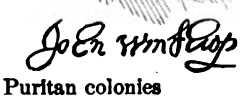
WEBSTER, John, colonial governor of Connecticut (1656–57), was born in England, probably in Warwickshire, and was one of the original proprietors of Hartford. He was a member of a committee which sat with the court of magistrates in 1637 for the purpose of declaring war against the Pequots; in the same year and in the next was elected a representative to the general assembly. In April, 1639, he was made a magistrate, and by annual election was retained in office for sixteen years, holding as many as six sessions of the particular court in 1643 and in 1645. He aided in framing a code of criminal laws for the colony in 1642; served as a commissioner to the colonial convention at Albany, N. Y., in 1654; and rose to the office of deputy governor in 1655. Interested in religious as well as civil matters, he was deeply grieved by dissensions in the church at Hartford, and was one of the disaffected members who removed, in 1659, to found Hadley, Mass., of which he was chosen a magistrate in May, 1660. His wife, whose Christian name was Agnes, bore him four sons, Robert, Matthew, William and Thomas, and three daughters, who married into the Seymour, Mygatt and Graves families. Robert remained in Hartford, and from him descended Noah Webster, the lexicographer. William was married to Mary Reeve, of Springfield, Mass., who, in 1684, was sent to Boston to be tried for witchcraft, but was acquitted. Gov. Webster died at Hadley, Mass., April 5, 1661.



WINTHROP, John, Jr., colonial governor of Connecticut (1657–58; 1659–76), was born at Groton hall, Suffolk, England, Feb. 12, 1606, son of John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts, and Mary Forth, his first wife. Educated at the free grammar school, Bury St. Edmunds, and at Trinity College, Dublin, and admitted to the Inner Temple (Feb. 28, 1624), the young man had brilliant prospects, the social position of the family counting heavily in his favor. Having a distaste for the law, in 1627 he entered the navy, taking part in the Duke of Buckingham's unfortunate expedition to relieve the Protestants of Rochelle, France. A seafaring life was no more to his taste, and after a short experience, he spent some fourteen months in travel, visiting France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Turkey (Constantinople). In 1631 Winthrop emigrated to Massachusetts, with his wife, Martha, arriving in Boston Nov. 2d, and before many months he was admitted a freeman. In 1633 he became an assistant of the colony. He now began to exercise his energies in various ways; and in March, with twelve others, established a trading house at Agawam (Ipswich). A visit to England was made in 1634 on matters connected with the colony, and on his return to Boston in October, 1635, Winthrop brought a commission from Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brooke and others, appointing him governor of Connecticut. He had orders to build a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut to prevent the Dutch from controlling that stream, and in November dispatched a party thither to begin the work, following in April, 1636, to set things in order under Capt. Lion Gardiner. After a stay of three months Winthrop rejoined his family in Boston, and as the commission was for a year only from the date of its issue, he directed matters during the remainder of the time by correspondence. In 1636 or 1637 Winthrop bought for the planters of Ipswich the right to their lands from the Indian chief Masconnomet; in January, 1638, was given leave to set up salt works at Ryal side in the adjoining town of Salem (a locality now in Beverly); in February, 1639, was granted Castle hill and other lands at Ipswich, provided he remained a resident. During the summer of 1639 Saybrook was settled by a company under Col. George Fenwick, who named the place after Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brooke, and governed it until 1644, when he sold it to Connecticut. Still intent on promoting civilization, Winthrop aided in directing the erection of a village at Jeffrey's creek (Manchester) in May, 1646, and obtained for himself from the general court a grant of Fisher's island in Long Island sound in October the same year. This grant was confirmed by the general assembly of Connecticut a year later, and his rights were finally secured by a patent from Gov. Nicolls of New York in 1668. Winthrop next spent about two years (1641–43) in England, and there obtained workmen and implements with which he established iron works at Lynn and Braintree, Mass., these being carried on successfully for several years. Soon after the coming of spring in 1644 he began building on Fisher's island; in June he was granted a plantation at the mouth of the Mohegan (Thames), in the Pequot country, and in November a hill at Tautousq, sixty miles to the west, where black lead had been found. In 1645 Winthrop conveyed Castle hill, Ipswich, to his brother-in-law, Samuel Symonds, and in the same year broke ground at Nameaug or Pequot, where in May, 1646, he and others founded a town, to which, twelve years later, the name London was given by the general assembly. Caulkins' "History of New London" says that evidently there was some understanding between him and the Connecticut assembly that he was to take possession of the Pequot country and throw it open to settlement, and adds: "He projected the undertaking, entered into it with zeal and embarked his fortune in the enterprise. He organized the municipal government, conciliated the neighboring Indians, and determined the bounds of the plantation." In September, 1647, he was directed by the Connecticut assembly "to execute justice according to our laws and the rule of righteousness," though he continued a Massachusetts magistrate until 1650, having held the office eighteen years. In 1650, probably for the easier transaction of business, he made London (New London) his principal residence. In 1655 he was persuaded to transfer his residence to New Haven; but being chosen governor in May, 1657, he, by request, removed to Hartford, occupying the house of Gov. Haynes, which had been assigned him. In 1658–59 he was deputy governor under Thomas Welles, and by that time had become so acceptable to the people that at the close of his next term, 1659–60, the law that no person should hold office two years in succession was repealed, and Winthrop was kept in the chair by annual election until his death. Early in 1660 news of the restoration of the Stuart family was received, and it was feared that the Puritan colonies would be deprived of their rights. Accordingly Connecticut took steps to obtain a charter; the general assembly preparing a draft to be submitted to the king. In August, 1661, Gov. Winthrop sailed for England, bearing this paper, also a petition in which immunity from customs was asked, the colony claiming that it had not yet recovered from losses sustained during the Pequot war. Further, he bore letters to Lord Say and Seal and the Earl of Manchester, both royalists and high in office, though Puritans, and a purse of £500 over and above his salary, which, says Johnston in his "History of Con-



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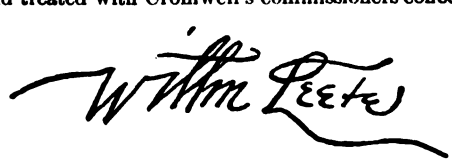
necticut," probably "had more considerable influence on the result than the historians have yet admitted." Cotton Mather is responsible for the story that Charles I. gave Winthrop's grandfather a ring, and that this was presented by the governor to Charles II., who, by accepting it, was pledged to grant the suppliant's request; but historians usually ascribe the success of Winthrop's mission to his tact and agreeable address. The charter, granted April 23, 1662, made Connecticut independent except in name, constituted Winthrop governor, and, in accordance with secret instructions received by Winthrop from Gov. Leete, the territory specified in it included the colony of New Haven. Winthrop in-

tended to return in the summer, but finally sent the charter by another hand and spent a second winter in London, where he continued friendships formed with men of science and aided in founding the Royal Society. The charter was publicly read for the first time at Hartford, Oct. 9, 1662. According to an agreement between Winthrop and Leete, New Haven was not to be forced into a union with Connecticut; but the latter, notwithstanding this personal compact, insisted on the submission of the other colony. Meantime the territory occupied by the Dutch, but claimed by the king of England, had been granted to the duke of York, the Connecticut river being made its eastern boundary. By Winthrop's charter, however, New Haven lay in Connecticut, and she now had no recognized independence. Winthrop aided in negotiating the surrender of New Amsterdam to the English commissioners, and on the final subjugation of the Dutch conveyed to those officials the congratulations of the general assembly. He and his associates were empowered, if an opportunity offered, to "issue the bounds between the Duke's patent and ours," and, again exercising gentle diplomacy, he obtained a declaration that all the plantations lying eastward of Mamaroneck river and a line drawn thence to the Massachusetts border, should be under the government of Connecticut. This brought about the submission of New Haven, and the last general court of the colony was held Dec. 13, 1664. In 1667 he asked permission to retire from the governorship; but the assembly would not consent, and he continued in office until his death. He is one of the most interesting men of his time; remarkable, whether we consider his wisdom in the administration of justice, his tolerant spirit, which was shown even toward Quakers; his scientific acquirements, or his progressiveness. The historian Bancroft says of him: "From boyhood his manners had been spotless, and the purity of his soul added lustre and beauty to the gifts of nature and industry. He was a wise and evenly balanced man of affairs, and withal a devout Christian." Winthrop was unusually skilled in medicine, and at New London, New Haven and Hartford gave much time to the treatment of patients. He was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the industries of the colony; hunted for mines, set up iron works and invented a windmill, and took great pains to procure specimens for the collection of the Royal Society. As early as 1636 he had a library of 1,000 volumes, and besides being a student he had made a beginning as an author; published some valuable communications in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society, and planned a natural and political history of New England. He was twice married: first, in 1631, to his cousin Martha, daughter of Thomas Fones, of London, and stepdaughter of Rev. Henry Painter. She died at Ipswich in 1634, without surviving issue. In 1635 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Reade, of Wickford, Essex, England, and stepdaughter of Hugh Peters. She bore her husband five daughters and two sons: John, commonly called Fitz-John, governor of Connecticut in 1698–1708, and Wait Still, who became chief-justice of Massachusetts. Mrs. Winthrop died in Hartford in 1672. Gov. Winthrop died in Boston, Mass., April 5, 1676, while attending a meeting of the commissioners of the united colonies, and was buried in his father's tomb. The portrait herewith reproduced is the only authentic one. The artist's name is unknown.

LEETE, William, governor of New Haven colony (1661–65) and governor of Connecticut (1676–83), was born in Huntingdonshire, England, in 1613. His mother was a daughter of a justice of the king's bench, and he himself took up the law as a profession. It is said that while acting as clerk in the bishop's court he became a sympathizer with the persecuted Puritans, and, having examined into their doctrines, allied himself with them and resigned his office. He sailed for New England in 1639, one of the company under Rev. Mr. Whitfield, which, after tarrying at New Haven a few months, removed to found Guilford. The lands at that place were bought from a squaw sachem by six men representing the planters, and one of these was Leete. He was one of four appointed in 1642 to have charge of the administration of justice and preservation of peace in the town, and was one of the seven men ("seven pillars") who, in 1643, covenanted together to form a church and drew up a declaration of faith, which in substance is that still used by the church (the First Congregational of Guilford). For twenty-two years he acted as town clerk. He was one of the commissioners of New Haven colony continuously from 1655, and as such pleaded the case of the colony before the Massachusetts authorities in regard to dangers from the Dutch, and treated with Cromwell's commissioners concern-



ing the same matters. He was deputy governor from 1658 until 1661, and then was chosen governor, holding that office until the union of the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut was effected. He befriended indirectly the regicides, Goffe and Whalley, and after a time was obliged to assume a somewhat deprecatory attitude, fearing trouble to the colony as well as to himself. He now began to realize the disadvantage to New Haven of her isolated position, and as his relations with Gov. Winthrop had ever been friendly, he began negotiations with the latter, who was about to visit England to procure a charter for Connecticut, desiring him to include New Haven

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in the application. Arbitrary as his action seems, results justified it, and though New Haven was obliged to capitulate to rather than unite willingly with her rival, she undoubtedly saved herself from worse misfortunes. Leete became deputy governor of Connecticut in 1669, and served until 1676, when he was elected governor. In July, 1675, he convened the general assembly, and signed a proclamation issued by them, protesting against the illegal measures of Andros and his entry into the state; but in 1680, probably from motives of policy, he somewhat relaxed his opposition to the acts of the home government, and, unlike the governors of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, took the oath respecting trade and navigation. He was re-elected annually until his death. His wife, who came with him to New England, was Anna Payne, daughter of a clergyman. His son, Andrew, was governor's assistant for many years, and, according to tradition, concealed the regicides in his house at Guilford. The historian, Trumbull, said of Gov. Leete: "He not only proved himself adequate to the duties of every trying occasion, and filled faithfully every office conferred upon him, but he showed the even temper, the unerring instinct, the foresight of the statesman, in positions the most responsible to which his town or the colony of Connecticut could call him. Slow and cautious in coming to a decision, his conclusions were unerring; and few, indeed, are the judgments of Leete which the verdict of posterity has reversed." Gov. Leete resided in Hartford almost continuously during the last seven years of his life; died there, April 16, 1683, and was buried in the graveyard of the Centre (First) Church. His descendants are numerous, and Leete's island at Guilford is owned by some of them.

TREAT, Robert, colonial governor of Connecticut (1683–98), was born at Pitminster, near Taunton, Somerset, England, in 1622, son of Richard and Alice (Gaylord) Treat, and descendant of John Trott, or Treat, of Staple Grove, 1458. In 1635 the family emigrated to Massachusetts, settling at Watertown; but in 1637 removed to Wethersfield, Conn., of which Richard Treat became a leading citizen. He was a deputy in 1644–58, an assistant to the governor in 1657–65, and, with two sons-in-law, was among the patentees named in the charter granted by Charles II. Robert Treat removed to Milford in 1639, and, notwithstanding his youth, was chosen to aid in laying out the town lands. By 1649, after living in Wethersfield again, he had settled permanently in Milford; in 1654 was made lieutenant of its train-band; in 1660 was chosen by the church to assist in the laying-on of hands at the installation of Rev. Roger Sherman. After representing the town in the general assembly of New Haven colony in 1653–59, one year excepted, he served on the governor's council in 1659–64. He was several times elected magistrate of Milford, and at the Restoration received orders to apprehend the regicides, who were secreted in the town, but seems to have delayed issuing a writ commanding search to be made until Goffe and Whalley were out of his jurisdiction. In 1661–62 Treat was a substitute for one of the commissioners to the council of the united colonies, but had no occasion to act; in May, 1664, with William Jones, was appointed to confer with commissioners from Massachusetts about differences between that colony and Connecticut. Although he served on the committee to consummate the agreement of union between Connecticut and New Haven, he was lukewarm in the matter, if not hostile, and held no office under the united colonies, yet remained in Milford and was appointed captain of its train-band, in view of an expected attack by the Dutch. In 1663 he was again elected a deputy; in 1665 was nominated as an assistant, but failed of election, or refused to serve, and in 1666 removed with other planters to found Newark, N. J., his name heading the list of signers of "the fundamental agreement." As town clerk, deputy to the general assembly for several years, and as preserver of peace he was of great value to the new settlement. The First Presbyterian Church of Newark stands on his home lot. About 1671 he went back to Milford, leaving a son, John, who was married to Abigail Tichenor, and a daughter, Mary, the wife of Deacon Azariah

Memorial at Milford.

Crane, and in 1673 became a member of the council of war of Connecticut. Having been appointed major of a company of dragoons, part of the force raised to oppose the Dutch, upon the final organization of the colony's forces Treat was made second in command, under Maj. John Talcott; but peace between England and Holland was declared before they entered upon active service. In August, 1675, King Philip's war being in progress, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops raised to coöperate with those of other colonies, and saved Springfield, Northfield and Hadley from the flames; at the last-named place routing 800 Indian warriors. In November the New England colonies declared war against the Narragansetts, and 1,000 men were sent into the field, under Gov. Winslow, of Plymouth, with Maj. Treat as second, the latter taking part in the "fort fight," Dec. 19th. In recognition of his services, he was made deputy governor May 11, 1676, and held office until Gov. Leete's death (1683), when he was placed in the executive chair. In the latter year he was one of the commissioners who settled the boundary dispute with New York, in accordance with which Connecticut gave up Rye to her neighbor, keeping Greenwich and Stamford; at other times served on committees to fix the boundaries of the towns mentioned, and of Norwalk; also to determine the line between New Haven and Milford and between Connecticut and Rhode Island. When James II. threatened to deprive the New England colonies of their rights, Gov. Dongan, of New York, made strenuous efforts to have Connecticut brought under his jurisdiction, whereupon Treat sent an agent to England to prevent the loss of the charter, or if this were not possible, to obtain a promise that the colony should not be divided; as a last resort, to secure its annexation to Massachusetts rather than to New York. No answer was returned, and Treat and his council made this an excuse for not surrendering the charter to Andros as soon as he arrived in New England. The appearance at Hartford of Andros with

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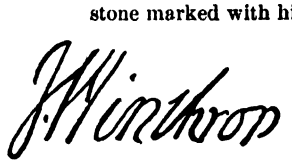
his attendants, Oct. 31, 1687, the day the fall term of the general assembly began, showed Treat that he must resist openly or give up the charter. The assembly records do not state that Andros made a formal demand for that instrument; they simply relate that he asked to see it, and then requested that it be returned to its box and laid on the table. According to tradition, he demanded its surrender at once, but Treat delayed acceding, defending the colony's rights in a speech of such length that it lasted until dark. Meanwhile the charter had been brought, and candles had been lighted; suddenly the candles were blown or snuffed out, and when they were relighted the charter had disappeared. The story, which has been discredited by some writers, goes on to say that the chief actor in this conspiracy was Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, who, under cover of the darkness, snatched the charter from the table and secreted it in a hollow tree on the Wyllys estate, thereafter known as the Charter oak. There it remained until Andros left the country. If Andros really failed of his purpose, "the colony," says the historian, Alexander Johnston, "was too prudent and Andros too proud to put the true reason on record." The secretary, John Allyn, closed the journal of the proceedings with the statement that Gov. Andros had "taken into his hands the government of the colony, it being annexed to the Massachusetts and other colonies," adding the word "Finis." This record, in Johnston's opinion, "was so written as to flatter Andros' vanity while it really put in terms a declaration of overpowering force on which the commonwealth finally succeeded in saving her charter from invalidation." That Andros was not highly offended with Treat is shown by the fact that, on Nov. 1st, the governor was placed on his council, and in the same week was appointed colonel of the militia of New Haven county and captain of New Haven's troop of horse. On May 9, 1689, Andros having been deposed, the magistrates who had served under the old charter resumed their duties, and Treat continued in office until 1698, when he declined a reelection. He accepted the position of deputy-governor, however, and held it for ten years. "Few men," says the historian, Trumbull, "have sustained a fairer character or rendered the public more important services. He was an excellent military officer; a man of singular courage and resolution, tempered with caution and prudence." He was twice married: first, to Jane, daughter of Judge Edmund Tapp, of Milford, who bore him four sons and five daughters and died in 1703; second, to Elizabeth, daughter of Elder Michael and Abigail Powell, of Boston, and widow of Richard Bryan, of Milford. Of Gov. Treat's children not already named, Samuel, a clergyman, was the grandfather of Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Abigail became the wife of Rev. Samuel Andrew, of Milford, and Hannah the wife of Rev. Samuel Mather, of Windsor. Gov. Treat died at Milford, Conn., July 12, 1710. A bridge in the town commemorating the early settlers has a stone marked with his name.



WINTHROP, John, colonial governor of Connecticut (1698–1707), commonly called Fitz-John, to distinguish him from his father, was born at Ipswich, Essex co., Mass., March 19, 1639. He was the elder son of Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., and Elizabeth Reade. He entered Harvard College, but did not finish the course, leaving to enter the parliamentary army, in which his uncles, Stephen Winthrop and Thomas Reade, were colonels. In 1658 he was serving in a regiment of infantry, under Reade; Dec. 21, 1659, he was promoted captain, being in Scotland at the time, and commanded at Cardross; continuing with this regiment, he accompanied Gen. Monk to London, and received other commissions, one being dated Feb. 25, 1660; but after the restoration the regiment was disbanded, and he returned to New England. He at once joined his father at New London, which became his principal residence, though after 1690 public duties kept him away most of the time. Says Hinman, the genealogist: "He early became an influential man in the colony, and was a magistrate when young. He depended not so much upon the exalted reputation of his honored father as upon his own exertions for preferment and honor. His doctrine was the same as that of the Wolcotts—that all men were self-made who became eminent—that the son of a great man was no better than the son of a pauper, except that his advantages were preferable for accomplishing the object." In the Indian wars Winthrop made an honorable record as a soldier, winning much admiration for his daring. In 1664 he was placed on a commission, of which his father was a member, to meet his majesty's commissioners to hear the differences and settle the boundaries of the patent of the duke of York and the colony of Connecticut. One result of this was the cession to New York of Long Island. In 1683 he, with others from Connecticut, conferred with commissioners representing Massachusetts and commissioners representing the king to quiet disputes over the Narragansett country. On the last day of December, 1686, he took his seat in Andros' council. In 1690 a formidable invasion of Canada was made, Connecticut and New York forces, under Winthrop and Robert Livingston, proceeding up the Hudson to threaten Montreal, while a naval expedition, under Gov. Phipps of Massachusetts, attacked Quebec. Milborn, son-in-law of Gov. Leisler of New York, was commissary of the land forces; but the food and transportation he provided proved insufficient, and Winthrop was obliged to retreat, for which he was arrested by Leisler's orders. It is said that the Indians attached to the army released him, to the joy of all the soldiers. His efforts, though unsuccessful, were appreciated at home, and he received the thanks of the general assembly. In August, 1693, Benjamin Fletcher became governor of New York and commander of its forces, and as his commission placed him at the head of the New England militia as well, he was brought into conflict with Gov. Phipps. The latter's commission made him commander-in-chief of the forces of Connecticut and Rhode Island; Gov. Treat refused to recognize the authority of either; but their violations of the charter rights of the colony continued, and the general assembly of Connecticut decided to send Winthrop to England to remonstrate, and was sustained by 2,200 of the 3,000 freemen. Late in the year Winthrop sailed for England, and early in 1694 obtained an emphatic legal decision, to the effect that the charter of Connecticut was valid, that its operation had been interfered with by overpowering force, and that the submission of the colony to Andros was merely an illegal suspension of lawful authority. In April the king ratified the lawyers' decision. Winthrop spent four years, having some family matters to attend to and in 1697, to quote Johnston's "History of Connecticut," he laid before the board of trade a memorial giving answer to the duchess of Hamilton's petition to the king regarding her claims to Narragansett, so far as Connecticut was concerned, though this matter was not within his jurisdiction. . . . He managed the affair with great adroitness and judgment." On his return Winthrop was presented with £500 by the general assembly, and in 1698, Gov. Treat having declined to serve another term, was elected governor. He was married in mature life, at New London, to Elizabeth,

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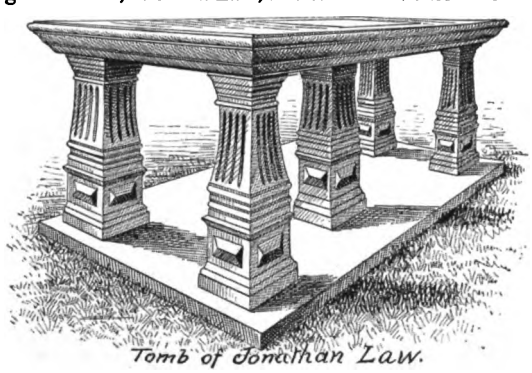
daughter of George Tonge, innkeeper, and Margery, his wife. She died April 25, 1731, leaving an only child, Mary, who became the wife of Col. John Livingston, of Albany, but died without issue. Gov. Winthrop died in Boston, Mass., while on a visit to his brother, Nov. 27, 1707, and was buried in the same tomb with his father and grandfather. His estate was left to his brother, Wait Still.

SALTONSTALL, Gurdon, colonial governor of Connecticut (1707–24). (See Vol. I., p. 163.)

TALCOTT, Joseph, colonial governor of Connecticut (1724–41), was born in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 11 or 16, 1669, fourth son of John and Helena (Wakeman) Talcott. His grandfather, also named John, a native of Braintree, Essex, England, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1632, and removed with Hooker's colony to found Hartford in 1636. He was an assistant or magistrate of the colony, and also treasurer for many years, and, being a man of good family as well as of considerable estate, was prominent in many ways. In official documents he is generally styled "worshipful Mr. John Talcott." John, son of the emigrant, was an assistant of the governor before the union with Connecticut; was one of the patentees named in the charter granted in 1662, and in the Indian war of 1676 commanded the Connecticut troops. When still a very young man, only twenty-three, Joseph Talcott was chosen townsman of Hartford, and he held various town offices from that time on, and was an officer of the train-band. In 1710 he was appointed to the more important position of major of the 1st regiment. This command involved active service against the Indians, and in 1723 he received orders "to ride forthwith into the western frontier." His services continued through the next year, and in October, 1724, the general assembly voted him £15 out of the public treasury for his good service in the Indian war. He was first chosen deputy to the general assembly from Hartford in 1708; was speaker of the lower house in the May session of 1710, and made assistant in May, 1711. This position he held until he was elected deputy governor, in October, 1723, after the death of Nathan Gold. Gov. Saltonstall died suddenly, Sept. 20, 1724, and Talcott was chosen governor until May 1st following by the general assembly. This choice was confirmed by the people, and Talcott continued in the office until his death. The governor was a lawyer as well as a soldier, and was appointed justice of the peace in May, 1705; of the quorum in May, 1706; judge of the county court and court of probate in the county of Hartford, May, 1714; judge of the superior court in May, 1721. Gov. Talcott was chosen, first by Massachusetts, and then by New Hampshire, one of the commissioners to make a full and complete settlement of the boundaries between those two provinces, Aug. 31, 1730. He was also chosen to settle the boundary between the province of New Hampshire and the late province of Maine. The assemblies of both Massachusetts and New Hampshire agreed to this appointment in February, 1731. The sudden death of Gov. Talcott's wife displayed his fortitude and his devotion to his public duties. Madam Talcott died suddenly, about noon, on May 25, 1738. The governor had presided at a morning session of the assembly, which had taken a recess until afternoon. Deputy-Gov. Law was in Norwich, where the Mohegan case against the colony was in progress. Public business was pressing, and no session could be held without the presence of the governor, or deputy governor. "So," as Palfrey says, "the stout old governor went from his house of mourning, and finished his darkened day in the hall of council." To sum up Gov. Talcott's character: while not in any way a brilliant man, he displayed sterling good sense, great faithfulness in performing the duties of his station, and excellent judgment in managing affairs. He was of a positive nature, and straightforward and honest always. The freemen of Connecticut knew what they were doing when they kept the old governor in a post which he occupied longer than any who have succeeded him, and longer than any of his predecessors, except John Winthrop. He was the first governor who was a native of Connecticut. He was twice married: first, in 1693, to Abigail, daughter of Ensign George Clark, of Milford, who bore him three sons and died in 1704. His second wife was Eunice, daughter of Col. Mathew Howell, of Southampton, L. I., and widow of Rev. Jabez Wakeman. She bore him two sons and four daughters. His children married into the Wadsworth, Wyllys, Hooker, Russell, Lathrop, Dorr and Breck families. His second son, Joseph, was treasurer of the colony in 1755–69. Gov. Talcott died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 11, 1741. The expenses of his funeral, amounting to £69, were ordered to be paid out of the colonial treasury.

LAW, Jonathan, colonial governor of Connecticut (1741–50), was born at Milford, New Haven co., Conn., Aug. 6, 1672, only son of Jonathan Law and Sarah, daughter of Ensign George Clark. His grandfather, Richard Law, a resident of Wethersfield



Tomb of Jonathan Law.

in 1638, came to this country in 1635, was married to Margaret Kilbourne, and in 1640 removed to Stamford, of which he was the first lawyer and counselor. By local historians he is styled "the first gentleman of the colony." Jonathan Law, Jr., was graduated at Harvard in 1695, then entered the legal profession, and in 1698 opened an office in his native town. In 1710 he was made a judge of the New Haven county court, and, one year excepted, remained on the bench continuously until 1725. At the annual election in 1717 he was made an assistant to the governor, that office being one of great importance, and was *ex officio* a legislator. He resigned in 1725 to become lieutenant-governor, and in the same year was appointed by the assembly chief-justice of the superior court. Both offices were held by him until he took the governor's chair. Gov. Law has been described as "a man of high talents and accomplishments, both natural and acquired . . . of a mild and placid temper; amiable in all the relations of domestic life." During his administration the "new light" movement began, caused by the preaching of Whitefield, James Davenport and other evangelists, and as churches were thereby divided and clergymen set against each other the assembly passed a law forbidding itinerants to preach in any parish without express desire of the pastor. Under this law Rev. Samuel Finley, subsequently president of the College of New Jersey, was arrested in New Haven, indicted and sentenced to be carried out of the colony as a vagrant. Gov.

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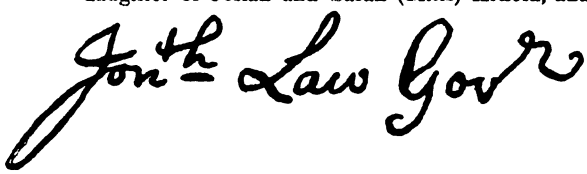
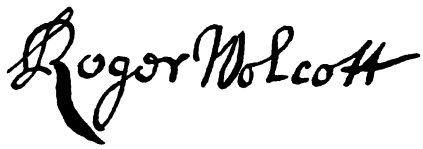
Law, who, though a lover and promoter of religion, looked upon the evangelists as fanatics, supported the assembly, and the historian Trumbull comments sharply on his conduct, contrasting it with that of his predecessor, Talcott, who "called those days (those in which Whitefield and the others labored) times of refreshing." During Law's administration, also, the expedition of New England troops against Cape Breton was made, and this undertaking he labored to make successful. Gov. Law was married five times: first, Dec. 20, 1698, to Anne, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Brenton) Eliot, and granddaughter of John Eliot, the apostle, and Gov. William Brenton of Rhode Island; second, to Abigail, daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Mills) Arnold, and



granddaughter of Gov. Benedict Arnold, of Newport, R. I.; third, Aug. 1, 1706, to Abigail, daughter of Rev. Samuel Andrew, of Milford, also rector of Yale College; fourth, to Sarah Burr, of Fairfield; fifth, Dec. 9, 1719, to Eunice, daughter of John and Dorothy (Lyman) Hall, of Wallingford, and widow of Rev. Samuel Andrew, son of the rector of Yale College. She was an aunt of Lyman Hall, of Georgia, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He left a number of children, at least seven being sons. Richard Law (Yale, 1751), where he later received the degree of LL.D., was a member of the governor's council, chief judge of the superior court, member of the Continental congress, chief-justice of Connecticut and finally U. S. district judge for the state. But for illness he would have been a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was married to Ann Prentis, direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower. Lyman Law, sixth child of Richard and Ann Law, born Aug. 19, 1770, was graduated at Yale in 1791, and was member of congress in 1811–13. His son, John, was member of congress for many years from Indiana, and judge of the superior court in that state. Gov. Law died at Milford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1750. The door-step from his house forms a part of the bridge erected as a memorial of the settlers of Milford.

WOLCOTT, Roger, colonial governor of Connecticut (1750–54), was born at Windsor, Conn., Jan. 4, 1679, son of Simon Wolcott and Martha Pitkin, his second wife. His grandfather, Henry Wolcott, originally of Galdon Manor, Tolland, Somersetshire, England, and a Puritan of good family and estate, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, and removed to Windsor in 1635. He was the most distinguished man in the town, and for years represented it in the upper house of the general assembly. Simon, youngest son of Henry, followed his father to this country about 1640; was admitted a freeman of Windsor in 1654; and in 1680 removed to the east side of the Connecticut to the second parish, which later became East Windsor. His wife was a sister of William Pitkin, of Hartford, a man of wealth and social standing, and, according to family tradition, came to Hartford to visit her brother and to persuade him to return to England. Her personal charms and superior education made a sensation in the little colony of Connecticut; a mild conspiracy to keep her was entered into, and Simon Wolcott was selected as the one best fitted to wed her. Her husband died in 1687, leaving her with six children and an estate encumbered with debt. The farmhouses on the "east side" were few in number, and there was no school for young Wolcott to attend; indeed, in an autobiography he declares that he never attended a school in his life, but in 1690, according to his record, his "mind turned to learning," and he soon was able to read and write. He remained at home until he was fifteen years of age ("I was tender and beloved in the sight of my mother"), and then was apprenticed to a weaver in old Windsor, his mother having married again and removed thither; but five years later went into business on his own account and became very prosperous. On Dec. 3, 1702, he was married to a kinswoman, Sarah, daughter of Job and Mary (Wolcott) Drake, and returned to the east side. In 1707 he was elected a selectman; in 1709 was sent to the lower house of the general assembly; in 1710 was elevated to the bench of justices, and in 1711 was made commissary of the Connecticut forces in the expedition against Canada. He became a member of the governor's council in 1714; a judge of the county court in 1721; a judge of the superior court in 1732; and chief judge in 1741; also, deputy governor. In 1745, although in his sixty-seventh year, he commanded the Connecticut contingent of the colonial forces sent against Louisburg, was second in command under Sir William Pepperell, with the rank of major-general, and, with one exception, Rev. William Moody, was the oldest man in the army. In 1750 he was chosen governor to succeed Gov. Law, and remained in office until May, 1754. A charge of malfeasance had been made against him, and, although it was disproved, enough persons were prejudiced to defeat him when he was again a candidate in 1755. He spent the rest of his life in retirement, cultivating his farm and giving considerable time to literary pursuits. His chief work, and the one on which his slender claims to the title of poet are based, was published at New London in 1725, and is entitled "Poetical Meditations, Being the Improvement of Some Vacant Hours; with a Preface by the Reverend Mr. Bulkley of Colchester." The most important of these effusions is: "A Brief Account of the Agency of the Hon. John Winthrop, Esq., in the Court of King Charles the Second." The preface, which occupies 56 of the 134 pages of the volume, chiefly relates to titles to land, and the poems are followed by the advertisement of one Joseph Dewey, a clothier. Gov. Wolcott's next publication (Boston, 1761) was a pamphlet or letter addressed to the Rev. Peter Hobart and entitled "The New English Churches Are and Always Have Been Consociated Churches." Notwithstanding its title it was an argument for the pure congregationalism of the "Cambridge Platform" as against the consociationism or semi-Presbyterianism established in Connecticut, and based on "the Saybrook Platform," and was the outcome of a controversy between Rev. Timothy Edwards, pastor of the Second Church of Windsor, and his parishioners, of whom Gov. Wolcott was one. In the same year (1761) Gov. Wolcott published in the "Connecticut Gazette" a "Letter to the Freemen of Connecticut." No portrait of Gov. Wolcott exists, but tradition represents him as a fine looking man, of genial manners, who always appeared in full dress in public. Gov. Wolcott had fifteen children. His oldest son, Roger, was judge of the superior court, one of the revisers of the laws of the colony, and but for his early death would have been elected governor; his youngest son, Oliver, was a general, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and governor of the state in 1796–98; another son, Erastus, was a brigadier-general of militia, and, after the revolution, a judge of the



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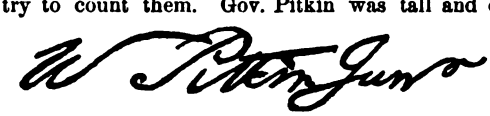
supreme court of the state. Roger Wolcott's daughter, Ursula, became the wife of Matthew Griswold, of Lyme, Conn., governor of Connecticut in 1784–86. Gov. Wolcott died at Windsor (in what is now South Windsor) May 17, 1767.

FITCH, Thomas, colonial governor of Connecticut (1754–66) was born at Norwalk, Fairfield co., Conn., in June, 1700, eldest son of Thomas and Sarah Fitch. He was descended from Thomas Fitch, of Bocking, Essex, England, who was married to Anna Pew, and, according to one writer, was a judge. In 1637 two at least of their sons emigrated to New England, one being James, first pastor of Saybrook and founder of Norwich; another, Joseph, who settled at Norwalk and subsequently at Windsor. They were soon followed by their widowed mother, who brought several children with her. Thomas, another of the brothers, settled at Norwalk, buying in 1651 a tract of land from the Indians; and represented the town in the general assembly. Thomas Fitch, fifth of the name, was graduated at Yale in 1721, studied law and became chancellor; in 1751–53 was judge of the superior court, and in 1750–54 chief-justice. In 1751–53 he was deputy governor. In common with many leading citizens of Connecticut at that time he was conservative, and looked with disfavor on the growing opposition to parliamentary measures. Notwithstanding, he was elected governor in May, 1754, William Pitkin being deputy governor. In 1756 he addressed certain letters to the board of trade in England, complaining of the heavy debt incurred by the colony to sustain its military undertakings, and giving the population as 131,799, including 3,587 blacks. In 1765, although he had done all he could to prevent the passage of the Stamp Act, he was disposed to submit to its execution until its repeal could be secured by lawful means. A majority of his council sided with him, the others, including Pitkin and Jonathan Trumbull, indignantly left the council chamber when the governor was about to take the oath required by the act. Popular indignation increased against Jared Ingersoll, royal stamp-master, and as that official was on his way to Hartford to consult the assembly in regard to a possible resignation he was met by an armed body of men, who, detaining him at Wethersfield, compelled him to sign a declaration of resignation, and then accompanied him to Hartford, where he was obliged to read the paper in the presence of the assembly. Gov. Fitch thereupon took Ingersoll under his protection, and on Sept. 23 issued a proclamation warning the people of the colony against such turbulent proceedings. For this he was waited on by Col. Israel Putnam, who assured him that if he did not admit the Sons of Liberty, who were coming to destroy the stamped paper in his house, the building would be leveled to the ground. At the next election, though Fitch had been regularly renominated, Pitkin was chosen governor and Trumbull lieutenant-governor; whereupon Fitch retired to private life. He was married, Sept. 24, 1724, to Hannah, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Miles) Hall, of New Haven, who bore him five sons and a daughter. Their son Thomas was a graduate of Yale in 1746, colonel of the Fairfield county militia, active in sending regiments to the field in 1776–77, and was prominent in the general assembly. Jonathan Fitch, commissary of the continental and state troops of Connecticut during the revolution, was a relative. Gov. Fitch died at Norwalk, Conn., July 18, 1774. A monument, erected by popular subscription, commemorates "his large acquirements, virtuous character and strict fidelity in discharge of important trusts."

PITKIN, William, colonial governor of Connecticut (1766–69) was born in Hartford, April 30, 1694, son of William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin. His grandfather, of the same name, a native of Marylebone, near London, England, emigrated to Connecticut in 1659, settling at Hartford, but a few years later removed to the east side of the river, to what is now East Hartford. He was attorney for the crown, a member of the general court for many years, and at the time of his death was one of the governor's council. His sister Martha became the wife of Simon Wolcott, of Windsor, and the ancestress of many illustrious men. The Pitkins came to rival in prominence the Talcotts, the Wolcotts, the Wyllyses and the Winthrops, both by their alliances with families of high standing and by civil and military services performed. Four William Pitkins in succession held the office of chief-justice of Connecticut, the governor's father being the second. William Pitkin, second of the name, was judge of the county and probate courts and of the court of assistants in 1702–11, then became judge of the superior court and in 1713 its chief-justice. He was a member of the governor's council from 1697 until his death in 1723; was a commissioner of war in 1706–07; was one of a committee to prepare the manuscript laws of the colony, and later served on a committee to revise them. Moreover, he was a manufacturer of woolens and clothing, and the son was trained to business life; but soon was called to take part in public affairs. William Pitkin, third of the name, served the town as tax collector in 1715, and as captain of the train-band in 1730. The more enviable title of colonel was conferred upon him in 1739, when he took command of the 1st regiment of militia. He sat in the lower house of the assembly in 1728–34, then passed to the governor's council, meantime having studied law. As justice of the peace and of the quorum, appointed in 1730, he gave such satisfaction that in 1735 he was made judge of the county court, and held office for seventeen years. He was placed on the bench of the superior court in 1741, and in 1754–66 was *ex officio* chief-justice, being lieutenant-governor during that period. He was a commissioner to the conference of colonies at Albany in 1754, and one of a committee of five, Benjamin Franklin being chairman, which drew up a plan of confederation. He was the first in the colony to resist the Stamp Act, and when Gov. Fitch was about to take the oath prescribed by that instrument, Pitkin, Jonathan Trumbull and others left the council chamber in disgust. At the next election, although Fitch had been regularly renominated, Pitkin also was a candidate for the governorship, and received so many votes that it was deemed useless to try to count them. Gov. Pitkin was tall and of



commanding presence, and was so affable that in a "Satire on the Governors of Connecticut," published in 1769, he is ridiculed for his "bowing and scraping and continual handscraping." He was married, May 7, 1724, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, pastor of the First Church at Hartford, and Mabel Wyllys. She bore him five children: William, Timothy, George, Epaphras and Ashbel. Their son William served as a major under Abercrombie; was a member of the governor's council in 1766–85; was elected to congress in 1785, and was chief-justice of the state supreme court for nineteen years. Another son, George, was clerk of the superior and supreme courts and was colonel of a regiment of minute men which marched to Boston at the time of "the Lexington alarm." Still an-

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other son, Timothy, was a member of the corporation of Yale in 1777–1804, and pastor of a church at Farmington, Conn., in 1752–85. Gov. Pitkin died at East Hartford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1769. There is no portrait of him in existence.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, governor of Connecticut (1769–83), was born at Lebanon, New London co., Conn., Oct. 12, 1710, son of Joseph and Hannah (Higley) Trumbull, the latter a daughter of Capt. John Higley, of Windsor and Simsbury. He was descended from John Trumbull, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, a cooper by trade, who was married to Ellinor Chandler in 1635, and with his wife and son, John, emigrated to New England in 1639, dwelling at Roxbury and later at Rowley. John Trumbull, Jr., became a resident of Suffield, Conn., and left four sons, one of whom was Joseph, the governor's father. Jonathan entered Harvard at the age of thirteen, and while there acquired some knowledge of Hebrew. Naturally of a serious turn of mind, he was a member of a society for the inculcation of religious duty, and on completing his college course in 1727 began the study of divinity under his pastor at Lebanon, Rev. Solomon Williams. He was licensed to preach, and ministered to the church at Colchester, Conn., until 1731, when the death of an elder brother left his father, who was a merchant, without any assistant. Leaving the pulpit for the store counter, the young man developed remarkable business talents; so much so, in fact, that the imports and exports of the firm greatly increased; branch houses were established in other parts of Connecticut, and at the time of the senior partner's death in 1754, the operations of the Trumbulls extended to London and Amsterdam; to Halifax, N. S., and to the West Indies. It is recorded that in 1765 Jonathan Trumbull's wealth amounted to £18,000; but the financial depression of the country and several losses at sea soon combined to ruin him. Meanwhile Jonathan fitted himself for public life by studying law; in 1733 he was sent to the general assembly; in 1739 was made speaker of that body; in 1740 was appointed governor's assistant, and was re-elected twenty-two times. A signal proof of his love of learning was given in 1743 by the establishment of an academy in his native town. His sons and daughters were educated there, and the institution became so widely known that it drew pupils from the Carolinas and West Indies as well as from the northern colonies. At the age of twenty-nine Trumbull was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of militia; but took no active part in the war with France—though he was useful as a commissioner and in other ways. He was successively judge of the county court, assistant judge of the superior court and chief-justice of the latter body in 1766–69. His patriotism was conspicuously shown in 1765. He refused to be present in council to witness the administering of the required oath to Gov. Fitch to carry out the provisions of the Stamp Act, leaving the council chamber with several others when the governor was about to take the oath. He was deputy governor in 1766–69, and was elected governor in 1769 over a number of prominent men. The only one of the colonial governors to stand out against encroachments upon the rights of the people, he, nevertheless, at first deprecated methods of violence, believing, as Bancroft tells us, they would hasten violence, and that redress might be obtained "by gentle and insensible methods rather than by power and force."

Another writer has said: "As an influential member of the councils of Connecticut during the war with France he knew the full value of American support to Great Britain, what the colony had encountered and undertaken in her defense, the burdens assumed and the sacrifices made and what were the claims for remuneration and gratitude." Therefore, when forbearance ceased to be a virtue and war was declared, he was prompt to take the lead in aiding its prosecution, displaying the greatest sagacity, wisdom, patience, inventiveness, and bringing it to pass that Connecticut furnished more men to the continental army than any other state save Massachusetts. He bore heavy burdens in addition to the ordinary duties of the governorship, sat in the Council of Safety more than 1,000 days, in addition to his duties in the general assembly, and was obliged to carry on extensive correspondence with the governments of other commonwealths and with Washington and his generals. He was one of the most valued friends and advisers of Washington, who ranked him "among the first of patriots," and was wont to speak of him as "Brother Jonathan"; in time of council often using the phrase: "Let us hear what Brother Jonathan has to say." Other public men of the period were as patriotic, as wise and as shrewd; but in some way Gov. Trumbull came to be regarded as a typical American, and in course of time the United States came to be personified as "Brother Jonathan." In August, 1775, he wrote Washington, then at Cambridge, congratulating him on his appointment as commander-in-chief; bidding him "be strong and very courageous," and invoking the blessing of heaven upon him. A little later Washington ordered to Cambridge some levies intended for the defense of Stonington and New London, and, although this contravened the plans of Gov. Trumbull, the latter yielded to the wishes of his friend. The desertion from the army, in December, of numbers of the Connecticut volunteers filled him with depression, and he begged Washington not to judge of the temper and spirit of the colony by the conduct of its troops. In August, 1776, Washington asked for additional regiments from Connecticut, five having already gone into the field, and, although it was harvest time, the patriotic governor issued a call for nine more, ending his appeal with the words "May the God of the armies of Israel be your leader." In 1781 the governors of the New England states were urged to complete their battalions, and again Trumbull gave a favorable reply, assuring Washington he should have all the troops he needed. The unity of feeling between the two men was further exhibited in 1783, when the great general sent a circular letter to the governors of all the states on the subject of the disbanding of the army. This document favored "an indissoluble union of the states under one federal head," and the vesting of the federal congress with greater power; measures that were heartily approved by Trumbull. In October, 1783, Gov. Trumbull resigned his office on account of advanced age, and penned the last of his state papers; an address to the general assembly of Connecticut, in which he declared that "the grant to the Federal institution of powers clearly defined, ascertained and understood, and sufficient for the great purpose of union, can alone lead from the danger of anarchy to national happiness and glory." On retiring from public office, he engaged in business for a time; but the remainder of his life was chiefly spent in the study of the Scriptures and in devotional exercises. In 1779 Yale conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1787 the University of Edinburgh honored him in like manner. He wrote a "Dissertation upon the Revolutionary War," which may be found in the "Collections of the Historical Society of Connecticut." One of the most interesting

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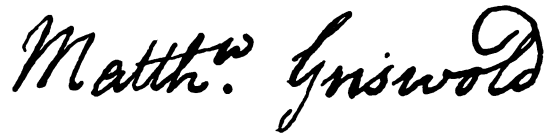
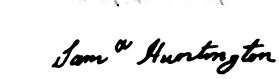
descriptions of Gov. Trumbull was written by the Marquis de Chastellux, who came to America with Rochambeau in 1780, and visited the Duc de Lauzun, stationed at Lebanon with a corps of cavalry. He seems to have been highly amused by "the little old man in the antique dress of the first settlers in this colony . . . possessing all the importance, and even all the pedantry becoming the great magistrate of a small republic." Gov. Trumbull was married in 1735 to a woman of strong character and exemplary patriotism, Faith, daughter of Rev. John and Hannah (Wiswall) Robinson, and descendant of John Alden, the pilgrim. Four sons and two daughters were born to them, and by their deeds and matrimonial alliances brought additional repute to the family. Jonathan was secretary and first aid to Washington, and in 1798–1809 was governor of Connecticut; Joseph, the eldest son, was a member of the continental congress, first commissary general of the army, and commissioner of the board of war in 1777–78; David was commissary of the colony in the revolution and assistant commissary under his brother in the army; John, the youngest son, was one of Washington's aids, served for a short time with the rank of colonel, and then left the army to devote himself to historical painting. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Sir John Hope. Faith, elder daughter of Gov. Trumbull, became the wife of Gen. Jedidiah Huntington; Mary, her sister, the wife of William Williams, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Gov. Trumbull died at Lebanon, Conn., Aug. 17, 1785, "full of honors," according to the inscription on his monument, "rich in benevolence and firm in the faith and hopes of Christianity." In his will he left $100.00 to Yale College. His war office at Lebanon is owned by the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

GRISWOLD, Matthew, governor of Connecticut (1784–86), was born at Lyme, New London co., Conn., March 25, 1714, eldest son of John and Hannah (Lee) Griswold, and descendant of Matthew Griswold, of Kenilworth, Warwick, England. The last named, one of the early settlers of Windsor (1636), was married to Anne, daughter of Henry Wolcott, and in 1639 removed to Saybrook, Conn. In 1645 he took up land in the eastern part of the township, called the Blackhall quarter, being the first settler in what is now Lyme; was prominent in the public affairs of his time, and became the richest man in the community, his estate being baronial in extent. His grandson, John, father of the governor, increased the wealth of the family, and was a man greatly esteemed for his wisdom and integrity. Matthew, the third to bear this name, was admitted to the bar in 1743, and soon after appeared as counsel for John, son of Wait Still Winthrop, who sued the colony for services of his ancestors and moneys owed them. In 1751 he was elected to the general assembly; in 1757 was authorized by the general government to sue for, levy and recover debts in its name and behalf; in 1759 entered the governor's council. Previously (1739) rewarded by Gov. Talcott for his "loyalty, courage and good conduct," he had served as captain of the south train-band of Lyme; while, in 1766, by appointment of Gov. Pitkin, he became major of the 3rd regiment of horse and foot in the service of the colony. He re-entered the council in 1765, and was one of its members who refused to countenance Gov. Fitch in taking oath to support the requirements of the stamp act. Griswold was raised to the bench of the superior court in 1766, and three years later was made chief-justice, serving for fifteen years. In 1770 he was one of the commissioners of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent in America. In 1771–84 the office of deputy governor was held by him, and during that period; to wit, in 1775, he was head of the council of safety. As chief magistrate, in 1784–86, "Griswold took part in establishing the so-called continental policy in the state, by conceding to congress the power of impost." He presided over the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States; this was perhaps his last appearance in an official capacity. Farming now occupied much of his time; his library, the best in New England, if Pres. Stiles is to be believed, again afforded him resources of recreation, and one result of study and meditation was a treatise entitled "Remarks on Liberty and the African Trade," which, though intended for pub-



lication, was never printed. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1779. Gov. Griswold was married, Nov. 10, 1743, to his second cousin, Ursula, daughter of Gov. Roger and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott, who bore him three sons and four daughters. Matthew, the second son, became chief-judge of the court of New London county; Roger, the third and youngest son, was governor of the state in 1811–13. A descendant of Ursula (Wolcott) Griswold has compiled a list of the eminent men descended from her or connected with her family circle, and it comprises sixteen governors and forty-six judges, the names of Ellsworth, Pitkin, Huntington, Trumbull, Ely, Diodate, Gardiner, Waite, Lynde and McCurdy appearing among the many. Mrs. Griswold died April 5, 1788. Gov. Griswold died at Lyme, Conn., April 28, 1799.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, jurist, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and governor of Connecticut (1786–96), being first to serve under the federal constitution, was born at Windham, Windham co., Conn., July 3, 1731, second of six sons of Nathaniel Huntington, and descendant of one of the Puritan settlers of Saybrook and Norwich. His father, a farmer and clothier, gave three sons a liberal education, but kept Samuel at home to work on the farm and to learn the cooper's trade. The young man gave his leisure time to study, and when he was twenty-two borrowed some law books, and set his face toward professional life. After a brief season of practice in Windham he in 1758 settled at Norwich, where his success was at once rapid and steady, his general practice embracing all the more important cases in his native county and those adjoining. In 1765 he was appointed royal attorney for the province; for nine years held the office, and then became a judge of the superior court; in 1784 was promoted to the office of chief-justice. His political career began in 1764, in which year he was elected to the general assembly. In 1775 he entered the senate or governor's council. Though so long an officer of the king, he was an outspoken friend of liberty, and on Oct. 2, 1775, was elected a delegate to the continental congress, but did not take his seat until Jan. 16, 1776. His place on the bench was kept vacant while he served, and with the exception of several months in 1781, when he was absent on account of ill health, he remained at his post until Nov. 4, 1783. He was president of con-



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gress from Sept. 28, 1779, until July 6, 1781. On the occasion of his retirement, which was due to increasing infirmity, congress passed a vote of thanks "in testimony of appreciation of his conduct in the chair and in the execution of public business." In 1785 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1786 succeeded Matthew Griswold in the governor's chair, which he held by successive re-elections until his death. He was a reticent and retiring man, given to deeds rather than words, and afflicted with a shyness which was sometimes mistaken for pride. In his religious life he conformed to the pattern set by his Puritan ancestors, and was an example to all men. Gov. Huntington was married to Martha, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, of Scotland, Conn., and Martha Lathrop, and granddaughter of Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, of Suffield, and Hannah Breck. Having no children he adopted those of his brother Joseph: Samuel, governor of Ohio in 1810–11, and Frances, who became the wife of Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, president of Williams College. Gov. Huntington died at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 5, 1796.

WOLCOTT, Oliver, soldier, signer of the Declaration of Independence and second state governor of Connecticut (1796–98), was born at Windsor, Hartford co., Conn., Dec. 20, 1726, youngest son of Gov. Roger and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott. He was educated at Yale, one of his classmates being Lyman Hall, another "signer," and was graduated in 1747. In that same year, being commissioned as captain by Gov. Clinton, of New York, he raised a company of volunteers, and served during one campaign (1748) on the Canada border in the war against the French. He next studied medicine under his brother, Alexander, but did not practice, removing, in 1751, from Windsor to Litchfield, county seat of a newly-created county of the same name, of which he was appointed sheriff. He held this office for some fourteen years. At a town meeting, convened Aug. 17, 1774, to consider the resolutions of the legislature on the subject of the Boston port bill, he presided and drew up the preamble and resolutions, which are remarkable for their bold and eloquent language. In 1774–86 he was annually chosen a member of the governor's council, and during that period he was also for some time judge of the court of common pleas for the county and judge of the court of probate for the district of Litchfield. In 1774 he was appointed colonel of the 17th militia regiment. In July, 1775, he was appointed by the Continental congress one of the commissioners of Indian affairs for the northern department, intrusted with the task of inducing the Iroquois Indians to remain neutral. It was due to him in large measure that the dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania over the Wyoming tract was adjusted by compromise, and that the long-standing controversy between Vermont and New York was adjusted. In January, 1776, he took a seat in the Continental congress, where he vied with his associates in patriotism. Of his share in hastening the separation from Great Britain, Joel Barlow wrote, in his "Vision of Columbus":

"Bold Wolcott urg'd the all-important cause;
With steady hand the solemn scene he draws;
Undaunted firmness with his wisdom join'd,
Nor kings nor worlds could warp his steadfast mind."

His hopeful spirit led him to write to his wife early in June of that year: "Everything is tending to the lasting independency of these colonies." He realized his hopes on July 4th, appending his signature to the Declaration of Independence, and but for delicate health would have remained in congress. On July 10th copies of the Declaration were received in New York city, and at night the citizens pulled down the leaden equestrian statue of King George in Bowling Green, breaking it up. Wolcott, who returned to Litchfield a few days later, carried with him the headless body of the statue, and at his house it was converted into bullets, 42,000 in number, by his daughters and their friends. On Aug. 15th of that year, before he was fairly rested, Gov. Trumbull and the council of safety appointed him brigadier-general, and placed him in command of fourteen regiments of militia, amounting to 5,000 men. Having been ordered to join the army at New York, he proceeded thither with nine regiments, and was in the city at the time of the battle of Long Island. Soon after this his regiments were distributed in new brigades, and he returned to his home, where he remained until November, when he resumed his seat in congress, removing with that body to Baltimore. On Jan. 17, 1777, he was appointed permanent brigadier-general of the 6th militia by the general assembly, and during the summer of the same year was engaged in superintending detachments of militia and in corresponding on matters pertaining to the war. He took several thousand men to assist Gen. Putnam on the Hudson, and in the fall, receiving a request for reinforcements for the northern army from Gen. Gates, called for volunteers. More than 300 mounted men responded, and the force reached camp in time to aid in defeating Burgoyne, Wolcott having charge of a brigade. From February to July, 1778, he was in congress, at that time sitting at York, Pa., but was not re-elected until 1780, from which time he served irregularly until 1784. In the summer of 1779 he was active in obtaining information regarding the movements of the British, who were attempting to enter Connecticut, and when the enemy, under Tryon, ravaged Danbury, Fairfield and Norwalk, he took the field at the head of a body of militia, having been appointed major-general. Later he held the rank of lieutenant-general of militia. During the same winter of 1779–80 his family almost deprived themselves of comforts to alleviate the troops in the field. In 1784–85 he again served as Indian commissioner for the northern department, prescribing, with Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, terms of peace to the Six Nations. In November, 1789, he was appointed on a commission, with Samuel H. Parsons and James Davenport, to obtain from the Wyandottes and other Indians a clear title to Connecticut's lands in Ohio. In 1786 Wolcott was elected lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, and after ten successive re-elections was placed in the governor's chair. In the fall of 1796 he was a presidential elector, and voted for Adams and Pinckney. "Gov. Wolcott," in the words of Blake, "was remarkable for intrepidity, integrity, strong, bold conceptions, and a peculiar decision of character. His sensibility was acute, and no one could have a nicer sense of honor. He was distinguished, moreover, for his love of order and religion." Another biographer says: "In person he was tall and erect and of dignified appearance and bearing. His complexion was dark; his features bore the impress of his iron will, and their general expression was sedate. Though firm in his own opinions, he manifested deference for the opinions of others." He was married, in 1755, to Laura (or Lorana), daughter of Capt. Daniel and Lois (Cornwall) Collins, of Guilford, Conn. She was a woman of almost masculine strength of mind; energetic and thrifty; and while Gov. Wolcott was away from home attended to the management of their farm,

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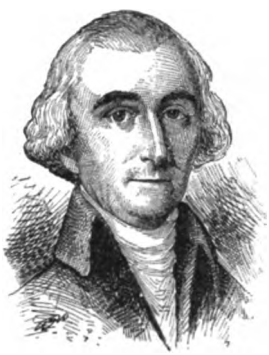
educated the younger children and made it possible for her husband to devote his energies to his country. She bore him three sons and two daughters. Oliver was governor of Connecticut in 1818–27; Frederick, councillor and state senator for many years; Mary Ann, noted for her beauty, sprightliness and accomplishments, became the wife of Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, of Hartford. Gov. Wolcott died at Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 1, 1797.



TRUMBULL, Jonathan, third governor of Connecticut (1798–1809), was born at Lebanon, New London co., March 26, 1740, son of Gov. Jonathan and Faith (Robinson) Trumbull. He was graduated at Harvard in 1759, and returned to his native town, which he represented in the colonial legislature for several years, being speaker of the house at one time. Inspired by the patriotism of his parents, he volunteered as soon as war was declared; from 1775 until the end of 1778 acting as paymaster of the northern department of the patriot army. In 1780 he was appointed secretary and first aid to Washington, and remained on his staff, in the enjoyment of his confidence and friendship, until the conflict ended. In March, 1789, he became a member of congress as a Federalist, and in 1791 was speaker of the house, from which he passed to the senate in 1795, to complete the term of Stephen M. Mitchell, resigned. In 1796 he himself resigned, having been elected lieutenant-governor of the state; in 1798 was called to a higher place to succeed Oliver Wolcott in the governorship. During his governorship he was chief judge of the supreme court of errors. He is said to have presided with great dignity over deliberative assemblies, being graceful in his manner and courteous in his language. He was admired also for his learning. He was married at Norwich, in 1767, to Eunice, daughter of Ebenezer and Eunice (Dyer) Backus. She bore him a son, who died in childhood, and four daughters. Of the latter, Faith became the wife of Daniel Wadsworth, of Hartford; Harriet the wife of Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, and Maria the wife of Henry Hudson, of Hartford. Mrs. Trumbull died at New Haven in 1826. Gov. Trumbull died at Lebanon, Conn., Aug. 7, 1809.

TREADWELL, John, fourth governor of Connecticut (1809–11), was born at Farmington, Hartford co., Conn., Nov. 23, 1745, only son of Ephraim and Mary Treadwell, and descendant of Edward Treadwell, who, in 1637, settled at Ipswich, Mass., whence he removed to Connecticut. His parents, who were highly respected for their piety, brought him up according to Puritan principles. He was graduated at Yale in 1767, and then studied law, but appears to have had a decided aversion to the profession, and never offered himself for examination. In 1776 he was sent to the general assembly, and, with the exception of one session, kept his seat until 1785, when he became an assistant or member of the governor's council, serving until 1798, when he was elected lieutenant-governor. In 1785–86 he was a member of the Continental congress; in 1788 was a delegate to the state convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. In the autumn of 1809 Gov. Trumbull died, and Treadwell became his successor, and by a renewal of the appointment of the next session (May, 1810,) continued in office for a year. At this time he had been judge of probate for twenty years, judge of the county court for three years and judge of the supreme court of errors for twenty years. He was a member of the famous "Hartford convention," and was a delegate to the convention that framed the new constitution of Connecticut in 1817. He aided in negotiating the sale of the tract in Ohio known as the Western Reserve, by which the school fund in Connecticut was created; drew the bill for the application of the fund, and, with justice, has been termed "the father of the system of common-school education." He was one of the board of managers of this fund from 1800 until 1810. In 1790–1809 he was a member of the corporation of Yale, and for a long time was one of the prudential committee of the corporation, receiving, in 1800, the degree of LL.D. in recognition of his services. For more than twenty years he was a deacon of the historic Congregational Church at Farmington, with which he united at the age of twenty-six, and he was one of the founders of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, being chosen its first president, and remaining in office until his death. His interest in religion was profound; he gave liberally of the large fortune he inherited to societies for its promotion, and in his later years wrote a series of theological essays, which were never printed. Pres. Porter, of Yale, wrote of him as follows: "He was not, in the common import of the term, a popular man; yet he had moral and intellectual greatness which carried him superior to all obstacles in the path to eminence. . . . No magistrate in New England, probably since the times of Haynes and Winthrop, enjoyed a greater measure of confidence in the church, was more useful in it or more venerated by its ministers." Gov. Treadwell was married to a daughter of Joseph Pomeroy, of Northampton, Mass., who bore him one or more children. Gov. Treadwell died at Farmington, Conn., Aug. 19, 1823.

John Treadwell

GRISWOLD, Roger, fifth governor of Connecticut (1811–13), was born at Lyme, New London co., Conn., May 21, 1762, youngest son of Gov. Matthew and Ursula (Wolcott) Griswold, nephew of Gov. Oliver Wolcott, Sr., and grandson of Gov. Roger Wolcott. He entered Yale in the same class with his brother Matthew; excelled as a scholar, and on his graduation in 1780 began the study of law with his father. Lyme was his place of residence from the time of his admission to the bar in 1783 until 1785, when he removed to Norwich; a better field for a young man of his talents. When only twenty-six years of age he argued an important case before the supreme court, and with such rare ability that an eminent lawyer, who was to follow on the same side declared that any observations from him would only injure his client's cause. Griswold returned to Lyme in 1794, and in that year was elected by the Federalists to congress, where, says one of his biographers, "he was the fearless yet always courteous, the uncompromising though cautious champion of the political principles of the school of Washington." At the time he entered congress it was said of him: "There is no duty he will not be found equal to, nor any one from which he will shrink." Among his opponents on the Democratic side was Matthew Lyon, of Vermont. In January,

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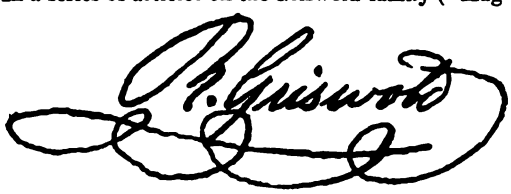
1798, during a warm debate, Griswold revived an old story to the effect that Lyon, when serving as a lieutenant in 1776 had been court-martialled for cowardice and presented with a wooden sword. Lyon replied with an insult, and Griswold was with difficulty restrained from thrashing him. The house by a strict party vote refusing to expel Lyon, Griswold felt that he must either resign his seat with disgrace to his state as well as himself, or administer punishment, and he took the latter course, caning Lyon a few days later. A motion for expulsion against Griswold was now made but lost; again by a strictly party vote. Pres. Adams, a few days before the end of his term, offered Griswold the portfolio of the secretary of war, but this was declined, probably because a dismissal was inevitable when Jefferson became chief magistrate. Griswold, after five successive terms, retired to his home at Lyme. In 1807–09 he sat on the bench of the supreme court of the state; in 1809 was an elector on the Pinckney and King ticket; in 1809–11 was lieutenant-governor; in 1811 was elected governor in opposition to John Treadwell, and died in office. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, Gen. Dearborn, secretary of war, made a requisition for four companies of Connecticut troops to be ordered into the service of the United States; but the governor returned a flat refusal. His chief reasons were (1) that the expression "imminent danger of invasion" used in Dearborn's letter was not in that part of the constitution authorizing the president to make use of state militia, and (2) that the fact that war had begun and a hostile fleet was off the coast did not constitute "invasion." In a series of articles on the Griswold family ("Mag-



azine of American History," Vol. XI.), Prof. E. E. Salisbury makes the following interesting statement respecting this governor: "Some of the leading Federalists, who met after his death, in the Hartford convention, had had their attention called to him as a candidate for president in the possible contingency of a separation of the New England states from the rest of the Union." During the years 1802–03 Griswold delivered speeches on the call for papers relative to the Louisiana treaty; on a proposed amendment to the constitution respecting the election of president; and on the constitutional right of congress to unseat judges by repealing the law regarding their appointment. The last mentioned has been called "one of the very ablest ever made in congress." Gov. Griswold received from Harvard in 1811 the degree of LL.D., and the same honor from Yale in the succeeding year. A public eulogy was delivered by Judge Daggett, of New Haven, after Gov. Griswold's death, in which the speaker said: "He sought no elevation. No man enjoyed a more enviable and honorable a popularity, for no man coveted it less. He wished for popularity, for no good man is insensible to it; but it was that popularity which follows—not that which is run after . . . As a judge, that sincerity, that incorruptible integrity which adorned his life eminently appeared. All the vehemence and ardor of the advocate were left at the bar and candor, patience and deliberation governed his conduct." Gov. Griswold was gracious in his manners, genial in society, and in his own home dispensed hospitality lavishly, following an example set by his ancestors. The only portrait of him existing is a written one. He was a handsome man; tall and muscular, as were many of the Griswolds and Wolcotts, with the dark, expressive eyes characteristic of the latter, instead of the blue eyes of his own family. He was married, Oct. 27, 1788, to Fannie, daughter of Col. Zabdial Rogers, of Connecticut, a prominent revolutionary patriot, by his first wife, Elizabeth Tracy. She bore him seven sons and three daughters, and died Dec. 26, 1863, aged ninety-six. Their son, Matthew, inherited the house at Blackhall, built by his father. Gov. Griswold died at Lyme, Conn., Oct. 25, 1812.

SMITH, John Cotton, congressman and sixth governor of Connecticut (1813–18), was born at Sharon, Litchfield co., Conn., Feb. 12, 1765, descendant of Rev. Increase Mather; of Rev. Henry Smith, first minister of Wethersfield, and, counting both sides of the house, of five other clergymen. His father, Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, was pastor of the Congregational church at Sharon for fifty years, and in 1775–76 was chaplain of a Connecticut regiment which served at Ticonderoga and in Canada. The latter was married to Temperance, widow of Dr. Moses Gale, of Goshen, N. Y., and daughter of Rev. William Worthington, of that part of Saybrook, Conn., now called Westbrook. John Cotton Smith's ancestors were men and women of eminent virtues and of intellectual strength, and their best qualities were inherited by him. He was educated by his mother until he was six years of age; then began his classical studies, and at the age of fifteen entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1783. He studied law under John Canfield, of Sharon; after admission to the bar, in 1786, practiced in his native town, which he represented in the legislature in 1793, and again in 1796–1800. He was clerk of the house in 1799 and speaker in 1800. In October of the latter year he was elected to congress by the Federalists to fill a vacancy, and held the office for six years, serving as chairman of the committee on claims in 1802–06, and presiding over the committee of the whole in the discussion on the judiciary in 1801; under all circumstances showing himself a statesman of more than ordinary ability and an eloquent orator. "His prudence and wisdom," says Trumbull, "doubtless protracted for several years the dominion of the party with which his political life was identified." On leaving congress he returned to Sharon to practice and to engage in farming and literary pursuits. In 1808–09 he again served in the state legislature; in October, 1809, was renominated to the bench of the supreme court of Connecticut; but before opening the second term of this court he was, in 1810, called to fill the office of lieutenant-governor. On the death of Gov. Griswold, in October, 1812, he became acting governor, and then for four successive years was elected to that office. On the expiration of his term he withdrew from public life and devoted himself to the care of his large estate and to study. Gov. Smith contributed occasionally to scientific journals, and was a member of the Northern Society of Antiquarians at Copenhagen; also of the Connecticut and Massachusetts historical societies. He was president of the Litchfield County Foreign Missionary Society and of the Litchfield County Temperance Society; first president of the Connecticut State Bible Society; president of the American Bible Society in 1831–45 and of the American Board

John Cotton Smith

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of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1826-41. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1814. Gov. Smith's mother was a beautiful woman, and he was a notably handsome man, with almost classic features. He was dignified, yet courteous; tall, slender and graceful. A member of the legislature once said: "I have never seen a man who could take a paper from the table and lay it back again so handsomely as John Cotton Smith." He was married to Margaret Evertsen. Their only child, William Mather Smith, was married to Helen, daughter of Gilbert R. Livingston, of Tivoli, N.Y. Gov. Smith's "Correspondence and Miscellanies," edited by Rev. William W. Andrews, was published in 1847. He died at Sharon, Conn., Dec. 7, 1845.

WOLCOTT, Oliver, secretary of the U. S. treasury and seventh governor of Connecticut (1818-27), was born at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 11, 1760, son of Gen. and Gov. Oliver Wolcott and Laura Collins and grandson of Gov. Roger Wolcott. He obtained his early education from his mother, and at the age of four was able to read; entered the Litchfield grammar school when he was eleven, and at the age of thirteen left home for Yale College. This last step was taken contrary to the wishes of his parents, who thought him too young; on arriving at New Haven the ambitious boy came to the conclusion that it would be better to wait a year, and having spent that period at Litchfield, he entered the class of 1778. In April, 1777, while he was at home on a visit, the British, under Tryon, attempted to capture the military stores at Danbury, and young Wolcott joined a party of volunteers, who successfully harrassed the enemy, taking part in several skirmishes. On graduation he took up the study of law, under Judge Tapping Reeve, at Litchfield; but in the summer of 1779, after the destruction of Fairfield and Norwalk, he served as aid-de-camp to his father, who commanded the troops sent to the coast. On July 20th of that year the offer of an ensignship in the army came from Gen. Parsons; but his father was unwilling to have him leave his profession. In January, 1781, on coming of age, Wolcott was admitted to the bar, and, as it was impossible to earn a living in his native place, removed to Hartford, where he arrived with only a few dollars in his pocket, and was glad to get a clerkship in the financial department of the state. In January, 1782, he was appointed a member of the committee of the pay table, at that time the central board of accounts. The society of Hartford was most congenial, and, being both wise and witty and a lover of literature, he was an honored member of the set to which John Trumbull and Joel Barlow belonged. In November, 1783, he aided in organizing the bar of Hartford county. In May, 1784, Wolcott and Oliver Ellsworth were commissioned to settle the claims of Connecticut against the Federal government, and this duty he performed for several years in addition to his ordinary occupation. In May, 1788, the committee of the pay table was abolished; the office of comptroller of public accounts was instituted, and he was placed at its head, serving until September, 1789, when the national government was organized under the new constitution. He was now appointed auditor of the U. S. treasury, on a salary of $1,500, and, having decided that he could support his family on that sum, accepted. In the spring of 1791 he was made comptroller of the treasury, a few months later refusing the presidency of the newly organized U. S. Bank. In 1795 he succeeded Alexander Hamilton as secretary of the treasury, and held that office during the remainder of Washington's administration and under Adams. Washington esteemed him so highly that he had him in mind for the office of secretary of state. The letters and papers connected with his office as secretary are in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society. A staunch Federalist, he was bitterly attacked by the Republicans, who accused him and other officials with setting fire to the treasury department, in order to destroy evidences of peculation, and not obtaining satisfactory exoneration from the investigating committee, he resigned Nov. 8, 1800. Pres. Adams at once appointed him judge of the U. S. supreme court for the 2d district, embracing the states of Connecticut, Vermont and New York, and the senate unanimously confirmed it. Two years later he lost this office, through the repeal of the judiciary act, under which he had been appointed, and it became hard for him to support his family. After living at Middletown for a short time, he, in 1802, removed to New York, where, in association with nine other gentlemen, he engaged in mercantile business. In 1803 the Merchants' Bank, a joint stock corporation, was organized, and he became its president, but it soon went out of business, under the operation of the law known as the restraining act. In 1812 he aided in founding the Bank of North America, of which he was president for two years, and then resigned, owing to political differences with the directors. In 1815 he returned to Litchfield, and, with his brother, Frederick, began the manufacture of woolens in that part of the town now known as Wolcottville. This led him to advocate protection to home industries, and with advantage to himself, politically, soon after. About that time various elements in the state, led by the Democrats, united in what was called "the toleration movement," the chief object being to secure a repeal of the law taxing religious denominations, other than Congregational for the support of that particular one. Wolcott, though he belonged to the standing order, was nominated for governor by the new party in 1816, and Jonathan Ingersoll, an Episcopalian, became the candidate for lieutenant-governor. The latter was elected and Wolcott barely defeated; in 1817 both were placed in office, with a two-thirds majority of the assembly. Abolition of a state church promptly followed, and later, Aug. 26, 1818, a convention to revise the constitution was held, presided over by Wolcott. On Sept. 15th the new constitution was ratified by a small majority, and thereafter, by one of its provisions, and until 1873, the sessions of the legislature were held alternately at Hartford and New Haven. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Wolcott by Yale, Princeton and Brown colleges. He was the author of some of the ablest papers in the records of the state, while far more interesting to the general reader is an autobiography, dealing with his childhood and youth, which is given in the "Wolcott Memorial." Gov. Wolcott was married, in 1785, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Stoughton, of Windsor, a distinguished officer in the French war, a woman of unusually good sense and a grace and dignity of carriage that made her conspicuous in society. Mr. Liston, British minister at Philadelphia, once remarked to Hon. Uriah Tracy: "Your countrywoman, Mrs. Wolcott, would be admired at St. James'." The senator instantly retorted: "Sir, she is admired even on Litchfield hill." She bore two sons and a daughter, Laura, who became the wife of Col. George Gibbs, of Newport, R. I., and Sunswick, Long Island. A son of Col. Gibbs edited Gov. Wolcott's

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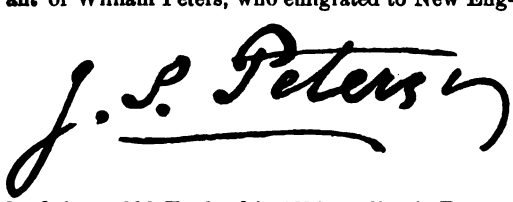
correspondence, and published it in two volumes. The closing years of the life of this eminent man were spent in New York city, and there he died, June 1, 1833, being the last member of Washington's cabinet. He was buried at Litchfield.

TOMLINSON, Gideon, eighth governor of Connecticut (1827–31), was born at Oronoque, Stratford, Fairfield co., Conn., Dec. 31, 1780, son of Jabez H. and Rebecca (Lewis) Tomlinson, and grandson of Gideon Tomlinson and Hannah, daughter of Col. Jabez Huntington, of Windham. His earliest ancestor in this country, Thomas Tomlinson, took the freeman's oath at New Haven about 1644, removed to Milford in 1652, and thence to the town of Stratford. Gideon, grandfather of the governor, was an officer in colonial times, and was at the capture of Ticonderoga. Jabez Huntington Tomlinson, while a student at Yale, in 1779, returned to Stratford to visit the family of his betrothed, and while there was captured by a party of British or Tory raiders and taken to New York. On his release he entered the army; in April, 1780, was appointed ensign of Col. Samuel B. Webb's Continental regiment, and was one of the officers detailed to guard Maj. André's quarters during his captivity and trial. In return for some kindness, he received a pen and ink sketch of the doomed man, which is preserved in the library of Yale College. Gideon Tomlinson, the governor, was graduated at Yale College in 1802, and then studied law, removing to Fairfield to practice, and making his home on Greenfield hill, in that town. He was a member of congress 1819–27, and then became governor of Connecticut. He resigned the governorship to enter the U. S. senate, and on the expiration of his term of office withdrew to private life. He was married to Sarah Bradley, of Greenfield Hill, who bore him two sons, both of whom died young; one, Jabez H., while a student at Yale. Gov. Tomlinson died at Greenfield Hill, Oct. 8, 1854.

PETERS, John Samuel, physician and ninth governor of Connecticut (1831–33), was born at Hebron, Tolland co., Conn., Sept. 21, 1772, son of Bemslee and Annis (Shipman) Peters and descendant of William Peters, who emigrated to New England from Old England in 1634, settling in Boston. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Shipman, M.D., of Hebron. In an autobiography left by him he says: "My grandparents were among the first settlers of Hebron. In February, 1777, my father left Hebron with many other loyalists for New York whence he sailed for England, and joined in London his brother, who had left his country in 1774, he expecting that the war would soon close, when he would return to his family. He obtained a captain's commission on half-pay in England, which supported him in London until 1794, when he drew a large tract of land for himself and family, and removed to Little York, upper Canada, where he died in 1799. My mother died in Hebron in 1819. I remained with my mother until I was seven years old; then I went to live in the family of Joel Horton to do boy's work and tend children, which I did until I was fourteen years old. I then worked on a farm for wages in summer and attended school in winter until I was eighteen years old. I then commenced instructing a district school, which I continued for five winters. At twenty I commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Peters, of Marbletown, Ulster co., N. Y. I read with him six months, then returned to my school in Hebron. The succeeding summer I read medicine and surgery with Dr. Abner Mosely, of Glastonbury. In November, 1796, I went to Philadelphia to attend the anatomical lectures of Drs. Shippen and Wistar, the chemical lectures of Dr. Woodhouse and the medical institutes of Dr. Benjamin Rush. I returned to Hebron in March, 1797. In May I traveled up the Connecticut river to near the Canada line and examined locations to find a place to settle." The autobiography goes on to say that after passing through Vermont to Saratoga county, N. Y., he returned to Hebron discouraged and without means; but that in a few days his neighbors began to call upon him for advice, and that in a short time he had all the professional business he could attend to. For forty years he continued the practice of his profession. In addition, he served as school visitor, highway surveyor, selectman, judge of probate, town clerk, representative to the general assembly and member of the state senate. His next office was that of lieutenant-governor. In 1831 he was elected governor by the Republicans, and in 1832 was re-elected. On leaving the chair he retired to private life; spent some time in travel, and more in the cultivation of his farm, and at the age of eighty-four was still in good health. Gov. Peters died, unmarried, at Hebron, March 30, 1858.



EDWARDS, Henry Waggaman, U. S. senator and tenth and twelfth governor of Connecticut (1833–34; 1835–38), was born at New Haven, Conn., in October, 1779, second son of Hon. Pierrepont and Frances (Ogden) Edwards, and grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the great theologian. His father, a graduate of Princeton, served in the revolutionary army and in the Continental congress, practiced law in New Haven for many years, and at the time of his death was a judge of the U. S. district court. His mother was a daughter of Moses Ogden, of Elizabeth, N. J. Henry W. Edwards was graduated at Princeton in 1797, and then studied law at Litchfield, Conn., after which he settled in New Haven. He was twice elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from Dec. 6, 1819, until March 3, 1823, and next entered the senate, to fill a vacancy, serving from Dec. 1, 1823, until March 4, 1827. He was a member of the state senate in 1827–29, and of the house of representatives, of which he was speaker in 1830. In 1833, the year of his election as governor, he received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College. During his administration he recommended a geological and mineralogical survey of the state, which was made. "As a man and citizen," says the biographer, Blake, "Gov. Edwards practiced the cardinal virtues, was true and sincere in his professions and attachments—benevolent, hospitable and frank. In public life he was safe, firm in his principles, yet courteous, patriotic, attentive and intelligent." He was married to Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia Miller, who bore him four sons and a daughter. Their son, Henry Pierrepont, was judge of the supreme court of New York for over seven years. Gov. Edwards died at New Haven, Conn., July 22, 1847.

FOOTE, Samuel Augustus, eleventh governor of Connecticut (1834–35), was born at Cheshire, New Haven co., Conn., Nov. 8, 1780, son of Rev. John Foote, a graduate of Yale in 1765, and pastor of Congregational churches at Branford and Cheshire. His first ancestor in this country, Nathaniel Foote, of Colchester, England, became a settler of Wethersfield, where he married Elizabeth Deming. Samuel A. Foote's mother was Abigail, daughter of Rev. Samuel Hall, of Wallingford, and granddaughter of Gov. Jonathan Law. He was graduated at Yale College in 1797, with Lyman Beecher and other

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men who became noted, and then began the study of law at Litchfield, under Judge Tapping Reeve; but his health, which had always been delicate, began to fail, and he was obliged to engage in active life. In 1803 he began business in New Haven, as junior partner with his wife's father, in the West India trade, occasionally making voyages, and so continued until 1813. The crippling of business by the war and the infirmity of his father led him to return to Cheshire, and there he resided until his death. He was in public life continuously from 1817 until 1835, served in the legislature repeatedly, and was speaker of the house in 1825–26. He was elected to congress as a Whig, and served in 1819–21, and again in 1823–25. In 1827–33 he served a term in the U. S. senate, and was renominated, but was defeated by Nathan Smith. In December, 1829, while in the senate, he introduced a resolution inquiring into the expediency of limiting the sales of public lands to those already in the market; also suspending the surveys of those lands and abolishing the office of surveyor-general. This led to the celebrated speeches of Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, in which the northern states, and New England in particular, were bitterly attacked, and to the still more celebrated speeches of Daniel Webster in reply. The "second speech on Foote's resolution," generally called the "reply to Hayne," delivered Jan. 26–27, 1830, was the greatest of Webster's oratorical efforts. Foote again served in congress in 1833–34, resigning to take the governor's chair; while chief magistrate he received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College. In 1844 he was a presidential elector on the Clay and Frelinghuysen ticket. His chief characteristics were integrity, industry, decision and perseverance. "He was," wrote one of his contemporaries, "eminently in all his aims and views a practical statesman. What he decided to be right and expedient, he ever firmly adhered to. What he aimed to accomplish, he labored at as a workingman, systematically and perseveringly. He was, at least during a portion of his life, a warm party man; but no party drill could ever bring him to give his vote for a measure which he considered to be unwise and inexpedient." Gov. Foote was married to Eudocia, daughter of Gen. Andrew and Elizabeth Mary Ann Hull, of Wallingford, Conn. She bore him six children, all sons, the second of whom, Andrew Hull Foote, entered the navy, gained renown during the civil war, and in 1862 was promoted rear-admiral. Gov. Foote died at Cheshire, Conn., Sept. 15, 1846.

Henry W. Ellsworth

ELLSWORTH, William Wolcott, jurist and thirteenth governor of Connecticut (1838–42), was born at Windsor, Hartford co., Conn., Nov. 10, 1791, third son of Hon. Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth, and descendant of Josias Ellsworth, who settled in the town about 1646. His father was one of the framers of the constitution of the United States, and was chief-justice of the U. S. supreme court. His mother was a daughter of William and Abigail (Abbott) Wolcott. He was graduated at Yale in 1810; studied law at Litchfield and Hartford; was called to the bar in 1813, and in 1817 was admitted to partnership with his brother-in-law, Judge Thomas Scott Williams. In 1827 he was appointed professor of law in Trinity College, and held the chair until his death. He was elected to congress on the Whig ticket in 1829, and served until 1834; was a member of the judiciary committee, and aided in preparing and reporting measures to carry into effect Pres. Jackson's proclamation against nullification. The present law of copyright was prepared and reported to the committee by him. Another important service was performed as member of a committee to investigate the affairs of the U. S. bank at Philadelphia. During his first year of office as governor he recommended an investigation of the common schools, which had greatly deteriorated, and this having been made an act was passed providing for their better supervision. While in the chair he twice declined an election to the U. S. senate. In 1847 he was elected by the legislature a judge of the superior court and of the supreme court of errors, and remained on the bench until he reached the age of seventy, when by the statute of limitation he was obliged to retire. The University of New York conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1838. Gov. Ellsworth was married in Hartford, Sept. 14, 1813, to Emily, eldest daughter of Noah Webster, the lexicographer, and Rebecca Greenleaf. She bore him two sons and four daughters. Gov. Ellsworth died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 15, 1868.

C. F. Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Chauncey Fitch, fourteenth governor of Connecticut (1842–44), was born at Hampton, Windham co., Conn., Feb. 16, 1799, youngest son of Silas and Lois (Sharpe) Cleveland. He was sixth in descent from Moses Cleveland of Ipswich, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts about 1635, and became a resident of Woburn in 1640, there marrying Ann Winn. Edward, son of Moses, removed to Kingston, R. I., and thence, in 1716, to Canterbury, Windham co., Conn., where he founded a large family. Chauncey F. Cleveland was educated at public schools. At the age of fifteen, he began teaching and followed that occupation until he was twenty. When he was seventeen years of age, he began the study of law; in August, 1819, was admitted to the bar of Windham county, and in September began practice, though he was not of age. "He won," says a contemporary, "immediate success by his intuitive skill in seizing upon the salient points of a case. . . . . He rarely failed to convince a jury." Before many years passed he was made prosecuting attorney for the county and next state's attorney. For about twenty years he was in the military service of the state, holding office from the lowest to the highest. In 1837 he served as a bank commissioner. His political ardor as a Democrat caused him to be elected to the legislature in 1826, and to that body he was frequently re-elected. He was speaker in 1836, 1838 and 1863. In 1849 an attempt was made to form a new town called Putnam out of parts of Windham and other towns, and met with bitter opposition. Both sides employed counsel, and the case was argued before the legislature, Cleveland appearing in behalf of the applicants, while Hon. Charles Chapman, of Hartford, made an eloquent argument against the division, the result being that Cleveland carried legislature and audience with him. The popular votes for governor being indecisive in 1842 and 1843, he was chosen governor by the legislature. In 1849 and 1851 he was elected to congress, where he opposed slavery, and thus alienated many of his constituents; but was supported by the Free-soil party. He aided in organizing the Republican party in the state, and headed the electoral ticket in 1860. He

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was a delegate to the peace congress in February, 1861, being appointed by Gov. Buckingham, and made every exertion to prevent the threatened collision. On April 22d he presided at a mass-meeting, at which the inhabitants of Windham county pledged their money and services to support the government, and throughout the war his patriotism was fervid. He retained his interest in public affairs through life, although the last twenty years were spent in retirement. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity. He was married at Hampton, Dec. 13, 1821, to Diantha, daughter of Dr. Jacob and Olive (Scott) Hovey, and cousin of Hon. Galusha Grow. She bore him a son, John Jacob (Trinity, 1845) and a daughter, Diantha Delia, who was married to Hon. Alfred A. Brenham. Mrs. Cleveland died Oct. 29, 1867. Gov. Cleveland was again married, Jan. 27, 1869, to Helen Cornelia, daughter of Dr. Eleaser and Marina (Hovey) Litchfield, of Hampton. His brother, Mason, was a state senator, comptroller and commissioner of the school fund. A nephew, Edward Spicer Cleveland, was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1886. Gov. Cleveland died at Hampton, Conn., June 6, 1887.

BALDWIN, Roger Sherman, fifteenth governor of Connecticut (1844–46), was born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1793, son of Simeon Baldwin, a judge of the supreme court of errors of Connecticut, and Rebecca (Sherman) Baldwin, a daughter of Hon. Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the committee of five by which it was framed. Graduated at Yale in 1811, he studied law in his father's office and at the Litchfield Law School, was admitted to the bar at Litchfield in 1814, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at New Haven, continuing it there until his death, Feb. 19, 1863. He rose early to distinction as a lawyer and influence as a citizen. When Prudence Crandall proposed to establish a school for colored children in New Haven it was violently opposed, and became the subject of warm discussion at a town meeting, called to consider the expediency of prohibiting it. Mr. Baldwin took the unpopular side, and led the small minority who advocated her right to teach whom and where she pleased. He served in both houses of the legislature (1837–41), and was elected by the Whig party governor of the state in 1844, and again in 1845. In 1839 a ship-load of native Africans, in the Spanish schooner Amistad, was brought into New London harbor by a government cutter. The negroes had been taken to Cuba in a slaver, and while in transit, under the charge of a purchaser between two of the ports of the island, had risen, captured the schooner and brought it to the United States. The Spanish government demanded their surrender, and Mr. Baldwin became their counsel. A long litigation ensued in the U. S. courts, resulting at last in a decision which secured their liberation from the supreme court of the United States. In that court John Quincy Adams was associated with Mr. Baldwin, but the latter had the main responsibility of the cause. This professional triumph, secured in a field of law where there were few precedents, secured Mr. Baldwin at once a national reputation. While he was governor of the state, a bill was passed requiring the Washington Bridge Co., which had built a bridge across the Housatonic river many years before on a plan approved by the general assembly, to insert a new draw of greater width. The charter authorized it to maintain the structure, which had been so built, perpetually, and to charge tolls to those who traveled over it. The bill took away these rights without providing for any compensation. Gov. Baldwin vetoed it in a message which was a clear and convincing statement of the inviolability of charter contracts and the importance of preserving the public faith in every particular. The bill was passed over his veto, but the supreme court of errors, on *quo warranto* proceedings, subsequently brought to enforce the act (Washington Bridge Co. *vs.* The State, 18 Conn. Rep., 53), unanimously decided that it was void as an attempt to impair the obligation of a contract in violation of the constitution of the United States. In 1847 Gov. Baldwin was elected to the U. S. senate, to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, and served as a member of that body until 1851, failing of a re-election by reason of a temporary coalition of the Democrats and Abolitionists. He opposed the Compromise bill of 1850, and maintained that the fugitive slave laws already in existence went farther than the demands of the constitution required. His speeches as a senator were always forcible and to the point. That best remembered is an off-hand reply to Sen. Mason, of Virginia, who, in urging a bill to discharge the warrants for land scrip issued by his state for bounties offered during the revolutionary war, had contrasted unfavorably the surrender by Virginia of all title to her western lands, and the reservation by Connecticut of millions of acres. Sen. Baldwin replied with great effect, that Connecticut, small as she was in territory and population, had more troops in the field during the revolution than the great state of Virginia, and her citizens, instead of hanging back to wait for bounties, had rushed upon the British before the Continental congress had met in 1775, and under Ethan Allen captured Ticonderoga almost before the blood had grown cold that was shed at Lexington. In 1860 Gov. Baldwin was one of the presidential electors-at-large elected on the Republican ticket, and in 1861 he was a member of the National Peace Convention at Washington, where he advocated the convocation of a national convention of delegates from all the states to revise the constitution of the United States as the best way of averting civil war. At the time of his death, two years later, he was still in active practice at the bar, in which he had been long a leader. Yale and Trinity had each given him the degree of LL.D. In an obituary notice in the Connecticut reports, written by Gov. Harrison, it is said of him that "in any form, anywhere—in the supreme court at Washington, or in Westminster hall, or at any other bar, where our system of jurisprudence is understood and practiced—Gov. Baldwin would have been regarded, not merely as a skillful practitioner, but as a man entitled to rank among the great lawyers of his day. He possessed a comprehensive and thorough acquaintance with the science of his profession. He was master of its learning. He understood it in its great doctrines and in its details. In short, he had that legal scholarship, that legal acumen, that legal knowledge, which no intellect but a high one can attain at all, and which even a great intellect cannot fully acquire without long, thorough and conscientious labor." Gov. Baldwin was married, in 1820, to Emily, daughter of Enoch Perkins, of Hartford. They had nine children. Gov. Baldwin died at New Haven, Feb. 19, 1863.

TOUCEY, Isaac, sixteenth governor of Connecticut (1846–47). (See Vol. V., p. 7.)

BISSELL, Clark, jurist and seventeenth governor of Connecticut (1847–49), was born at Lebanon, New London co., Conn., Sept. 7, 1782, eldest son of Joseph William and Betty (Clark) Bissell, and

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seventh in descent from John Bissell, chief founder of the family in Connecticut. Driven from their native country, France, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, some of the Bissells who were Huguenots took refuge in Holland, later removing to Somerset, England. John Bissell, born in Somerset in 1591, accompanied by his sons, sailed for Boston from Plymouth, March 20, 1630, in the Mary and John, which also had among her passengers Capt. John Mason. Windsor, Conn., became the seat of the American Bissells, whence John, grandson of the emigrant, removed to Lebanon to found the eastern Connecticut branch of the family. Clark Bissell's mother was descended from another early settler of Windsor, Capt. Daniel Clark, who was an attorney and magistrate, and was assigned "the great pew" in the meeting house, as befitted his station. Farm work, to which Clark Bissell's childhood and youth were devoted, was not wholly congenial, and having determined to obtain a liberal education he borrowed Latin and Greek grammars, and with the help of his pastor fitted himself for Yale, going thither in a homespun suit made by his mother. During his college course he was master of district schools in the vicinity of New Haven. He was graduated with honor in 1806, and then spent a year on the eastern shore of Maryland as tutor in the family of a Mr. Singleton. Returning to Connecticut he had charge of a school at Saugatuck (now Westport) and began law studies in the office of Hon. Samuel Burr Sherwood, a brilliant lawyer and a member of the last Federal congress. Having paid off some honorable debts contracted during his college course, he gave up teaching and removed to Fairfield to continue the study of law in the office of Hon. Roger Minot Sherman. In 1809 he was admitted to the bar and located in Norwalk, where nearly fifty years of his life were spent. He was judge of the supreme court of Connecticut in 1829–39, and professor of law at Yale in 1847–55, receiving from the college the degree of LL.D., in 1847. In 1846 he was the Whig candidate for governor, and served for two terms. His character and services are well set forth in the following estimate: "It is not too much to say of him that in every department of duty to which he was called, his work was well and faithfully done. As chief magistrate of this commonwealth his sound judgment, his purity of purpose, his unaffected demeanor, won the confidence and respect of all parties. . . . As a member of our highest court of judicature, his learning, probity, strict impartiality, and uniform courtesy, conferred additional lustre upon the dignity of the bench. . . . In the legislature, though he seldom mingled in debate, the breadth and solidity of his views, his good sense, his keen wit—sparingly, but if needed, effectively used, always placed him in the first rank. . . . His duties in the law department of Yale College were discharged with the same fidelity which characterized him in all other relations of life. His lectures to the senior class were of the highest order of that species of intellectual effort." Gov. Bissell was married at Saugatuck, Conn., April 29, 1811, to Sally, daughter of Hon. Samuel Burr and Charity (Hull) Sherwood. She bore her husband four sons and two daughters. Gov. Bissell died at Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 15, 1857.

TRUMBULL, Joseph, eighteenth governor of Connecticut (1849–50), was born at Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 17, 1782, eldest son of David and Sarah (Backus) Trumbull and grandson of Gov. Jonathan and Faith (Robinson) Trumbull. He was graduated at Yale in 1801 and admitted to the bar of Windham in 1803 and settled in Hartford in 1804, practicing until 1828, when he became president of the Hartford Bank. This position he held for eleven years. Later he was president of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Co. He sat in the state legislature in 1832, 1848 and 1851. Also he served in congress in 1834–35, having been chosen by the Whigs to fill the vacancy left by William W. Ellsworth and was again a member of that body in 1839–43. He promoted educational and internal improvements. Yale conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1849, the year in which he assumed the duties of governor. Gov. Trumbull was married at Colchester, Conn., in 1820, to Harriet, daughter of Gen. Henry Champion, who bore him a son, Henry Champion Trumbull, and a daughter, who died in infancy. He was married a second time to Eliza, daughter of Lemuel Storrs, of Middletown, and Betsey (Champion) Storrs. She bore him one daughter, Eliza Storrs, who was married to Lucius F. Robinson, of Hartford. Gov. Trumbull died in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 4, 1861.

SEYMOUR, Thomas Hart, soldier, U. S. minister and nineteenth governor of Connecticut (1850–53), was born at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 29, 1807, second child of Maj. Henry Seymour and Jane, daughter of Capt. William and Susan (Keith) Ellery, and descendant of Richard Seymour, of Hartford (1635), and later of Norwalk. He was educated in the schools of Hartford and at Capt. Partridge's military school at Middletown, and on his graduation returned to Hartford, where, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar. For some time he was commanding officer of the governor's foot guard. In 1837–38 he edited a Democratic newspaper, "The Jeffersonian," and about the same time was judge of probate for the district. In 1843 he was elected to congress from the Hartford district, and on the expiration of his term was renominated, but declined the office. In March, 1846, he was commissioned major of the 9th or New England regiment of volunteers in the Mexican war, and when, in the assault on Chapultepec, Col. Ransom, the commander, fell, Maj. Seymour led the troops, and with his command was the first to enter the fortress. He was promoted to the command of the regiment, and took part in the capture of the city of Mexico. In 1845 he was nominated for governor, and accepted, but suffered defeat; in 1849, again was defeated, though the majority of the successful candidate was small; in 1850 he won by a handsome majority, and in 1851, 1852, 1853 was re-elected. In 1852 Seymour was a presidential elector. In June, 1853, Pres. Pierce appointed him minister to Russia, and he resigned the governorship, serving in his new official capacity for four years, and forming a close friendship with the czar and his son. After a year spent in travel in Europe, Mr. Seymour, in 1859, returned to Hartford, and was tendered a military reception. He was the leader of the Connecticut Peace Democrats during the civil war, and in 1862 the opposition to his opinions was so strong that the state senate voted to have his portrait removed from the council chamber, not to be replaced until the comptroller was convinced of his loyalty. In 1863 Seymour was again nominated for governor, but after an exciting contest was defeated by William A. Buckingham. He was a member of Washington Commandery at Hartford, and for many years eminent commander. Gov. Seymour died at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 3, 1868, and was buried with military and Masonic

Thos. H. Seymour.

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honors. Charles H. Pond, lieutenant-governor, served as acting governor in 1853–54.

DUTTON, Henry, jurist and twentieth governor of Connecticut (1854–55), was born at Plymouth, Litchfield co., Conn., Feb. 12, 1796, son of Thomas Dutton, a farmer, who had been a soldier in the revolutionary war. On his mother's side of the house, he was a lineal descendant of John Punderson, one of the settlers of New Haven and one of the "seven pillars" of the first church of the little Puritan town. In his early childhood the parents of Henry Dutton removed to Northfield, Conn., where he lived and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, when he entered the junior class in Yale. He made his way through college chiefly by his own efforts, and was graduated with honor in 1818, and then became principal of the academy at Fairfield, Conn., meanwhile studying law with Hon. Roger Minot Sherman. In 1821 he accepted a tutorship in Yale, and held the position for two years, resigning to devote himself to law practice. From 1823 until 1837 he resided at Newtown; from 1837 until 1847 at Bridgeport, and was twice elected by each town to represent it in the state legislature. In 1847 he was appointed Kent professor of law in Yale College, and removed to New Haven. In addition to the performance of his college duties, he continued the practice of his profession. In 1849 he was elected to the state senate, and he was again elected to the general assembly, representing New Haven in the lower house. In 1854 he was elected governor of the state, and held office for one term. He was for one year judge of the county court for New Haven county, and in 1861 was elected judge of the supreme court of errors and of the superior court. He served on the commission of 1849 and 1866 to revise the state statutes, and was chairman of the committee that made a new compilation of them in 1854. An "Analytical Digest of the State Reports" was published by him in 1833, and a revision of "Swift's Digest" in 1848. In 1866 he retired from the bench of the supreme court, having reached the statutory age. He devoted himself chiefly to his work in the Yale Law School, and to some extent resumed the practice of his profession. He was married to Elizabeth E. Joy, of Boston, who bore him three daughters and one son; the latter, Henry Melzar Dutton, a graduate of Yale and a lawyer by profession, entered the Federal army on the outbreak of the civil war, and was killed at the battle of Cedar mountain. Judge Dutton died in New Haven, April 26, 1869.

Henry Dutton

MINOR, William Thomas, jurist and twenty-first governor of Connecticut (1855–57) was born at Stamford, Conn., Oct. 3, 1815, son of Simeon Hinman and Catharine (Lockwood) Minor, the latter a native of Greenwich, Conn. His first American ancestor was Thomas Minor, who left England in 1646, settling with his fellow colonists at Pequot, near Stonington, Conn. The earliest known ancestor in England was a subject of King Edward III., named Bullman, a miner in Somersetshire. For services rendered, the king is said to have bestowed an appropriate coat of arms upon him, requiring the change of his name to that of Miner. Gov. Minor's father was one of the principal legal practitioners of Fairfield county, and when the village of Stamford obtained its charter (1830) was elected its first warden. The son spent his early years in his native village, and was graduated at Yale College in 1834; then taught, and studied law; was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in 1841, and forthwith gained recognition as an able and conscientious lawyer and a popular debater and orator. His standing with his fellow citizens of Stamford is indicated by his election and re-elections—seven in all—to the Connecticut legislature. In 1853 and 1854 he was state senator, and in 1855 was nominated for governor on the American or Know-nothing ticket. He received 738 more votes than the Democratic candidate (Ingham), and 18,866 more than the Whig candidate (Dutton). There being no election by the people, he was chosen governor by the legislature, and at the ensuing gubernatorial election a similar state of facts was followed by similar results. When the civil war broke out ex-Gov. Minor was especially distinguished for his zeal in support of the government and by his kindness to Federal soldiers. In 1864 he became U. S. consul-general at Havana, Cuba, by appointment of Pres. Lincoln; but resigned his work at the end of three years. It was his prompt intervention with the Spanish captain-general which secured the detention of the Confederate ram Stonewall Jackson until he could communicate with the nearest U. S. admiral. By his further representations and efforts, however, the vessel was finally surrendered to the Spanish officials before the arrival of the U. S. naval force. In 1854 he received his first judicial appointment in his election by the state house of representatives to the judgeship of the Fairfield county court. In 1868 he was appointed a judge of the Connecticut superior court, and served as such until 1873 with marked ability. He was then nominated for U. S. senator on the Republican ticket, and Stamford gave him the largest majority she had ever given any candidate; but he was less fortunate elsewhere, and was defeated by William H. Barnum. In 1874 he was nominated to the state senate from the 12th district; but was defeated by a fellow-citizen, Galen A. Carter. Gov. Minor was one of three commissioners appointed by the legislature in 1879 to meet a similar number from New York, to agree and decide upon the boundary line between the two states. Their report was duly accepted by both states. He was married at Stamford, in 1849, to Mary C., daughter of John W. Leeds, who was of English descent. She bore him five children. A daughter and a son survive; the latter, Charles W., a graduate of Yale in 1874 and a practicing lawyer in New York city, represented Stamford in the Connecticut legislature in 1882. Judge Minor died at Stamford, Conn., Oct. 13, 1889. His pall-bearers included Gov. Bulkeley and ex-Govs. Hawley, Andrews, Bigelow, Waller and Lounsbury.

William T. Minor

HOLLEY, Alexander Hamilton, manufacturer and twenty second governor of Connecticut (1857–58), was born at Salisbury, Litchfield co., Conn., Aug. 12, 1804, second son of John Milton and Sally (Porter) Holley. The house that was his birthplace was situated in a part of the town called Furnace village, but now known as Lakeville. His ancestry in this country began with John Holly, an Englishman, who settled about 1644, at Stamford, Conn., of which he was a representative citizen; and was continued by Joseph, grandson of John, an original proprietor of Sharon, the adjoining town to Salisbury. Luther Holley, grandson of Joseph and

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grandfather of the governor, was a man of great vigor of mind and of exceptional business ability—qualities that descended to his six sons, all of whom became prominent, especially Myron Holley, the reformer. Luther Holley removed from a farm in Sharon to Salisbury, to engage in merchandizing and iron-making, and was succeeded in these occupations by his eldest son, John Milton, associated with John C. Coffing. Among the products of this enterprising firm were U. S. armory supplies and anchors for the fleet which was used by the Greeks in their war with Turkey. The maternal grandfather of Gov. Holley was Col. Joshua Porter, a native of Lebanon, Conn., who practiced medicine for forty years in Salisbury; also serving the town as representative in the assembly for forty sessions and as judge of probate for thirty-seven years, and seeing active service as militia colonel during the revolutionary war. Hon. Augustus Porter and Gen. Peter Buell Porter were his sons. Alexander H. Holley, after attending schools at Sheffield, Mass., and Ellsworth, Conn., entered the academy at Hudson, N. Y., to prepare for Yale; but delicate health forbade close application to study, and at the age of sixteen he became a clerk in his father's store and counting-house. His father's death, in 1836, greatly increased his responsibilities, for the great financial crisis in the United States was approaching; but when business cares were over he performed an astonishing amount of work in organizing political meetings and in writing articles on political and social questions for the press. In 1844 he began the manufacture of pocket cutlery, transferring to Lakeville a small plant which had been established elsewhere by workmen from Sheffield, England, and continued it with Nathan W. Merwin as partner, until 1854, when a joint stock company was organized, under the name of the Holley Manufacturing Co., with Mr. Holley as president. This office he held until his death, and largely through his enterprise, his practice of producing the best wares possible and his influence with other manufacturers, American cutlery came to gain its present unrivaled reputation. He was prominent also in organizing and directing banks, having been president of the Iron Bank at Salisbury, and maintained an interest in others, there and in Boston. He was greatly interested in railroads, including the Harlem, the Housatonic, the roads in Duchess and Columbia counties, all of which he aided in promoting, and especially in the creation of the Connecticut Western, of whose board of directors and executive committee he was a member. The place where this particular road joins the Harlem he named Millerton, as a compliment to his friend, Sydney G. Miller. He gave much thought and care to the School for Imbeciles, privately established at Lakeville in 1858, and his last public address, delivered a few months before his death, was made at the dedication of a new building. From the time he cast his first vote until the Republican party was formed he was connected with the Whig party, and in 1844 was a delegate to the convention that nominated Henry Clay for the presidency. In 1854, for the first time in his life, and unexpectedly to him, he was nominated for a public office, that of lieutenant-governor, and was elected. In 1857 he again received the popular vote, and became governor of the commonwealth. In February, 1858, as the state's representative, he attended the unveiling of Crawford's statue of Washington, at Richmond, Va., and at a public banquet given on that occasion made an eloquent speech, in which he deprecated any attempt to break the union of the states. Having a mind broadened by incessant reading and private study, he saw further into the future than many a so-called statesman, and felt that a national conflict was inevitable. When it came he was too old for active service; but he did all in his power to inspire others with an aggressive spirit of patriotism. In 1866 Gov. Buckingham offered him the position of commissioner from Connecticut at the World's fair in Paris; but, owing chiefly to delicate health, he declined. His last appearance on a public occasion was at the dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at New Haven, Conn. The temperance and anti-slavery movements found an enthusiastic supporter in Gov. Holley. He was liberal in his gifts to the Congregational church he attended and to religious and benevolent societies of many names. He was extremely fond of mechanical pursuits, and of overseeing the erection of buildings, many of the houses and shops of the village being put up under his superintendence. "A certain straightforwardness and affectionate ardor in his nature made him beloved as a friend and a favorite in general society." He had a profound love of home, and a no less profound love of and pride in the beautiful town in which his lot was cast, and where almost all the years of his life were spent. Gov. Holley was married at Goshen, Litchfield co., Conn., Oct. 4, 1831, to Jane M., daughter of Hon. Erastus and Abigail (Starr) Lyman. She bore him a son, Alexander Lyman Holley, who became distinguished as a civil engineer. Mrs. Holley died in 1832. Gov. Holley was married again at Lakeville, Sept. 10, 1835, to Marcia, daughter of Hon. John C. and Maria (Birch) Coffing, who bore him five sons and a daughter, and died in 1854. On Nov. 11, 1856, he was married at Hartford, Conn., to Sarah Coit, daughter of Hon. Thomas Day, who survived him twelve years, and by whom he had no issue. Of his children, only one is living, the wife of Gen. William B. Rudd. Gov. Holley died at Lakeville, Conn., Oct. 2, 1887.

BUCKINGHAM, William Alfred, twenty-third governor of Connecticut (1858–66), was born at Lebanon, New London co., Conn., May 28, 1804, eldest son of Samuel Buckingham and of Joanna Matson, of Lyme, Conn. His father was a prosperous farmer in Lebanon and the owner of a shad fishery at the mouth of the Connecticut river. The town of Saybrook had been the residence of his family since the immigration of their ancestor, Thomas Buckingham, who left England in 1637. His youngest son, Thomas, direct ancestor of Gov. Buckingham, was born in Milford, Conn., in 1646, and became pastor of the church in Saybrook. He was one of the ten ministers who founded Yale College, which for fourteen years was located in Saybrook. He was also moderator of the synod which founded the system of doctrine and government under which the churches of Connecticut were organized, historically known as the "Saybrook Platform." Gov. Buckingham was sixth in descent from this ancestor, whose intermediate descendants resided in Saybrook until 1803, when his father removed to Lebanon. Young Buckingham's early education was obtained at the local schools and at Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn. He taught in the district school for one winter, and worked on his father's farm three years, when, in 1822, he took a clerkship in a store in Norwich, whither, in 1826, after a short service as clerk in New York, he returned and engaged in the dry-goods business for himself. In 1830 he added the manufacture of ingrain carpets, and piloted his business successfully through the great crisis of 1837. In 1848 he, with two or three associates, began the

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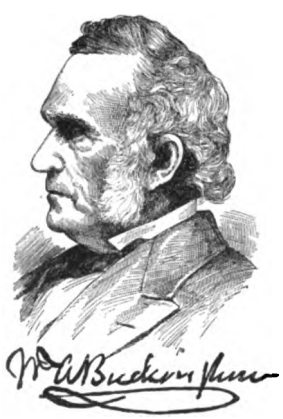
manufacture of rubber shoes, with which he was connected through the remainder of his life. He was mayor of Norwich in 1849, 1850, 1856 and 1857; presidential elector in 1856, and was elected governor in 1858, to which office he was chosen for eight consecutive terms, for the last of which he received a majority unprecedented in the history of the state. No one since Oliver Wolcott (1818–27) had held the office so long in Connecticut. At the outset of the civil war his high character and credit aided most powerfully toward the promptness of Connecticut in forwarding the first completely equipped regiment furnished by any state. The legislature not being in session at the opening of the war, he pledged his private means at the banks to provide funds for equipment. The banks showed their confidence and patriotism by prompt and full response. The successive quotas of Connecticut, under the calls from Washington for volunteers, were always more than filled and her troops equipped with wonderful promptness. Directed by the "war governor," as he was and is still called, 53,000 sons of Connecticut went into the field—almost one-half of her able-bodied men fit to bear arms—and in a state of such complete preparedness as to elicit the repeated commendation of the national authorities. Pres. Lincoln said of him: "We always like to see Gov. Buckingham in Washington. He takes up no superfluous time. He knows exactly what he needs, and makes no unreasonable demands." Such remarks were frequently emphasized by Sec. Stanton, of the war department. The correspondence of Gov. Buckingham with the president and secretary further demonstrated the source of his influence through the affectionate respect in which they held him. In response to a letter sent him during one of the darkest periods of the war, Sec. Stanton wrote: "In the midst of toil and care that wearies my spirit and exhausts my strength such words of comfort revive and strengthen me greatly." The energizing and sustaining influence exercised by Gov. Buckingham and other war governors upon the administration can hardly be overvalued. During those fateful four years Gov. Buckingham never for a moment wavered in his belief that the government must and would succeed. His personal relations with the gallant officers and men who entered the service from Connecticut were most cordial. When the regiments left the state he was, if possible, always present with an encouraging farewell. When they returned he received from their hands, with words of fervent emotion, those tattered flags, which to-day, in the "battle flag vestibule" of the state capitol, fittingly surround his statue. The war over and the affairs of Connecticut with the general government well adjusted, the governor declined further re-election. In 1868 he was elected to the U. S. senate. Although never before in congress, his record as war governor insured at once a flattering recognition by his colleagues and a wide influence. He was made chairman of the committee on Indian affairs during a period when public attention was earnestly fixed upon the responsibilities of our government toward its wards, and threw himself with great intensity into the work. Those who would make the necessities of the Indian their own greedy opportunity found in him no friend. As a member of the committee on commerce his extensive and practical experience gave weight and authority to his opinions. He was not an orator; but his speeches were marked by clearness, force and great earnestness. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; president of the American Missionary Association, the Western College and Education Society, and moderator of the first national council of Congregational churches, at Boston, in 1865. He was a prominent member of the Second Congregational Church, and one of the founders of the Broadway Church of Norwich, in which he was an officer until his death. He was one of the founders of the Norwich Free Academy and president of its board of trustees. He gave generously to Yale College, and a chair was named in his honor in the Divinity School of that institution. The secret of Gov. Buckingham's influence lay in the wonderful balance of his powers, physical, intellectual and moral. He was everywhere and always the impersonation of courtesy. Though rather under the middle height, he impressed one as taller than he was, owing to his full development of body, the ample symmetry of his head and features and his erect bearing. His power of reaching the core of a difficult question was almost intuitive. His tact in dealing with men under trying circumstances was extraordinary. His love for children was very strong. He would sometimes leave for a moment the writing of an important state paper to frolic in his library with an interrupting grandchild. The gentleness of his manner would have led a superficial observer to underrate his strength of character. It was in the fervid expression of his intensest convictions or in an occasional burst of his righteous indignation that the full man was revealed. This exceptional balance of his faculties, however, would not have made him the man he was but for his religious faith and life. There must be found the informing germ of the full development of this ideal Christian gentleman. Gov. Buckingham was married at Norwich, Sept. 27, 1830, to Eliza, daughter of Dr. Dwight and Eliza (Coit) Ripley, by whom he had two children, one of whom, a daughter, still survives. Mrs. Buckingham died April 19, 1868. The family life of Gov. Buckingham was most attractive, the spirit of the household being one of cheerfulness, kindness and boundless hospitality. He died at his home in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 5, 1875, a short time before his senatorial term was completed. The day of his funeral was observed in the state, and was one of general mourning in the city of his residence. His hospitable home, which had included among its guests Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and many another notable man, was thronged for hours by a ceaseless procession of the high and the lowly, to take a last look at the face they had loved and reverenced. Upon his monument in Yantic cemetery in Norwich is this inscription: "William Alfred Buckingham, governor of Connecticut (1858–1866), U. S. senator (1869–1875). His courage was dauntless. His will inflexible. His devotion to duty supreme. His faith in God absolute." In 1898 the home of the "war governor" was bought by Sedgwick post, No. 1, G. A. R., to be known as the "Buckingham Memorial." Previously the Connecticut branch, Sons of the American Revolution, had bought, as a memorial of the "war governor of the revolution," Trumbull's "war office" at Lebanon.



HAWLEY, Joseph Roswell, senator and twenty-fourth governor of Connecticut (1866–67). (See Vol. I., p. 457.)

ENGLISH, James Edward, twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh governor of Connecticut (1867–69; 1870–71), was born in New Haven, Conn., March 13, 1812, son of James and Nancy (Griswold) English. He was descended from Clement English, who became a resident of Salem, Mass., was married to Mary Waters, of Salem, Aug. 27, 1667, and had a son, Benjamin, who, in 1700, settled in New Haven,

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Conn., thus founding the Connecticut branch of the family. The grandfather of Gov. English, Capt. Benjamin English, was the owner of vessels engaged in the West India trade, and during the administration of Jefferson held a position in the custom-house. Although the son of well-to-do parents, Gov. English began at the age of eleven to be self-supporting, and, winning his father's reluctant consent, spent two years working on a farm at about thirty miles' distance from his home. He then returned to his parents, and attended school for two years, devoting himself especially to the study of architectural drawing, in which he became singularly proficient. He was then apprenticed to a master carpenter, and during his term of service made plans for several conspicuous edifices in New Haven. On attaining his majority, in 1833, he immediately became a master-builder, and was so successful in carrying out contracts for houses on a much more elaborate scale than had hitherto been erected in New Haven, that at the end of two years he had accumulated a fair working capital. With this capital he retired from his trade, and engaged as a lumber dealer. This business he pursued, with frequent losses, throughout the financial depression of 1837 and the succeeding years, and augmented his resources by buying and building vessels, shipping clocks to Philadelphia, and engaging in other commercial enterprises. These, with his lumber business, engaged his attention for over twenty years; after that he became interested in the manufacture of clocks. In this he met with such success that the New Haven Clock Co. became the largest clock manufactory in the world. In the interests of this business he made several visits to England. He also became interested in other manufactures in various states, among them the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Co., of which he was president. By these industries he acquired a large fortune, none of which was due to speculations, for to these he was always averse. The public life of Mr. English was begun in 1836, when he first took part in the municipal government of New Haven. After that he served in the state legislature, first in the general assembly, and afterwards for several years as a member of the senate. He was elected a member of congress in the first year of the civil war, and served until its close, when he refused renomination, though Pres. Lincoln expressed his personal desire that the Republicans endorse his nomination and make it unanimous in his congressional district. There he was conspicuous as a bold and consistent war Democrat, voting early in his term for the bill relating to the District of Columbia, which united the emancipation of the slaves with compensation to the master, and later advocating general emancipation. In 1867 he was elected governor of Connecticut, carrying the election by his personal popularity at a time when nearly every state in the Union was under the domination of the Republicans, and he was re-elected in 1868, and again in 1870. In 1868 he was nominated as one of the presidential electors of the state-at-large, and was a conspicuous candidate before the Democratic national convention for the presidency of the United States. As governor, he attained the title of father of the free school system, through his strenuous efforts to establish a system of education which would open the schools to every child in the state, without distinction, and free of all charge or expense. Four years after the expiration of his governorship he was elected to the U. S. senate, in which he sat in 1875-77. Gov. English was deeply interested in the advancement of education and in several projects for the improvement of his native state. He donated the sum of $20,000 to lay out English drive in East Rock park, New Haven, and was liberal in his gifts to Yale University, with which he was connected as councillor of the Sheffield Scientific School. In 1873 he donated a large sum to establish a library for Yale Law School, which was of inestimable benefit at that time, the library being in a very incomplete state. He was married, Jan. 25, 1835, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of Timothy Fowler and a descendant of one of the earliest New Haven settlers. Four children were born to them, one of whom, Henry, lived to maturity. Gov. English died in New Haven, Conn., March 2, 1890.

James E. English.

JEWELL, Marshall, twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth governor of Connecticut. (1869–70; 1871–73.) (See Vol. IV., p. 20.)

INGERSOLL, Charles Roberts, twenty-ninth governor of Connecticut (1873–77), was born in New Haven, Sept. 16, 1821, son of Ralph Isaacs and Margaret Eleanora (Van den Heuvel) Ingersoll. He was sixth in descent from John Ingersoll, of Bedfordshire, England, who removed to Salem, Mass.; thence to Hartford, Conn., in 1651, and finally to Westfield, Mass., in 1666. His wife, Mary Hunt, was a granddaughter of Gov. John Webster, of Connecticut. John's grandson, Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll, of Ridgefield, Conn. (Yale College, 1736), was married to Dorcas, daughter of Rev. Joseph Moss, of Derby (Harvard, 1699). Their son, Jonathan (Yale College, 1766), was married to Grace, daughter of Ralph Isaacs, of Branford, Conn. (Yale College, 1761). He was judge of the superior court and of the supreme court of errors, and was lieutenant-governor of the state from 1817 until his death in 1823. He is accounted "one of the purest statesmen Connecticut has ever seen." His son, Ralph Isaacs (Yale College, 1808), the governor's father, was a leader of the New Haven bar for many years; was a member of the legislature in 1819–25; was a representative in congress in 1825–33, and was offered a senatorship in 1835, but declined it. For two years he was U. S. minister to Russia. His wife was the daughter of John Cornelius Van den Heuvel, a native of Maestricht, Holland, who became a planter at Demarara, Dutch Guiana, and there lived until about 1790, when he removed to New York city. Justina van Barloew, whom he espoused, was a native of Holland. Charles Roberts Ingersoll was educated at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven; at Yale, where he was graduated in 1840, and at the Yale Law School, where he took his degree in 1844. He at once began practice in his father's office, and remained associated with him for a number of years. He served in the legislature as a representative in 1856–58, 1866 and 1871; in 1873 was elected governor on the Democratic ticket, and served by re-election until 1877, declining a renomination. He was a presidential (Tilden) elector in 1876. Gov. Ingersoll was an incorporator of the Connecticut Savings Bank, of New Haven, and is a member of a number of other organizations;

C. R. Ingersoll

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is an adviser of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and has held various public local offices. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1874. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1847, to Virginia, daughter of Rear-Adm. Francis H. Gregory, U. S. N. She bore him a son, Francis Gregory, who is a graduate of Yale (1874), and a lawyer by profession, and three daughters: Justine Henrietta; Virginia, wife of Harry T. Gause, of Wilmington, Del., and Elizabeth Shaw, wife of George G. Haven, Jr., of New York city.

HUBBARD, Richard Dudley, thirtieth governor of Connecticut (1877–79), was born at Berlin, Hartford co., Conn., Sept. 7, 1818, son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Dudley) Hubbard, and descendant of George Hubbard, who, after living in Milford and Guilford, removed to Hartford about 1639, and later to Middletown. Richard D. Hubbard left farm work to enter Yale, was graduated in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was a member of the state legislature in 1842 and again in 1855–58. During the civil war he was an earnest Unionist. In 1867 Hubbard was elected to congress as a Democrat, and was offered a renomination, but would not accept, returning to the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was nominated for governor, but was defeated; in 1876 was elected, being the first to serve under the law limiting the term to two years; in 1878 was renominated, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Andrews. He was a striking example of the self-made man. From a poor boy, through years of patient toil and a studious application to books, he forced himself to the top, and compelled the admiration of every one in his state, including his political foes. He was called the first lawyer in Connecticut; he was undoubtedly the greatest orator in the commonwealth. His mind was eminently philosophical and found recreation in the study of philosophical systems and abstract speculation. His success was attributed largely to great natural powers, added to which was scholarly culture and the utmost familiarity with the ancient and modern classics. Gov. Hubbard was married in Hartford, Dec. 2, 1845, to Mary Juliana, daughter of Dr. William H., and Margaret F. (Chenevard) Morgan, who bore him three sons and three daughters. He died in Hartford, Feb. 28, 1884. On June 9, 1890, a statue of heroic size, by Karl Gerhardt, was unveiled in the presence of the highest officials of the state and bar. It stands in a conspicuous place near the capitol.

ANDREWS, Charles Bartlett, thirty-first state governor of Connecticut (1879–81) and chief-justice of the state, was born at North Sunderland, Franklin co., Mass., Nov. 4, 1836, son of Erastus and Almira (Bartlett) Andrews. His branch of the Andrews family traces its descent in this country from William Andrews, who emigrated from England about the year 1630, and settled at Watertown, Mass. He went to Hartford, Conn., with the first settlers of that town, in 1636, became town clerk, and was a schoolmaster as well, and lies buried in the graveyard at the rear of the Centre Church. He had a son, Thomas, who went to Middletown. The latter had a son of the same name, who had a son, Isaac, who had a son, Elisha, the grandfather of Gov. Andrews. The Bartletts were among the early settlers of Plymouth, Mass., though not of the original Mayflower company. Erastus Andrews, the governor's father, was a Baptist minister, and for many years was pastor of a church at North Sunderland. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, one of whom was Elisha Benjamin Andrews, who became president of Brown University. As there was always a meagre salary, the numerous children were early inured to severe and constant labor, and were obliged to practice rigorous economy. Charles fitted for college at the Franklin Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass., supporting himself by labor in the summer vacations and by teaching school in the winter. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1858, and went immediately to Sherman, Conn., where he engaged in teaching, and at the same time studied law. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1861, and began practice in the town of Kent, removing to Litchfield in 1868. There he formed a partnership with the Hon. John H. Hubbard, at that time a member of congress, and this lasted until the death of Mr. Hubbard in 1872. He was a member of the state senate in 1868 and 1869, a member of the lower house in 1878 and chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was governor of the state in 1879 and 1880, elected by the Republicans. He was appointed a judge of the superior court in 1882; was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court of errors in 1889 and was reappointed in 1897; this office he still holds. The supreme court of errors was first constituted in 1806. He is the only one who has ever been its chief-justice and also the governor of the state. In 1886 he was a member of the joint commission of Connecticut and Rhode Island to settle the boundary line between the states. In 1893 he was elected a member of the state board of education for the blind. In 1894 he was made member of the state board of pardons. In the town of Litchfield he was first chosen a member of the town board of education, and was acting school visitor for four years. He was chairman of a town committee to rebuild the county court house in that town, after it was destroyed by fire in 1888. He is the president of the Litchfield Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and is president of the First National Bank of Litchfield. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan University, Yale University and Amherst College. He was, in 1866, married to Mary J., daughter of Newton Carter, of Kent. She died the next year. In 1870 he was married to Sarah M., daughter of Elizur Wilson, of Bethlehem, Conn. They have one son.

BIGELOW, Hobart B., thirty-second governor of Connecticut (1881–83), was born at North Haven, New Haven co., Conn., May 16, 1834, son of Levi L. and Belinda (Pierpont) Bigelow. His father was of Massachusetts stock, one of a family that has been prominent from early times; his mother was a descendant of Rev. James Pierpont, second minister of New Haven and one of the founders of Yale College. When he was about ten years of age his father removed to South Egremont, Mass., where the son worked on the home farm and attended an academy. At the age of seventeen he went to Guilford, Conn., to learn the machinist's trade; but finished his apprenticeship in the employ of the New Haven Manufacturing Co., of which his uncle, Asahel Pierpont, was manager. He then became foreman of a machine shop; in 1861 he acquired an interest in it, and later acquiring the foundry connected with the establishment, carried on the business under the name of the Bigelow Manufacturing Co. In 1870 increase of business required a removal to a site where buildings could be erected as required. Two years before this removal a department for the manufacture of boilers was added. After several extensions of the partnership, a corporation

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was organized in 1883, under a special charter from the legislature, and took the name of the Bigelow Co. Mr. Bigelow was a common councilman in 1863–64 and an alderman in 1864–65; was supervisor in 1871–74 and fire commissioner in 1874–76. He was a member of the general assembly in 1875, and served as mayor in 1879–81. While he was mayor, and largely in consequence of his encouragement, the East Rock park commission was formed, and the beautiful park was thrown open to the public; also the breakwaters in the harbor were begun. He was elected governor, Nov. 2, 1880, and took his seat Jan. 5, 1881. During his service as governor he conducted himself with "quiet dignity, thorough impartiality, and great good sense." For several years he was a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and in 1882 was elected its president. He was married in New Haven, May 6, 1857, to Eleanor, daughter of Philo and Eleanor (Swift) Lewis, who bore him two sons.

WALLER, Thomas Macdonald, thirty-third governor of Connecticut (1883–85), was born in New York city in 1839, son of Thomas Christopher and Mary (Macdonald) Armstrong, who were natives of Ireland. When he was very young his parents and his only brother died, and being alone, and almost penniless, he attempted to earn his living as a newsboy in the lower part of the city, a small sum having been given him by a stranger. He next became a cabin boy on a fishing vessel belonging to the port of New York. In 1849 he was about to ship on a schooner bound for California, carrying a party of gold seekers, but Robert K. Waller, of New London, Conn., happened to meet the boy, was struck with his intelligence and offered him a home in his own family. Young Armstrong accepted and, being adopted as a member of the household, assumed his benefactor's surname. His education, begun in the public schools of New York city, was continued in those of New London and, when at the age of nineteen, he was graduated at the Bartlett Grammar School, he carried off the first prize in oratory. In New London Mr. Waller began the study of law and in 1861 he was admitted to practice in the state courts. His practice, which was a large one, was interrupted by the civil war, for he at once enlisted, for a three months' campaign, in the 2nd Connecticut regiment; was chosen fourth sergeant of company E, and went to the front. A disease of the eyes prevented his remaining in the army; but he did efficient service at home and elsewhere by recruiting regiments and by public speeches in advocacy of war measures. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1867 and again in 1868, and during the latter session was prominent in a lengthy debate on the subject of bridging the Connecticut river, Sen. Eaton leading the opposition to the bill, and Mr. Waller closing the discussion with a vigorous defence of the project, which was carried through. In 1870 Mr. Waller was elected secretary of state, but continued his practice while performing official duties. In 1876 he was elected speaker of the house of representatives. The session was the shortest that had been held for many years, and much of the credit for the prompt manner in which the public business was transacted was ascribed to him. At the close of the session he was appointed state's attorney for New London county. This office he held by reappointment until he was elected governor, and during his incumbency he tried a number of important criminal cases; among them that of Herbert Hayden, a Methodist minister, arraigned on a charge of murdering one of his parishioners. Mr. Waller was twice elected mayor of New London and served nearly six years. His methods were sometimes too progressive to please the citizens; but eventually the results were admitted to justify the means. In 1882 he was nominated for governor by the Democrats and excited considerable criticism by stumping the state in his own behalf. He was elected by a large majority, his administration was both dignified and conservative, and his speeches and state papers were highly praised by the press. At the close of his term, he was enthusiastically renominated, and as a candidate received a plurality of votes and a larger number than Grover Cleveland, the presidential candidate, who

carried the state. He failed to obtain a majority, however, and the choice devolving upon the legislature, which was Republican, his competitor, Hon. Henry B. Harrison, was placed in the governor's chair. At the national Democratic convention of 1884, Mr. Waller supported Mr. Cleveland as a candidate in a most eulogistic manner, and the latter, shortly after his inauguration, appointed Mr. Waller consul-general at London. His record there was so satisfactory that he was more than once complimented by the department of state, and he was so popular with the English people and with his own countrymen, who visited England, that on the eve of his return to the United States a banquet was given in his honor, Minister Phelps and the entire consular corps of Great Britain being present on that occasion. Since Mr. Waller's return he has been engaged in practice as the senior member of the firm of Waller, Cook & Wagner, corporation lawyers, of New York city, retaining his home in New London. He was commissioner from Connecticut to the World's Columbian exposition and was elected first vice-president by the national commission. He frequently occupied the chair and took an active part in the debates of that body. He won well-deserved praise for his knowledge of parliamentary law and in discussion he rarely failed to carry his point. He was married to Charlotte Bishop, of New London, and has a daughter and five sons, three of whom have adopted their father's profession.

HARRISON, Henry Baldwin, thirty-fourth governor of Connecticut (1885-87), was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 11, 1821. He studied at the Lancasterian School, at the same place, and afterwards went to Yale, where he took the academic course. He was valedictorian of his class in 1846. After leaving college, and fitting himself for the profession of the law, he began to practice in 1848. In 1854 he was nominated by the Whig party for senator in the fourth district of Connecticut and elected by a large majority. He was chairman of the committee on temperance legislation, and in that capacity framed the Maine law of the state. He also drafted the personal liberty bill, which practically annulled the fugitive slave law. This bill imposed a

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penalty of $5,000 fine and five years in state prison for pretending that a free person was a slave, while similar provision was made for perjurers and strong provisions were inserted in order to secure the enforcement of the law. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Mr. Harrison threw himself warmly into the slavery question. He was one of the few men in Connecticut who assisted in the organization of the Republican party, and became its candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1856, Gideon Welles, of Hartford, afterwards U. S. secretary of the navy, being the nominee for governor. Of course, these candidates were defeated, as this was the mere infancy of the party. During the period immediately preceding the civil war, Mr. Harrison was an earnest and faithful Republican. While that struggle was on, he continued to be a strong friend of the party, but he would accept no office. He pursued his profession steadily and made a reputation for himself, equal to that of any one in the state. It fell to him to conduct or assist in conducting a number of important cases, one of which, for instance, was that of the murderer, Willard Clark, who was acquitted on the ground of insanity. But Mr. Harrison was more particularly engaged in professional work as counsel for banks and corporations and in disputed wills, settlement of estates, and, in a general way, in financial matters. He was a very methodical and persistent worker, rather than what is commonly termed a genius; yet he was not less successful on that account. In 1865 Mr. Harrison was elected representative from New Haven to the lower house and was made chairman of the committees on railroads and federal relations. During the first session he made an elaborate speech in favor of amending the constitution by erasing the word "white," so as to allow colored men to vote. Mr. Harrison was very prominent and influential in debate, and he was frequently spoken of as a forthcoming candidate for governor. He could have had the nomination in 1866, but he withdrew in favor of Gen. Hawley, believing that the war-stained patriot deserved the preference. In 1873 he was again elected to the house from New Haven and served with great efficiency on the judiciary committee, being also chairman of the committee on the constitutional convention. In this position he reported a bill for the calling of such a convention, which aroused a good deal of public feeling in regard to it and the house voted the bill down. In 1878 he was a strong compromise candidate for U. S. senator, but did not receive the nomination. In 1883 he was nominated and elected from New Haven to the house of representatives, Connecticut, and was at once elected speaker, in which position he added greatly to his reputation and his popularity, presiding over the house with strict impartiality and entire fidelity to the interests of the whole commonwealth. During his gubernatorial term (1885–87), a bureau of labor statistics was created, and provision was made for the compulsory education of children between the ages of eight and sixteen, unless otherwise instructed. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale University in 1885. Gov. Harrison was married to a daughter of Judge T. B. Osborne, a professor in the Yale law school. He has no children.

H. B. Harrison

LOUNSBURY, Phineas Chapman, thirty-fifth governor of Connecticut (1887–89) and banker, was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield co., Conn., Jan. 10, 1841, son of Nathan and Delia (Schofield) Lounsbury. He stands in the sixth generation from Richard Lounsbury, of Lounsbourgh, England, who settled at Stamford, Conn., about 1651. This colonist received an extensive grant of land, on which his descendants have continued to reside almost to the present day, the majority of them having followed the calling of agriculture. From him and his wife the line of descent runs through their son, Henry Lounsbury, through his son Nathan, through his son Enos and through his son Nathan, grandfather of the present generation, who attained distinction in the Revolutionary army. Phineas C. Lounsbury was educated at public and private schools in his native state, proving an apt scholar in a variety of studies and giving early promise of the distinction and usefulness of his maturer years. In 1858 he entered on his active life-career as clerk in a shoe establishment in New York city, some years later, in association with his brother, engaging in the manufacture of shoes in New Haven, Conn., under the firm name of Lounsbury Bros. In 1869 the plant was removed to South Norwalk, and with another partner, under the firm name of Lounsbury, Matthewson & Co., a business was established, which is still successfully carried on. He enlisted in the 17th Connecticut volunteer regiment in 1861, but after four months' service was honorably discharged on account of a severe illness. Although he had seen no active duty, he was offered a pension, which, under the conditions, he felt obliged to decline. He has, however, retained a continued interest in his old command by his membership in the Edwin D. Pickett Post No. 64. G. A. R., of Ridgefield, and was unanimously chosen to deliver the oration on the occasion of unveiling the regimental monument at Gettysburg in 1884. In both the business and political world, Gov. Lounsbury's career has been notable and brilliant. He has participated in almost every state and national campaign since the civil war, and by his brilliant oratorical powers and masterly insight into public questions has become a recognized power. In 1874 he represented Ridgefield in the state legislature, where he served on several important committees. His prominent activity in the deliberations of this occasion soon confirmed his claim to the leadership of his party and resulted in the enactment of several popular laws, notably the local option liquor regulations. In 1882, 1884 and again in 1886, his name came prominently before the Republican state convention as a candidate for the governorship, but on both the former occasions he withdrew in favor of a close competitor, only consenting to stand in 1886, when he was unanimously nominated. The campaign which followed was a notable one, both for the enthusiasm of friends and the strong opposition of political opponents, and resulted in the election of Mr. Lounsbury, who was accordingly inaugurated on Jan. 6, 1887. Party lines were then closely drawn on the issues represented by the governor and, although his own convictions on current questions were unmistakable, his official policy and record afforded no opportunity for hostile criticism and gave no just warrant for discontent The unanimous verdict was that his had been a thoroughly businesslike administration, characterized throughout by a careful observance, not of party interests,

P. C. Lounsbury

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but solely of the public good. On this point the Hartford "Daily Times," a leading Democratic newspaper, said: "While our political preferences did not favor his election to the chief magistracy of the state, and we had at the outset some doubts as to the probable methods of his official course, we very frankly say that he has been one of the best governors Connecticut ever had." Among the best considered enactments forwarded and signed by him was the Incorrigible Criminal Act, providing that whenever a person shall be for the third time convicted of a crime meriting an imprisonment of two years or over, the penalty imposed shall be twenty-five years in the state prison. The evident intention of this well considered statute is on the principle that a prison is, first-place, an institution for the protection of society, to rid the public of the constant menace of petty crimes committed with the assurance of a long-suffering justice and light penalties. The effect has been excellent, and it is reported on apparently good authority that the number of cases in which this virtual life sentence has been imposed are wonderfully few. At the present time (1900) he is president of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, which has greatly benefitted by his splendid executive policy; a trustee of the American Bank Note Co; a director of the Washington Trust Co., Provident Savings Life Assurance Co., and many others. Gov. Lounsbury is a member of the Union League and Republican clubs of New York city, and, having for many years been an active Mason, is now connected with the Mystic Tie and Jerusalem lodge of Ridgefield, the Eureka chapter of the Royal Arch and the Crusader Commandery, Knight Templars, of Danbury, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine of the Pyramid Temple, Bridgeport. His religious connections are with the Methodist church, to whose general conference he has several times been a delegate. For a number of years also he has been a trustee of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., which, in 1887, conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1867 Gov. Lounsbury was married to Jennie, daughter of Neziah Wright, one of the founders of the American Bank Note Co., of New York city.

BULKELEY, Morgan Gardner, thirty-sixth governor of Connecticut (1889–93), was born at East Haddam, Middlesex co., Conn., Dec. 26, 1837, son of Eliphalet Adams and Lydia S. (Morgan) Bulkeley. He is a direct descendant of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, first settler and first minister of Concord, Mass.; of Rev. Gershom Bulkeley, prominent in colonial history, whose wife was a daughter of Pres. Chauncy of Harvard, and of Rev. John Bulkeley, first minister of Colchester, Conn. His father, an able lawyer and several times a member of the state legislature, removed to Hartford in 1846 and later in life organized the Connecticut Mutual and the Ætna life insurance companies, of both of which he was president. He was active in the organization of the Republican party in Connecticut. Morgan Bulkeley was educated chiefly at the high school in Hartford, his degree of A.M. having been conferred by Yale in 1889, following his election as governor. He chose a commercial life, and in 1852 was placed in the store of an uncle in Brooklyn, N. Y., beginning as an errand boy. Not many years had passed before his name appeared in the list of partners. As a resident of Brooklyn he became deeply interested in politics and at one time represented the Heights district on the Republican general committee. In 1861 he entered the Federal army, enlisting as a private in the 13th New York regiment, and served through the peninsular campaign under Gens. Mansfield and Weber. He is one of the charter members of Robert O. Tyler Post of Hartford, is a member of the Loyal Legion and has been a member of the national council, G. A. R. Upon his father's death, in 1872, he removed to Hartford, and there organized the United States Bank, of which he was president until 1879, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Ætna Life Insurance Co. He also became connected with the Ætna National Bank, the Willimantic Linen Co. and other banks and corporations. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Hartford common council; in 1876 was placed on the board of aldermen, and in 1880 and for the four succeeding terms was elected mayor by large majorities. In 1880 he became a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the governorship, but was not successful; in 1888 he was nominated by acclamation, and as there was no choice by the people, was chosen by the legislature for the term ending January, 1891. At the election in 1890 no candidate received a constitutional majority; the legislature failed to make a declaration of the result, owing to a difference between the two houses (politically opposed) as to the construction of the secret ballot law, and Gov. Bulkeley continued to act as the executive under the provisions of the constitution that a governor shall serve until his successor is duly elected and qualified. The case became national in importance owing to the refusal of Gov. Hill, of New York, to recognize requisition papers signed by Gov. Bulkeley. The supreme court of the state decided that his position was impregnable, he being governor *de jure* as well as *de facto* through the failure of the legislature to act within the legal time. During his second term he borrowed on his own responsibility and advanced to meet the expenses of the state, when appropriations were refused, more than $300,000, and his action and accounts were subsequently unanimously approved by the legislature. He has represented the state on various ceremonial occasions, as at the Washington and Columbian centennial celebrations in New York city and at the opening of the Columbian exposition in Chicago, leading the Connecticut delegations. Gov. Bulkeley is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Union League Club, New York city. He was married in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11, 1885, to Fannie Briggs Houghton. They have two sons and a daughter.

MORRIS, Luzon Burritt, thirty-seventh governor of Connecticut (1893–95), was born at Newtown, Fairfield co., Conn., April 16, 1827, son of Eli Gould and Lydia (Bennett) Morris. At the age of seventeen he went into tool-making and blacksmithing to earn enough to go on with his education, and at the age of twenty-one he entered the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. He worked his way through Yale College with the class of '54, but had not sufficient means to graduate with his class. He received his degree in 1858. In college, notwithstanding the fact that his financial resources were extremely moderate, he received much attention from the faculty and students. He was an eloquent debater in the various societies and a popular member of the D. K. E. and Skull and Bones societies. He supported himself in college by work done in vacations at the edge-tool factory in Seymour. After leaving college, he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and meantime was elected a member of the legislature from the town of Seymour, being re-elected in 1856. In 1870 he was rep-

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resentative from New Haven; in 1874 he was state senator from the old fourth district and president *pro tem.* of the senate, and in 1876 and subsequently several times represented New Haven in the house. He was six times elected judge of probate for the district of New Haven. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for governor in 1888, when he received a plurality of 1,475 votes, and again in 1890, when he received a plurality of 3,666 votes, which was a majority upon the face of the returns, but his inauguration in regular form at the opening of the legislative session following in January, 1891, was defeated by the Republicans on technicalities which long occupied the attention of the courts. According to the state constitution, a majority of all votes cast is required to elect. On his third candidacy, in 1892, he received a plurality of 6,100 votes, being a majority of 995, and his election was declared amid much enthusiasm. In his own city he was a member of the board of education, president of the Connecticut Savings Bank and a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. Judge Morris' career was one of uninterrupted success. He was chairman of the commission appointed by the legislature of Connecticut to revise the probate laws. He was early admitted to the New Haven bar, and became one of its most distinguished members. His personal character and honorable record gave him a high place in the esteem of his associates and fellow citizens. He was married, in 1856, to Eugenia L. Tuttle, who bore him six children. One son, Robert T. Morris, is a surgeon in New York city. Two daughters were graduated at Vassar College, one of whom became the wife of Charles M. Pratt, of Brooklyn, the other of Prof., subsequently Pres. Hadley, of Yale. Judge Morris was stricken with apoplexy on the morning of Aug. 22, 1895, and died a few hours later.

Lucius B. Morris

COFFIN, Owen Vincent, thirty-eighth governor of Connecticut (1895–97), was born at Mansfield, Dutchess co., N. Y., June 20, 1836, son of Alexander H. and Jane (Vincent) Coffin, and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Tristram Coffin, original settler of Nantucket island, Mass., and the first of the name in this country. He was educated at the district school, the Cortland (N. Y.) Academy and the Charlotteville (N. Y.) Seminary. He worked on the farm when a boy, and at sixteen he taught school. He afterwards engaged as salesman in a wholesale mercantile house in New York city. From 1855 until 1861 he was the New York agent of a prominent Connecticut manufacturing company. On June 24, 1858, he was married to Ellen E. Coe, of Middletown, Conn., and in 1864 removed to that place. His business capabilities and high moral qualities were readily recognized, and he was made treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Middletown. After fourteen years of efficient service ill-health from overwork forced him to withdraw for a time from active business. In 1884 he was made president of the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Co., Middletown, and this position he still holds. He has been director and vice-president of the First National Bank, of Middletown; secretary, treasurer and trustee of a railroad company, and is now a director of the Boston and New York Air Line Railroad Co. In politics he is a zealous Republican; in religious faith a Congregationalist. He served as mayor of Middletown two years; state senator for the twenty-second district in 1887–88 and again in 1889–90—in a Democratic stronghold—and was an acknowledged leader. In 1889 he was elected chairman of the general caucus committee of the general assembly of the state. His unswerving integrity in the discharge of his official duties has largely contributed to his political elevation and success. He was among the pioneers in encouraging and establishing Young Men's Christian associations, especially in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Middletown, Conn., being president of both branches. He took great interest in agricultural matters, and in 1875 was elected president of the Middlesex County Agricultural Society. He has held more than twenty-five official positions, and is now president, chairman, director or trustee of some eight or ten corporations and organizations. In 1894 he was elected governor of Connecticut by a plurality of 17,688 and a majority of 12,969—both plurality and majority exceeding those ever before given a candidate for governor of the state when there was a contest. He was married, June 24, 1858, to Ellen Elizabeth Coe. His son, Seward Vincent Coffin, was graduated at Wesleyan University, and is a successful manufacturer at Middletown.

COOKE, Lorrin Alanson, thirty-ninth governor of Connecticut (1897-99) was born at New Marlboro, Berkshire co., Mass., April 6, 1831, son of Levi and Amelia (Todd) Cooke. His great-grandfather, Solomon Cooke, served as a private in the revolutionary army; his grandfather, Lewis Cooke, as a captain in the Massachusetts state militia. Through his grandmother, Abigail (Rhoades) Cooke, he is descended from Resolved White, of the Mayflower, and through his mother he is descended from Christopher Todd, who emigrated from England to New England, and settled in New Haven about 1640. After attending the common schools he received an academic education at the academy in Norfolk, Conn. Gov. Cooke taught in various schools for several years, and then became a farmer in Colebrook, Conn., and at the age of twenty-five was chosen to the legislature as representative of the town. In 1869 he removed to Riverton, Conn., and for twenty years was manager of the Eagle Scythe Co., which, under his management, was redeemed from a large indebtedness and placed in a prosperous condition. In 1882 he was a state senator, and was again elected in 1883; was chairman for three years of the committee on education, and in 1884 was president *pro tem.* of the senate. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1885, served in that office for two years, and in 1895 was again elected. In 1896 he was elected governor, and received a majority of 44,000 votes, the largest ever polled in the state by a Republican candidate for the office. Previous to his administration the finances of the state had been in an unsatisfactory condition. His first message to the general assembly sharply called attention to the lavish manner in which the public funds had been appropriated and the urgent and imperative need of economy. At the close of his administration, notwithstanding the extra expenses of the state on account of the war with Spain, the treasury was in a better condition than for many years, and no state institution had suffered by the general economy which had prevailed. Gov. Cooke is a member of a Congregational church and of the Society of the Sons of the

Lorrin A. Cooke

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American Revolution. He was married at Sandisfield, Mass., in 1858, to Matilda E., daughter of Abner S. and Mary (Alford) Webster. She died in 1868. In 1870 he was married to Josephine E., daughter of Michael and Sarah Ward, who bore him two sons and a daughter.

SEWALL, Harriet (Winslow), poet, was born in Portland, Me., June 30, 1819, youngest daughter of Nathan and Comfort (Hussey) Winslow, who were both of Quaker origin. Her mother's mother, Thankful Hussey, was a noted preacher. Harriet was brought up in the Society of Friends, and something of the sweet influences of Quakerism always lingered about her, in the quiet unconsciousness of her manners and the direct simplicity of her thought; but she delighted in dancing, and in other respects conformed to the ways of the world's people. She attended school in Portland, and also the Friends' boarding-school in Providence. She was an abolitionist from childhood, and later became interested in the transcendental movement, the doctrines of Graham and other reforms of the day. In 1848 she was married to Charles List, a German, who was a journalist and an ardent reformer. Most of their married life was spent in Boston. After years of ill-health, Mr. List died in 1856, and she was afterward married to Samuel E. Sewall, of Melrose, Mass. With her husband, she was actively engaged in philanthropic work and in promoting woman suffrage. She aided in forming the New England Women's Club, of which she was treasurer for several years. In 1873-74 she was a member of the school committee of Melrose. She edited and published the letters of her friend, Lydia Maria Child, in 1883, and was the author of a number of poems, which were collected by Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, and published, with a memoir, in 1889. One of these, beginning "Why Thus Longing?" is found in most compilations of verse. Mr. Sewall died in December, 1888, and she herself died April 19, 1889, at Wellesley, Mass.

TYLER, William Seymour, author and educator, was born at Harford, Susquehanna co., Pa., Sept. 2, 1810, son of Joab and Nabby (Seymour) Tyler, of English descent. He studied one year at Hamilton College, and then entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1830. In 1830–34 he was a tutor in Amherst, and after two years' study in theology at Andover and under Dr. Skinner, of New York, he was licensed to preach in 1836. He was immediately appointed professor of Latin and Greek at Amherst; afterwards of Greek, which position he filled for sixty years. Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1857, and of LL.D. in 1888 and he received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst College in 1871. He was president of the board of trustees of Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., at one time; also of Mount Holyoke Seminary at South Hadley, Mass., and of Smith College at Northampton, Mass., having been the trusted adviser of the founders of these institutions. Among his publications are: "Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, with Notes for Colleges" (1847); "Histories of Tacitus" (1848); "Plutarch on the Delay of the Deity," with Prof. H. B. Hackett (1867); "Theology of the Greek Poets" (1867); Premium Essay, "Prayer for Colleges" (1854; revised and enlarged repeatedly); "History of Amherst College" (1873; revised and continued to 1891 in 1895), and "The Olynthiacs of Demosthenes, with Notes" (1893). He also contributed extensively to quarterlies and monthlies, chiefly on classical subjects. Prof. Tyler was married, in 1839, to Amelia Ogden Whiting, a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, once president of Princeton College and a distinguished theologian. They had four sons: Mason Whiting, a practicing lawyer in New York city; William Wellington, a mechanical engineer at Dayton, O.; Henry Mather, professor of Greek at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and John M., professor of biology at Amherst College. Prof. Tyler died at Amherst, Mass., Nov. 19, 1897.

W. S. Tyler

GILBERT, Thomas D., merchant, was born at Greenfield, Mass., Dec. 13, 1815, son of Gen. Thomas and Harriet A. (Ames) Gilbert. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812; his mother was a daughter of Ebenezer Ames, whose family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts. Young Gilbert received his education in the public schools and at Deerfield Academy. At the age of fifteen he entered the general store of John Clark, at Northampton, where he remained for five years. He then went to Wisconsin; settled at Grand Haven, and was employed in one of the first saw-mills of that place until the business suspended, during the panic of 1837. In 1842 he was elected sheriff of Ottawa county, and served for five years. He then began a mercantile and warehouse business in partnership with his brother, Francis B. Gilbert, under the firm name of Gilbert & Co. They soon acquired an extensive and successful lake-shipping lumber trade, in which they continued until 1856, when they disposed of their business. Mr. Gilbert spent two years in travel in the United States and Europe, and upon his return located at Grand Rapids. He became managing director, secretary and treasurer of the Grand Rapids Gas Co., and was one of the organizers of the City National Bank, serving as president until his death. In 1888 it was re-organized as the National City Bank. When the credit of the city was at stake during the panic of 1873 Mr. Gilbert announced the solvency of his bank, pledging his private fortune to establish it and thus restore public confidence. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Barrel Co., the Grand Rapids Brush Co. and many other city industries, and was largely interested in the Michigan Trust Co. He served in the state legislature for one term, and was a member of the board of regents of the University of Michigan, acting as chairman of the committee on finance twelve years. In early life a Whig, and later a Republican, he was twice elected alderman of the city; a member of the board of public works (1873–78), and of the board of education many years. He was president and treasurer of the Union Benevolent Association forty years; president of the Old Settlers' Association, and a member and charter member of the Grand Rapids board of trade until his death. After his decease the city and his associates erected to his memory in the public park of Grand Rapids a bronze bust of large size. On Nov. 3, 1871, he was married to Angie Mary, daughter of the Rev. Abel Bingham, a soldier in the war of 1812, and for thirty years a missionary to the Michigan Indians. Mr. Gilbert died in Grand Rapids, Nov. 19, 1894.

BENJAMIN, Marcus, editor, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 17, 1857, the eighth in descent from Joseph Benjamin, second son and first born in America of John Benjamin, who emigrated from England in the ship Lion for Boston, Mass., where he arrived in September, 1632. In 1867 with his parents he removed to New York city, which place became his home. During 1868–69 he was in Europe, spending a year in Germany and a year in Switzerland. He was educated in the School of Mines of Columbia University, being graduated in the chemical course in 1878. Soon after, he took up editorial work, serving on various periodicals devoted to

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chemistry and its kindred arts, being in 1882 editor of the "American Pharmacist" and then of its successor, the "Weekly Drug News." In 1883 he was made chemist to the U. S. laboratory of the New York appraiser's stores, his services terminating with the administration under which he was appointed. In 1885 he held the office of sanitary engineer to the New York board of health. He was at that time lecturer on chemistry at the New York Woman's Medical College, and prepared for the U. S. geological survey the chapters on "Mineral Paints," as published in the yearly volumes of the "Mineral Resources of the United States." He also prepared articles on the advanced subjects of chemistry for "Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia," to which work he has since contributed regularly since 1883. He prepared a series of biographical sketches of notable scientific men for "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography." He served on the editorial staff of the "Engineering and Mining Journal" in 1889; edited "Gems and Precious Stones," and compiled "May Time," a collection of poems. In 1890 he edited "Dictionary of New York City"; "Hand-book of Winter Resorts"; "Guide to the United States and Canada"; "Hand-book of Summer Resorts," and has since revised annually the three works last named. Also he edited the "Canadian Guide Book" in 1895–98. In 1890 he had charge of definitions in chemistry for the "Standard Dictionary," with editorial direction of the matters in mineralogy, geology, technology, etc. During 1894 he prepared the revised edition of "Picturesque America," and in 1895 he prepared and edited an art work, entitled "Some Noted Paintings by Artists of To-day." In the last-named year he joined the editorial staff of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia," but resigned that connection to assist Dr. G. Brown-Goode in the preparation of a history of the half century of the existence of the Smithsonian Institution, to which work he contributed the chapters on chemistry and meteorology. On April 1, 1896, he was made editor of the U. S. National Museum in Washington, which place he now holds. During 1896–97 he was also connected with the editorial staff of the "Encyclopædic Dictionary" and the "American Educator." Since 1899 he has been one of the staff of revisers on the new "Worcester's Dictionary." He was president of the corresponding chapter in chemistry of the Agassiz Association, which was organized largely through his influence. In 1893 he was a member of the international jury of awards of the Columbian exposition at Chicago, serving especially in the sections of chemistry, also at the Tennessee centennial exposition, held in 1897, and at the Trans-Mississippi exhibition, held in 1898. He served on the U. S. assay commission in 1896 and 1900. Layayette College, in 1888, conferred on him the degree of A.M., and the University of Nashville that of Ph.D. He is a life fellow of the London Chemical Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1898 was chosen to preside over the section on economic science. He is a member of the American Chemical Society; the Society of Chemical Industry in London, and various other scientific societies. He has made one of the finest collections of American pottery extant. His collection of autographs and portraits of the members of the National Academy of Sciences is unique, and was exhibited by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, its custodian, at the the Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893. Dr. Benjamin has been active in various patriotic societies in Washington, being at present historian of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Society of Colonial Wars. He did much towards the organization of the Society of the War of 1812, and is its president; he is the chairman for the District of Columbia of the Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors; he was deputy-governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; also is a member of the St. Nicholas Society and Authors' Club in New York city, and the Cosmos Club in Washington.

SPRAGUE, Horatio Jones, U. S. consul, was born at Gibraltar, Aug. 12, 1823, son of Horatio and Victorine (Flechelle) Sprague. His father, a native of Boston, Mass., settled at Gibraltar about the time of the war of 1812, and there carried on an extensive mercantile business until his death in 1848. He was presented with a gold medal by the Humane Society of Massachusetts for activity in rescuing Capt. James Riley and his men, who were held in slavery in the Barbary states in 1815. Victorine Flechelle was a descendant of a noted French family. Horatio J. Sprague was educated at Gibraltar under private tuition. In 1846 he became his father's partner, and in 1848 succeeded him as consul and as head of the great mercantile business. The importance of both official and business connections vastly increased after the opening of the Suez canal in 1867. All traffic between the northern and western maritime countries of Europe, North America and the West Indies passes through the strait, Gibraltar being the first port of entrance and the last of departure. Its importance as a commercial centre has therefore become enhanced to a very considerable degree, notwithstanding the vexatious restrictions imposed upon its commerce by the English, with a view to the conciliation of Spain. The period of the American civil war was a time of great trial and anxiety to the Gibraltar consulate. The presence of the Confederate steamer Sumter, commanded by Capt. Semmes, imposed on Mr. Sprague a duty at once difficult and delicate. The consul, however, proved himself equal to the occasion, and repeatedly conducted delicate negotiations with the utmost credit to himself. Out of deference to him, the commercial community of Gibraltar hesitated to supply coal to the steamer Sumter while on her cruise of destruction to American shipping; and likewise during the war with Spain, owing to the proximity of his consulate to the peninsula, he displayed great tact and diplomacy. On several occasions drafts drawn by U. S. naval commanders on the Federal government were dishonored by Gibraltar merchants, who accepted them readily with Mr. Sprague's special endorsement. In November, 1854, in addition to his position in Gibraltar, he was made U. S. consular agent at the Spanish port of Algeciras and the surrounding coast contiguous to Gibraltar. This position he held for thirty years. He is an accomplished linguist, his long residence in Gibraltar having afforded him peculiar facilities for acquiring and speaking the modern languages. In 1877 and again in 1889 he was deputed by the United States to investigate the charges against the consuls at Tangier, Morocco. Mr. Sprague was married, at Gibraltar, in September, 1854, to Antonia (born in New York), daughter of John L. Francia, a prominent merchant of New York and Gibraltar. She died in September, 1877, leaving four sons and four daughters. His third son, Richard L. Sprague, was, in 1893, appointed vice deputy consul to his father.

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BROWNE, Causten, lawyer, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1828, youngest son of William and Sarah Justice (McIntire) Browne. He is of early Massachusetts descent on the paternal side, his first American ancestor, Nicholas Browne, of Droitwich, England, having settled, in 1638, in that part of Lynn which became Reading in 1644, whence the family was transplanted in 1742 to Newburyport, where it has been largely and creditably represented ever since. His father became a resident of Washington in his boyhood, and there he married a Virginia lady. At the age of fifteen Mr. Browne entered the sophomore class of Columbian University. Here he was a student for two years, and then entered the service of the U. S. coast survey, in which he remained until he became of age. On his twenty-first birthday he took up his residence in New York, and immediately began the study of law, partly in the office of the late Charles M. Keller, one of the leading patent lawyers of the country, and partly under the direction of William Curtis Noyes, who at that time enjoyed the reputation of being the leading equity lawyer of the New York bar. He was admitted to practice in New York in the spring of 1852, but in October following he removed to Boston, where he has since resided and practised his profession. Very soon after establishing himself in Boston he began a treatise on the construction of the statute of frauds, a branch of the law of contract, which was published in 1857, and has passed through five editions since that time. The subject was one of uncommon intricacy and difficulty, but the favor with which his work was received, and which it has ever since enjoyed at the hands of professional critics leaves no doubt of its quality. With the exception of this work Mr. Browne has confined himself to the practice of his profession, having at no time held or sought public office. Mr. Browne is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and actively interested in its affairs. He has twice represented the diocese of Massachusetts as deputy in the general convention. He has also taken much interest in the work of the Citizen's Association of Boston, of which he is now (1900) the president. For several years he was president of the Boston Bar Association. He was married in Washington, in 1852, to Katharine Eveleth, eldest daughter of the late Gen. William and Sarah (Eveleth) Maynadier. Her father served in the Black Hawk and Florida wars and for years in the ordnance bureau. Of this union there have been five sons: Alexander Porter, who is his father's law partner, William Maynadier, Henry Rossiter Worthington, Causten and James Maynadier.

McGEE, W J, anthropologist and geologist, was born near Dubuque, Ia., April 17, 1853, son of James and Martha (Anderson) McGee. His father, a native of Ireland, of Scotch descent (Clan Macgregor), was a pioneer lead miner, afterward farmer. His first maternal American ancestors, Anderson (from Ireland) and Haggard (from England), immigrated in middle colonial times. Both families were pioneers in Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa, and members of both families took part in the revolutionary war. W J McGee was self-educated, save three or four terms in pioneer public schools. His early tastes were in the line of mechanical arts, and he patented some improvements in agricultural implements. He studied and practised land surveying, read law, wrote for local papers, and occasionally exercised brain and hand by writing jurors' verdicts during the closing arguments or judge's charge in such form that they were accepted without the change of a word. In 1875 he commenced researches concerning Indian mounds and other relics in Iowa and Wisconsin, and two years later began a geologic map of his own and neighboring counties. In 1878 he published geologic and anthropologic papers in the "American Journal of Science" and "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," and during the ensuing years the geologic mapping was expanded into a systematic survey of an area of 17,000 square miles in northeastern Iowa. In this survey, executed at private cost, special attention was given to superficial deposits and topographic forms, and the glacial history of the region was interpreted with unprecedented fullness. The maps and other results were not published until 1891, when they were issued in the "Eleventh Annual Report" of the U. S. geological survey. In 1881 Mr. McGee examined and reported on the building stone and quarry industries of Iowa for the tenth census, and in 1882 became connected with the U. S. geological survey. His first work in this bureau was in Nevada and California, and related to the extinct lakes of that section; afterward he took charge of the coastal plain surveys in eastern and southern states. In 1885 he laid the plans of the U. S. geological survey before the international geologic congress at Berlin, and a year later made a study of the Charleston earthquake, on the ground, immediately after its occurrence. On the organization of the Geological Society of America, in 1888, he became its editor, holding the position for four years; he has also edited "The National Geographic Magazine" for several years. He is connected with all of the scientific societies of Washington and with several of national character. He is president of the Anthropological Society of Washington; senior vice-president of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and vice-president of the National Geographic Society. He has published a large number of technical papers in the serials issued by societies and in the scientific journals of this and other countries, and he has also delivered many lectures and written a number of magazine articles devoted to the popularization of science and to the coördination of anthropology and geology. In 1885, and again in 1892, he compiled geologic maps of the United States, which are the standards for the country; and he has prepared a geologic map of the state of New York. His personal geologic surveys served as a basis for the mapping of over 300,000 square miles. In addition to the surveys made during the years 1883–93, he gave much thought to the development of new principles and methods; he formulated the method of correlation among geologic formations by homogeny or identity of origin; developed a natural or genetic classification of geology (announced in a series of lectures in Columbian University in 1892, and published by the International congress of geologists at Chicago in 1893), and did much to develop and was the first to apply the principles of geomorphy, or that branch of geology which deals with land forms. He differentiated and named the Columbia, LaFayette and Potomac formations of the Atlantic and Gulf slopes. In 1893 he resigned from the geological survey, and was appointed ethnologist in charge in the bureau of ethnology, and has made numerous contributions to anthropology. In 1895 he explored Tiburon island, home of the savage Seri Indians, never before trodden by white men; and among these and neighboring tribes of Sonora (Mexico) he traced the early stages of agriculture, the domestication of animals, marriage and civilization. In 1899 he classified the science of anthro-

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pology in a course of lectures at the State University of Iowa as non-resident professor of anthropology. His published writings exceed 250 titles. In 1888 Prof. McGee was married to Anita, daughter of Simon Newcomb, the astronomer.

McGEE, Anita Newcomb, scientist, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1864, daughter of Simon Newcomb, one of the most eminent astronomers of his century, and Mary Caroline (Hassler) Newcomb, who was a descendant of F. R. Hassler, founder of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey; of Benjamin Rittenhouse; of Gen. John Bull of the revolution, and of Joseph Nourse, first registrar of the U. S. treasury. Miss Newcomb received her earlier education in private schools in Washington, and afterward took special courses at Newnham College, Cambridge, England, and at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, spending three years in European study and travel. Returning to Washington in 1886, she undertook original work in genealogy, considered as a means of historical inquiry and teaching, and made contributions to "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography," etc. On Feb. 14, 1888, she was married to W J McGee, geologist and ethnologist, and soon after began investigating the communistic societies of the United States. Partly to facilitate the investigation, she studied medicine in Columbian University, graduating with honor in 1892, and afterward taking a post-graduate course in gynecology in Johns Hopkins Hospital. Subsequently she practiced for four years in Washington, meantime continuing researches in genealogy and in communistic organization; but she gradually withdrew from practice in order to give fuller energy to original studies. She became an officer of the Woman's Anthropological Society; a fellow and (in 1897) sectional secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, and presented and published papers on scientific subjects. She also became prominently identified with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, serving two years as surgeon-general, one year as librarian-general and one year as vice-president-general. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war she offered, through that society, to examine all applications from women who desired to serve as army or navy nurses, and to prepare an eligible list of graduate nurses qualified in all respects for war duty. This offer having been accepted, the D. A. R. hospital corps was organized in April, 1898, with Dr. McGee as director, and the government referred to it all the applications received, numbering several thousands. All nurses appointed directly by the surgeon-general during the summer were selected by this body, and nearly 1,000 had been so appointed before its dissolution, Sept. 7, 1898. The large size of the army nurse corps had then made it necessary that some one should be at its head, and, therefore, Dr. McGee was appointed as acting assistant surgeon, Aug. 29, 1898, and assigned to duty in the surgeon-general's office in charge of the army nurses. She still holds this position, and has perfected the organization of the army nurse corps on a permanent basis. An aggregate of about 1,600 nurses have been employed, and about 225 are now (March, 1900) in the service. Dr. McGee is the only woman entitled to wear the uniform of a U. S. army officer, and is an honorary member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. She conducts a monthly department in the "Trained Nurse"; is an associate editor of the "Woman's Medical Journal," and contributes to various other periodicals. She is mother of a daughter, born in 1889, and is a living exponent of the compatibility of domestic felicity with a busy life.

GILCHRIST, William Wallace, composer, was born at Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 8, 1846, son of Wm. Wallace Gilchrist, merchant, of Rivière-du-Loup, Canada, and Redelia Ann (Cox) Gilchrist, of New York. He was fond of music when a child, and of singing, his voice being a high soprano. His parents removed to Philadelphia in 1857, and soon, on the outbreak of the civil war, his father's business was ruined, and young Gilchrist was thrown on his own resources. He studied law for a time, then tried various lines of business, but was attracted toward music as a profession, and about the age of eighteen began to study seriously under Mr. (now Dr.) H. A. Clarke, his first and only teacher. He remained under that instructor for several years, giving his attention to composition, the organ, and to the cultivation of his voice, which developed into a baritone of considerable range and sympathetic quality. He sang in oratorios in Philadelphia for several years, but finally gave up public singing for teaching—principally voice-culture and the theory of music—meanwhile acting as a conductor for musical societies organized by him, several of which are still (1900) active. Among them were the Philadelphia Festival Association; Philadelphia Chorus; Mendelssohn Club; the Germantown Choral, and the Tuesday Club, of Wilmington, Del. In 1870 he removed to Cincinnati to become organist of the Swedenborgian church of that city—being a member of that religious denomination—and also to teach in the Cincinnati Conservatory, but in 1871 returned to Philadelphia, and for four years was choir-master of St. Clement's (P. E.) Church. In 1875 he was called to take a similar position in Christ Church (P. E.), Germantown, Pa., and held it for fourteen years; then served at St. Philip's (P. E.), in West Philadelphia, for a short time, and is now director of the choir of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Germantown, and of the choir of the First New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, Philadelphia. Mr. Gilchrist began to write music in his youth, and it is as a composer that he is best known. His works include Psalm 46th for solo, chorus and orchestra, which was awarded a prize of $1,000 at the Cincinnati festival of 1882; an Easter Idyll for double chorus, solos, orchestra and organ; "Prayer and Praise," a cantata for solos, chorus and orchestra; a Christmas Idyll for solo, chorus and orchestra; besides many smaller choral works, notably, "Ode to the Sun," "In Autumn" and "Dreaming," which took prizes from the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York about 1884; while others, "The Journey of Life" and "Spring Song," were awarded prizes by the Abt Society of Philadelphia in 1878. In instrumental music also Mr. Gilchrist has produced a number of large works, all of which have been accepted by musicians as important confirmatory evidences of the wonderful advance in American music. The principal are the following: Symphony in C for full orchestra; Symphony in D for full orchestra; suite in E for pianoforte and orchestra; nonet in G minor for pianoforte, strings, flute, clarionet and horn; quintet in C minor for piano and strings; trio in G minor for piano and strings; all of which have been performed with success in the large cities. To this list should be added a great many songs, much

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church music, and also several important books of studies for the voice. Mr. Gilchrist is now an honorary vice-president of the Manuscript Society of New York; president of the Manuscript Society of Philadelphia; conductor of the Mendelssohn Club and Harrisburg Choral; was also founder of the Philadelphia Symphony Society, which he conducted for the first eight years of its existence. This amateur orchestra, from which he has retired, is undoubtedly the most complete and best amateur orchestra ever organized in this country; one whose rank favorably compares with the very best standards. Mr. Gilchrist was married, in 1870, to Susan, daughter of Rev. E. A. Beaman, of Cincinnati, O.

SAVAGE, Philip Henry, poet, was born at North Brookfield, Worcester co., Mass., Feb. 11, 1868, son of Minot Judson and Ella Augusta (Dodge) Savage. His father, a native of Norridgewock, Me., was the son of a farmer in moderate circumstances. At the age of twenty-three he was sent to California as a missionary of the Congregational denomination. In 1873 he became a Unitarian, and after preaching in Chicago and Boston churches was in 1896 settled in New York city. His mother, a native of Waldoboro, Me., was a daughter of Rev. John Dodge, a Congregational minister, and granddaughter of John Godfrey, judge of the state supreme court. As far as the family genealogy has been traced, the first American ancestor came from London to Massachusetts about 1625. But the family has lived in Maine for at least a century and a half. Mr. Savage's paternal grandfather fought in the war of 1812, and his family was well represented in the civil war. During the early boyhood of Philip Savage his father moved from Framingham to Hannibal, then to Chicago, and finally, in 1874, to Boston. In the last-named city he was educated at the Dwight and High schools, completing his preparation for college with high honors in 1886. For three years thereafter he was connected with the shoe and leather company of Bachelder & Lincoln, of Boston; but then finding his love of books too strong for such environment he decided to enter Harvard College. He entered the university at the age of twenty-one, and during the four years of his course took a high stand in all studies, although not a club man except for the literary societies, nor yet in any way a "book-worm." It was well said of him that he was old before his years; a man who advanced carefully in all work undertaken, making good friends and admired by his instructors. For three years he was an editor of the "Harvard Monthly," and during his course an editor also of the "Mahogany Tree," a literary biweekly, published in Boston. After graduation he entered the divinity school, staying there one year. Then, in his own words, he became a "vagabond" for a year. Still undecided as to his life work, he became an instructor in the English department at Harvard, and then it was that he began to write true verse. In 1895, at the age of twenty-seven, he published his first volume of "poems," a work which elicited favorable criticism and enjoyed some popularity. In the following year he took the position of secretary to the librarian of the Boston Public Library, thus relinquishing the position of instructor in English at the Institute of Technology. He so admirably discharged his duties that he was made clerk of the corporation in May, 1899. No one except the librarian himself ever occupied this position before. In 1898 his second volume of poems was published; smaller yet far rarer than the first. In it he placed his understanding of nature and of man. In his pure love of nature undefiled, whether she was represented by a mountain or one "wing of grass" lay his strength. He was not entirely a poet of nature, but a philosopher and a deep thinker about humanity. He was nearer to the inner life, more in touch with the essence of things than most men of his years. A posthumous volume of his work was published in Boston in 1900. Mr. Savage died in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1899.

HOPPER, Henry Shelmire, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 13, 1858, son of Zephaniah and Ann Elizabeth (Coffee) Hopper. His family is of English extraction, originally resident in the county of Durham, and the earliest American representative was John Hopper, whose name appears in the records of Flushing, L. I., as early as 1675. Some time after 1700 John Hopper removed to Deptford township, near Woodbury, Gloucester co., N. J., where the family lived for several generations. His son, John, was married in December, 1737, to Ann Garwood, whose family was of Irish extraction, and came to America from Dublin in Cromwell's time. Their son, Zephaniah Hopper (1755–1815) was married to Sarah, daughter of Jacob Myers, in 1803, and their oldest son, Jeremiah (1798–1872), a carpenter in Philadelphia, was married in 1823 to Levinia, daughter of William and Sarah Parker, of Egg Harbor, N. J., whose family name occurs on the town records as early as 1704. Their oldest son, Zephaniah Hopper, Mr. Hopper's father, was long identified with education in Philadelphia, having taught in the public schools for over half a century, and from 1854 being continuously engaged as a professor in the Central High School. Mr. Hopper was educated in Philadelphia, being graduated at the Central High School in 1873, and receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution in 1880. In 1875 he commenced the study of law, and in 1878 was graduated LL.B. at the University of Pennsylvania. In June, 1879, he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, and in 1885 to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania and of the U. S. district and circuit courts. His practice is mostly confined to civil causes and he is especially experienced in the law of decedents' estates, real estate and mercantile law. He has long been an active advocate of modern reforms in the legal procedure and simplicity in formalities, as being best conducive to the speedy administration of justice. Mr. Hopper is a member of several legal organizations, including the Law Association and the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Bar Association; and being also much interested in educational matters, is a life member and historian of the Associated Alumni of the Central High School of Philadelphia, a large and influential organization, active in all movements affecting higher public education. He has edited several publications relating to his alma mater and her graduates, and is also a life member and manager of the Alumni Association of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He is connected with several other university organizations. Deeply interested in genealogical studies he has made many extensive researches, and is now (1900) compiling records of the Hopper and allied families. He is a member of the historical and genealogical societies of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hopper was married, Dec. 5, 1888, to Laura Annie Fetter, of Philadelphia, and has had four children, of whom three survive.

Harry S. Hopper

KNAP, Joseph Moss, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Brownville, Jefferson co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1837, son of Thomas Loomis and Mary (Averell) Knap. His first ancestor in this country

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was Robert Williams, born in England in 1593, who landed in Boston in 1637. Veach Williams, great-great-grandfather of Joseph Knap, was captain of militia in colonial times, served as selectman of Lebanon, Conn., with William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was deputy to the general court of Connecticut. Thomas Loomis, paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Knap, fought at Bunker Hill, and served through the revolutionary war. Mr. Knap was graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1858, with degree of civil engineer, and for a short time was a bank clerk and assistant book-keeper. In 1859 he became an assistant engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad; in 1859–61 was assistant manager, then manager of the Hiawatha Nut and Bolt Works at Pittsburg, Pa. In June, 1861, he entered the Union army as 1st lieutenant in the 28th Pennsylvania regiment; in October was promoted to captain of a battery of light artillery, formed especially for Geary's brigade, which became known as Knap's battery, and deserved its name on account of great courage and efficiency displayed by him at the battles of Cedar mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville. In his report on the battle of Cedar mountain, Capt. Best, chief of artillery, mentions the "brave and efficient manner in which Capt. Knap and Lieut. Cushing worked their guns."

He was also engaged at Rappahannock, Sulphur springs, South mountain and Antietam. In December, 1862, he was made chief of artillery, 2d division, 12th corps, and at Chancellorsville was put upon the front towards Fredericksburg. In the first engagement, in which the enemy was checked, the battery did the hardest work. In the afternoon, while Hill was making a reconnoissance in front of the Chancellor house, Knap's battery double-shotted twelve of his guns, and mowed down rank after rank of the Confederate soldiers as they advanced. Capt. Knap had a horse shot under him during this engagement, but escaped without injury. In the engagement on the morning of the third day Knap's battery was even more effective, blowing three of the enemy's caissons to atoms and silencing both of his batteries, covering the withdrawal of Hooker's army across the Rappahannock. Capt. Best, chief of artillery of 12th corps, in his report said: "I gave the most important point to Capt. Knap, which he protected well." In June, 1864, Capt. Knap was promoted major, and organized a battalion of artillery, Pennsylvania volunteers, with which he served until September of that year, being, meantime, in command of three forts in the defense of Washington and assisting in the repulse of Gen. Early; was then advanced to a position of greater responsibility, being placed in charge of the Fort Pitt foundry at Pittsburg, where the government cannon were made. In recognition of his eminent fitness for this place and of his great gallantry and effective service in the field, the common council of Pittsburg voted him a handsome sword, suitably inscribed, and this was presented to him before he left the army. Maj. Knap was manager of the foundry three years, and then became vice-president of the company. Since 1872 he has been joint partner and manager of the Charlotte furnace at Scottdale, Pa. In 1872–77 he was mining engineer of the Mount Vernon ore mines, and president and engineer of the Mount Vernon and Jacob's Creek railroad. In 1878–88 he was manager of the Albany Brewing Co., and since 1888 has been its president. He is also a director in the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co. He has contributed to the publications of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he is the treasurer (1900). He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the Engineers' Club; Colonial Club, and Seaman's Society and served for two terms as president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Alumni Association. He was married at Catskill, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864, to Sophie Hale, daughter of Edgar Burr and Sophia (Camp) Day. Her grandfather, Col. Elisha Camp, was a captain of artillery in the war of 1812; her great-grandfather, Stephen Day, was a lieutenant in the revolution; among her other ancestors were: Gov. William Pyncheon, of Springfield colony, and Gov. Thomas Welles, of Connecticut colony. Through her mother she is also related to the family of Nathan Hale, the "martyr spy" of the revolution. They have three children, Mary, Edgar Day and Joseph Day Knap.

JOHNSON, Herrick, clergyman, author and educator, was born at Kaughnewaga, Montgomery co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1832, son of John J. Johnson, a forwarding and commission agent, and of his wife, Lydia French, both natives of Montgomery county. In early youth he pursued his studies successively at public and private schools in Buffalo, N. Y., and at the Hudson Grammar School, Hudson, O., and Jamestown Academy, where he was fitted for college. He then entered Hamilton College, New York, where he attained distinction as a scholar, and was appointed to deliver a prize oration at his graduation in 1857. He was prepared for the Presbyterian ministry at Auburn Theological Seminary, and ordained in 1860. In that year he became colleague pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Troy, N. Y., under Dr. Beman, and two years later he was placed in charge of the Third Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, Pa., over which he was pastor for five years. The winter of 1867 he spent at Marquette, Mich., having left Pittsburgh on account of illness of his family, and in the spring of 1868 he went to Philadelphia. There he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for six years, and also entered upon various important projects for the benefit of the city. He was a member of the boards of publication and of ministerial relief; president of the board of ministerial education, and also acted as director of the Union Theological Seminary in New York city. Resigning his pastoral charge in 1874, he entered upon educational labors, being appointed to the chair of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology at Auburn Theological Seminary. There he remained for six years. In 1880 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and assumed the combined responsibilities of the pastorate of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of that city and a lectureship in the Northwestern Theological Seminary. The labors of the two positions soon proved too severe for his health, and he resigned the pastorate, which was the last he ever filled, and became professor in his department at the seminary, now known as McCormick Theological Seminary. He was elected moderator of the general assembly at Springfield, Ill., in May, 1882, presiding, as a local publication remarked, "with a dignity, courtesy and faithfulness rarely excelled." The general assembly appointed him in that year chairman of a special committee on higher education to submit to the assembly of the following year a plan to organize a new board of church benevolence and activity, entitled "The Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies." On the adoption of this report Dr. Johnson became president of the new

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board. The honorary degree of D.D. was granted him by the Western Reserve College in 1867, and that of LL.D. by Wooster University in 1882. Dr. Johnson published, in 1881, a work entitled "Christianity's Challenge, and Some Phases of Christianity Submitted for Candid Consideration," for which in the following year he was awarded the George Wood medal of the American Tract Society. He has also published: "Plain Talks About the Theatre" (1882), a work that had its rise in the theatre controversy at Chicago in that year; "Revivals: Their Place and Power" (1883), and "Forms" (1889). Dr. Johnson is an advocate of total prohibition of intoxicants. The following personal description appeared in one of the leading periodicals of Chicago, Ill.: "His sermons are thoroughly evangelical, characterized by great earnestness, spirituality and directness of aim. . . . At the same time, he is sympathetic, affectionate and wise. . . . In the social circle he is always cheerful, cordial and sincere; a good conversationalist, specially regardful of the diffident and retiring, often inspiring self-respect and confidence by his delicate recognition of real worth. As a reformer he is vigorous and brave." Dr. Johnson was married at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1860, to Catharine S. Hardenbergh.

SILL, John Mahelm Berry, statesman and educator, was born at Black Rock (now a part of Buffalo), N. Y., Nov. 23, 1831, son of Joseph and Eliza (Berry) Sill. When he was quite young his parents removed to Oberlin, O., and afterwards settled on a farm near Jonesville, Mich., where, in 1842, both died within thirty-six hours, being buried in one grave. The boy was now left to the care of his eldest brother, and remained with him on the farm until, at the age of thirteen, he left home and became dependent on his own resources. He worked on different farms, and kept himself at school in and near Jonesville until 1849, when he began to teach. Continuing his own studies at the same time, he was graduated, in 1854, at the Michigan State Normal School, where, until 1863, he was professor of English language and literature, also serving as acting president of the institution during the collegiate year 1857–58. From the time of his graduation he had been an active member of the Michigan State Teachers' Association, and in 1861 became president of this organization. Being unanimously chosen first superintendent of the Detroit public schools, in 1863, he relinquished his other positions, and for the next two years was busily engaged in organizing the schools into a complete system. At the end of this time he found that the duties of the position were preying upon his health, and having resigned it, he for the following ten years conducted a private academy for young ladies in the city of Detroit. While employed in this connection he was for two years, until the close of 1869, a member of the state board of regents of the Michigan University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1870. In 1875 he was re-elected superintendent of the Detroit public schools, and disposing of the academy, he performed the duties pertaining to this position until 1886, when he accepted the principalship of the Michigan State Normal School. The degree of master of pedagogics was bestowed upon him in 1890, in which year he was also ordained a deacon in the Episcopal church and licensed to preach. Since that date he has engaged in missionary work whenever other duties permitted. The year 1893 saw the close of his educational career, and in 1894 he was appointed minister resident and consul-general for Korea, and in April assumed charge of the U. S. legation at Seoul. During Mr. Sill's term of service Korea has passed through an eventful period in her history, having been the seat of rebellion and of war between China and Japan, and, for the first time, American capital has found employment in the development of Korean resources. The result of this was to arouse her to a more progressive policy, and while contemplating the exploitation of her abundant mineral resources, and her entrance into the commerce of the world, she was led by the kindly relations existing between her government and the U. S. legation to turn first to that country for assistance. So it came about that the first concessions looking to the development of Korea fell to the citizens of the United States, to whom were given an exclusive grant of mining privileges in an extensive gold-bearing area in the north, and authority to build and operate the most promising prospective railroad plant at present in sight in Korea. Mr. Sill was married, in March, 1854, to Sally Beaumont, of Jonesville, Mich. They have two surviving children.

EMORY, John, M. E. bishop, was born at Spaniard's Neck, Queen's co., Md., April 11, 1789, son of Robert and Frances Emory. The circuit preachers usually made the family mansion their home, and he, being accustomed from infancy to their society and conversation, was brought up in the atmosphere of Methodism. He received his early education in the country schools in the vicinity of his home, his academic training being pursued under excellent classical teachers of the old school at Easton and Lancaster, Pa., and completed at Washington College, Maryland. He became a student in a law office when only seventeen years of age, and by thorough work was firmly grounded in the fundamental principles, which training proved of great value to him in his ministerial career. He became deeply interested in the subject of experimental religion, and after laboring under strong convictions for months, became converted in August, 1806. Being of a character knowing no vacillation, his Christian convictions, faith and hope remained unaltered to the day of his death. In 1808 he was admitted to the bar, and, young as he was, his ability and integrity so secured the public confidence that his business rapidly increased. But his mind had been turned into other channels, and in October, 1809, he decided that it was his highest duty to give up the law, in spite of his father's disappointment, and enter the ministry. After occupying the various offices of class-leader, exhorter, and local preacher, Mr. Emory was received on trial in the Philadelphia conference in the spring of 1810, and in a few years his reputation for preëminence as a preacher and pastor was established. Although zealous, his discretion was unusual for so young a man. Among the archives of the Asbury Historical Society is a memorandum of Bishop Ashbury recording the character of the preachers at this time, the record of Mr. Emory's case being as follows: 1811. "John Emory — classic, pious, gifted, useful, given to reading"; 1812. "John Emory—pious, gifted, steady." During 1813–20 he filled important pastoral stations in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other cities. After becoming eligible, in 1816, he was elected a delegate to the general conference, and was a member of every succeeding session of that body, except that of 1824, until his death. He first appeared as a controversial writer in 1817 in "A Reply" and "A Further Reply" to Bishop White's (of the Protestant Episcopal church) "Objections Against the Position of a Personal Assurance of the

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Pardon of Sin by a Direct Communication of the Holy Spirit," and it is said his articles terminated the controversy. In a subsequent controversy other articles appeared, published in pamphlet form, entitled "The Divinity of Christ Vindicated from the Cavils and Objections of Mr. John Wright." In the discussion of important ecclesiastical questions which agitated the general conference in 1820 Mr. Emory established a name second to none in the Methodist ministry for skill in debate and wisdom in counsel. At this time he was chosen delegate to the British conference, and gave entire satisfaction. In 1828 he was elected agent of the Methodist Book Concern, and by his ability, skill and diligence was notably successful in extinguishing the debts of that concern. He took a prominent share in the organization of the New York University, the Wesleyan University and Dickinson College, the cause of education lying near his heart. He was elected bishop by the general conference of 1832, his appointment causing joy throughout his denomination; but, although his career was brilliant, it was brief. Bishop Emory was married, in 1813, to Caroline Sellers, who survived but two years. Their son, Robert, was a prominent educator. Bishop Emory died, in consequence of an accident, at Reisterstown, Md., Dec. 17, 1835.

DENÈGRE, Walter Denis, lawyer, was born in New Orleans, La., June 17, 1858, son of James Denis and Sylvanie (Blanc) Denègre. His grandfather, John Denègre, a native of Montaubon, France, settled in Santo Domingo, and later in Southampton county, Va., where he was married to Mary Blow Cobb, and became a member of the house of burgesses. His father, in 1838, left Virginia for New Orleans, where he became one of the best known financiers in the South, and when exiled in Paris, in 1864, because of his Southern sympathies, was tendered and declined the portfolio of minister of finance under the Emperor Maximilian; he died in Brussels in 1865. His mother was a daughter of Evariste Blanc, of New Orleans. Walter D. Denègre received his early schooling in New Orleans, and after two years at St John's College, Fordham, N. Y., entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1879. He then took a two years' law course at Tulane University, New Orleans, and being admitted to the bar in 1881, at once engaged in active practice. His first notable employment was as special counsel for the United States before the French and American claims commission, and later, owing to an increasing corporation, railroad and general law business, he became successively a member of the firms of Bayne, Denègre & Denègre (1892); Denègre & Denègre (1894), and Denègre, Blair & Denègre (1896). He entered politics in 1888 as one of the leaders in the successful campaign of the Young Men's Democratic Association against municipal corruption, and by his conspicuous ability and energy surpassed the most sanguine expectations by defeating even a ward boss who had held undisputed sway for thirteen years. In 1896 he again came to the front as a leader of a similar campaign by the Citizens' League, which resulted in another defeat for the bosses. In the same year he was one of the Democratic candidates for the U. S. senate, but although elected, was deprived of his seat by political jugglery, the presiding officer of the general assembly announcing that he had received one vote short of a majority, instead of the majority of one as was the case. A motion for a second ballot was not entertained by the chair. As a result the Republicans dropped their candidate, and substituted S. D. McEnery, then a justice of the state supreme court, and an ex-governor of Louisiana, and succeeded the following day in electing him. Mr. Denègre is one of the board of administrators of the Tulane University educational fund. He is a member of almost every club in New Orleans, and also of the Essex County and Myopia Hunt clubs of Massachusetts and the Harvard and University clubs of New York city. He was married, in 1893, to Mrs. Bertha Armour, widow of William Armour and daughter of Silas B. Cobb, a native of Vermont, but a pioneer resident and business man of Chicago.

GATES, Elmer, scientist, was born near Dayton, O., in 1858, son of Jacob and Phœbe Gates. His father was a teacher and preacher by profession and his mother a daughter of J. Diederich, an architect. The family is of German extraction and the name was originally spelled Goetz. Early in life Prof. Gates attained such remarkable maturity of mind that his original experiments and investigations contributed several valuable additions to current science. Having passed through the common and normal schools of his native state, he took short elective courses at several colleges, but was mostly taught by private tutors. He devoted particular attention to physics, chemistry, mathematics and biology, working over nearly every one of them in his private laboratory, and, having acquired facility in five languages, made himself familiar with most of the modern literature in each branch. His labors to this point were conducted with a distinctly psychologic and philosophic aim—to identify and classify the several functions of mind in the acquisition, analysis and assimilation of knowledge—and in 1878 he announced the discovery of a new domain in experimental psychology, by the application of scientific experiment to introspection. By thoroughly investigating the mutual effects and interactions of the several mental functions—intellection, emotion, volition—as they are to be observed subjectively, he arrived at definite qualitative and quantitative results: by studying the subjective effect of each environment and bodily state, and the relations between the effects thus induced, and as modified by other similar effects, on the originative functions of mind, he formulated a definite working theory of the conditions essential to the augmentation of mental capacity and the discovery of new ideas. Thus was discovered what he has termed the "art of mentation," the method of promoting the functional activities and productive power of the mind, by so regulating the bodily and environing conditions and so controlling the intellective functionings as to conserve the organic energies and facilitate the genesis of new concepts, ideas and thoughts. His thesis is that every conscious mental operation or experience creates in some part of the brain or nervous system new structural changes of cell and fibre, and that adequate and harmonious culture of the senses, and thence of each of the higher intellective, emotive and conative faculties, results in a process of brain-building, which produces the "embodiment of more mind." During 1878 he also extended his new method of research known as "auturgic psychology," which consists in causing some one function of the mind to act upon some other, and in observing introspectively the mutual effects of their interactions, by a comparison of the introspective records of different individuals, made by themselves —which he has called "comparative variational psychology," a study promising to eliminate the personal equation and the individual idiosyncrasy from introspection. Thus he has established two distinct methods of introspective psychological investigation: the auturgic and variational. To suit the con-

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clusions of his investigations, he originated a new classification of psychological science into six branches: three relating to the experimental variation of environment and organic structure as determining the effects on mentation; three relating to variations of mental activities to determining the effects on body and environment. To his collective methods of brain-building, and mind using, he has applied the name psychurgy, as indicating the augmentation and more efficient using of mental activities in discovery, learning and invention by the normal exercise of these functionings within their proper environment and under proper bodily conditions for the discovery of truth and its application to human affairs. This department he has also classified into six branches: intellect-building, emotion-building, volition-building; and cognitive-mentation, æsthetic-mentation and conative-mentation. Prof. Gates enumerates nine orders of sensation—touch, pressure, warmth, cold, muscular feeling, smell, taste, sight, hearing; seven steps in intellection—sensation, perception, imaging, conception, ideation, thinking of several successively higher degrees of generality and introspection; and three orders of reasoning—conceptual, ideative and thinking. The emotions and volitions he has similarly classified. His theory of education is an inductive appeal to each psychological function by presenting first-hand and successively sensations, percepts, images, concepts, ideas and thoughts—each as representing a synthesis or generalization on its predecessors—of any given science in order to its mastery by calling forth the corresponding functional activities in psychurgic sequence. The sciences are to be studied as psychologic subjects, because they are products of mentation and kinds of mental content and modes of mentation. The conclusion is, not only the pedagogical principle that the process of mastering a science should begin with the rudiments of sensation and proceed to higher grades of generalization as the mind-functions emerge to receive and appropriate them; but also that moral and physical functions may be so shaped, built up and directed by adequate appeals as to preclude such faults of character and such organic diseases as seem to be involved in structures congenitally faulty. This latter principle, in the professor's own words, involves that: "If the cell is to be active in overcoming disease in its immediate vicinity or in itself, it must utilize its own energy in performing its functions. If it be imperfectly fed, it will not have this energy, this *vis medatrix naturæ*, with which to cure the disease. The new line of research consists in having discovered that by a combination of brain-building and dirigation, and emotional regulation, with the selection of proper kinds of foods and chemical substances, the cells of a particular organ can be fed their specific nutriments," thus increasing its efficiency and enabling the warding-off of disease. In this method, he claims he has discovered the fundamental law of cure. The task that Prof. Gates has proposed to himself, in order to perfect the practical bearings of his theory, involves no less an undertaking than "a systematic and accurate study of each of the sciences so as to collect, from the great literatures of the world, and from the objects and phenomena of the sciences all of the mentative data of each science." This done, and a corresponding laboratory equipment for each science once obtained, the method will be ready for application to classes and schools. He has applied the principles of his psychurgic doctrine to the mastery of several sciences, and, in his own words, has also found his own mental efforts more than quadrupled in efficiency. As a friend of his remarked recently: "He does something original in some art or science nearly every day of his life." He has made hundreds of inventions and discoveries in the various arts and sciences; some of them of immense importance. In acoustics and music he has discovered that by varying the overtones in the notes of an instrument it is possible to change the emotional quality or timbre of every note at will. He has also discovered that in landscape painting the impression of distance is due to some other cause than perspective, and that there is a well-defined order in which colors become relatively invisible to the eye, some persisting to a greater distance than others. Among his most notable inventions are the diamagnetic and magnetic separator, which takes all gold out of magnetic or ordinary sand; aseptic brewing and fermenting that obviates the presence of ptomaines in spiritous drinks; an electric loom, operating the shuttles without coutershafting, belts, lay-motion, or picker sticks; an electro-static machine, working equally well in moist or dry weather, and numerous psychologic, scientific and educational contrivances. His recent discoveries in electric meteorology had the endorsement of Prof. Hazen, of the U. S. weather bureau. He also designed a machine which made 10,000,000 alloys, each differing successively by one ten-millionth part, in one hour; a result probably requiring, by the old methods, at least 1,000 years to be accomplished by one man. With the proceeds of his inventions and the donations received from persons interested in his theories, he has been enabled to equip extensive laboratories for experimental research in several branches of science. In 1894 he founded his first large laboratory at Germantown, Pa., but in 1896 removed to Chevy Chase, Montgomery co., Md., a near suburb of Washington, D. C., where he has built and equipped the most extensive and best furnished series of private laboratories in this country. Laboratory No. 1, a two-story building, 190x30 ft., is devoted mostly to physical and psychologic experimentation; No. 2 is devoted to acoustics and music; Nos. 3 and 4, recently completed, are devoted respectively to electricity and chemistry and metallurgy; while two others are projected—the series completing facilities for research along the six lines of psychologic inquiry. The apparatus in these buildings is valued at a figure well over $200,000. Prof. Gates is a member of the American Microscopical Society; of the Washington Microscopical Society; and of the Philosophical Society; the Society of Philosophical Inquiry, and the Anthropological and Mycological societies, all of Washington. He has frequently lectured on his discoveries; has contributed papers to several educational and philosophical journals, and has now (1899) in preparation an exhaustive account of his quarter-century of psychologic and psychurgic research. He was married, in 1894, to Phebe, daughter of Capt. M. C. Edson, of Washington, D. C. They have two sons and one daughter, whose exceptional development confirms Prof. Gates' theories of child rearing.

ABBOT, Gorham Dummer, clergyman, educator and author, was born at Brunswick, Cumberland co., Me., Sept. 3, 1807, the third of five sons of Jacob and Betsey (Abbott) Abbot. Two of these sons, Jacob and John S. C. Abbott, were well-known and voluminous authors, and all were educators. Gorham retained the spelling of the family name, which

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had been changed by his brothers. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1826. His theological education was at Andover, Mass. At its close he took an extensive journey on horseback through the South for the recovery of his health. He had already been a teacher, having conducted the Castine Academy in Maine, and been associate principal of Amherst Academy, Massachusetts. This journey enlarged his views of the needs of public education. On his return to Boston he joined his brother, Jacob, in the Mt. Vernon School for Young Ladies; but in 1837 became pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Rochelle, N. Y., where he remained until 1841. During his pastorate he undertook to provide for the 50,000 public schools in this country suitable libraries, text-books and educational journals. Having collected and tabulated the educational facilities and institutional methods, systems of instruction, libraries and publications for the use of schools in this and foreign countries, he succeeded in organizing the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which was incorporated by the state of New York, Oct. 17, 1836. For several years he was secretary of this society. Fifty volumes were selected or published to form the nucleus of school libraries, and text-books were prepared and an educational journal published. The information thus gathered was brought to the attention of legislatures and congress for legislation on public education. In 1843, with his brothers, Jacob and Charles, he founded a "New Seminary for Young Ladies" in the Colonnade houses, Lafayette place, opposite to the subsequent site of the Astor Library. This school, first awakening wealthy or otherwise influential families of the city of New York to their daughters' capacity for advanced education, quickly became prosperous. In the third year there were so many pupils that a larger house in Houston street was occupied, and the entire senior class of fifty young women was taken by Mr. Gorham Abbot to his residence on Washington square, as a distinct group of girls pursuing the higher studies, usually assigned to young men at that period. In May, 1846, this school, having been already once removed to the corner of University place and Ninth street, was in 1848 established in a large building erected for it on Union square by the heirs of Henry Spingler, where it gained as the Spingler Institute a reputation possessed by no other institution for women in America. Its boarding pupils came from homes of wealth and refinement in twenty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Canada and the West Indies, and even from Switzerland. Thirteen hundred young ladies were educated there in sixteen years in the best methods and with the best appointments that could be gathered at home and abroad. Among the lecturers in history and science were Profs. John Lord, Benjamin Silliman and Elias Loomis. Literature, art, music and the classical and foreign languages were also cultivated and learned under distinguished instructors. Mr. and Mrs. Abbot sought with equal earnestness the moral and religious development of these pupils, who from their social position would exert influence in widely separated parts of the country. In 1861 the Spingler Institute seemed worthy of expansion. Mr. Abbot had acquired reputation and position among professional and mercantile men of New York through the education of their daughters.

Gorham D. Abbot

His ambition sought for a still higher recognition of the mental capacity and deserts of young women. He made extensive plans for the establishment of a college which should signalize their intellectual advancement. The costly Townsend mansion at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street was purchased for its foundation, a city charter was applied for, and the personal influence of the most prominent citizens was secured for the firm establishment of the institution. In its new location it assumed the name of the Abbot Collegiate Institution until its legal incorporation as a college could be accomplished. But at this critical period of the country's history no new enterprise of this character was likely to succeed. The civil war brought changes of fortune and sentiment, and failures multiplied wherever relations between the North and South were disturbed. Though the attendance was still large, this financial venture in the midst of the confusion and disasters of war was too great, and the accumulations of twenty years were swept away. The school was moved to Park avenue and Thirty-eighth street, to await the developments of the war. There it flourished again for five years, until the failing health of Mr. and Mrs. Abbot compelled its relinquishment, when it became the location of the Reed School, which had nearly thirty years more of continued prosperity. Dr. Abbot had in the later years of his life received the honorary degree of LL.D., and continued his scholarly life in retirement at South Natick, Mass. Biblical studies in exegesis and history were his favorite occupation; but he had also given special attention to the problems of commerce and politics relating to the United States, Central America and Mexico. He gave to the press a history embracing these topics: "Mexico and the United States; Their Mutual Relations and Common Interests"; also published serial articles in weekly religious papers. Dr. Abbot's counsel was sought by the founders of the two most prominent colleges for women, Vassar and Wellesley, and some of his most cherished ideas for women's education were incorporated into their large and generous plans and courses of instruction. He experienced the fortune of most pioneers in great causes: his thought but not his name lives in the institutions that followed him. During his connection with the Mt. Vernon School, Boston, in 1834, he met and was married to Rebecca S. Leach, one of his teachers, and a native of South Natick. They had a daughter, who died in childhood. Dr. Abbot died at South Natick, Mass., Aug. 3, 1874.

MATHEWS, William Smith Babcock, musician and author, was born at London, N. H., May 8, 1837. His father, who was a farmer, and afterward became a Methodist preacher, died when the boy was ten years old, and his education devolved mainly upon his mother. He began his musical studies at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, and continued them in Lowell and Boston. He has played in church since his thirteenth year, and at the age of fifteen was appointed teacher of music in Appleton Academy, Mt. Vernon, N. H. He went south in 1860, where he remained until the end of the war, being made professor of music in Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Ga., in 1860, and afterwards teaching music at Marion, Ala. From 1867 until March, 1893, he was organist of Centenary Methodist Church, Chicago, and during this period produced most of his musical works. At the same time he continued to be engaged as a teacher of piano playing, filling important positions, and producing a large number of well-trained and intelligent players. In 1868 he became editor of the "Musical Independent," a journal published by Lyon & Healy, which was stopped by the great Chicago fire, but was afterwards revived and conducted for about a year by Robert Goldbeck, Mr. Mathews being assistant

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editor. From about 1878 Mr. Mathews was musical critic and editorial writer on the Chicago "Daily Times," and afterwards on the "News" and "Herald." He was a contributor to Dwight's "Journal of Music" from 1859 to its discontinuance in 1880. His first book, a small outline of musical forms, appeared in 1867, followed in 1870 by "Emerson Organ Method," and in 1876 by "Mason's Pianoforte Technics." "How to Understand Music," a more important work than these early ones, appeared first in 1880, and a second volume was published eight years later. In 1883 and 1887 he published some books of study in phrasing, consisting of attractive selections from the more poetic styles for piano playing and other forms for the purpose of developing certain qualities in playing; these have had a large sale. About the same time appeared "First Lessons in Phrasing"; "Twenty Lessons to a Beginner"; "A Primer of Musical Forms," and "One Hundred Years of Music in America." In 1891 he published "Popular History of Music," which was the result of many years' experience as a lecturer on musical history in the Chicago Musical College, and is widely used as a text-book. His other principal publications are: "A Graded Course of Piano Study, in Ten Grades"; "A Primer of Music for Pianoforte Pupils"; "Pronouncing Dictionary of Musical Terms"; "Favorite Selections from Robert Schumann," and "Music Teaching: Its Ideals and Its Methods." Also, in 1894, eight volumes of "Graded Materials for the Pianoforte"; in 1898, "The Masters and their Music." In November, 1891, Mr. Mathews issued the first number of the magazine called "Music," which he has continued to edit until the present time (1899). This magazine differs from anything previously issued, in that the idea is to treat of the art, science and technique of music from standpoints sometimes technical, sometimes professional, and sometimes that of the dilettante music lover. Although the principle of this magazine was novel, it met with a remarkably cordial reception, and its influence has continually increased. He has received, among other marks of esteem, the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. from the Highland University of Illinois, an institution since discontinued. His reputation may be said to rest equally upon his writings in the departments of musical history and the æsthetics and art of teaching, and for his skill as a practical piano teacher. In 1857 he was married at Nunda, N. Y., to Flora E. Swain, and shortly afterwards he went to Illinois.

SEYMOUR, George Franklin, P. E. bishop and 121st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Jan. 5, 1829, youngest child of Isaac Newton and Elvira (Belknap) Seymour, the former being of English, the latter of English and Irish, ancestry. The first of the name in this country, Richard Seymour, was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., from which town some of his descendants emigrated to New York state, Stillwater, Saratoga co., being the birthplace of the bishop's father. The latter removed to Newburg, N. Y., and before he was twenty-five years of age was appointed deputy sheriff of Orange county. In 1825, on the organization of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., he entered its New York office, and a few years later was elected treasurer, serving the company until 1869, a period of forty-four years. The son's vision was greatly impaired by an illness during his infancy, but he made remarkable progress as soon as he learned his letters, and before he was eleven years of age he had read Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding." At the age of eight he entered "the village academy," situated near Canal street, and from that school advanced to Columbia Grammar School, and next to Columbia College, where he led his class. In 1848 he gained the highest prize for declamation, Morgan Dix being one of the competitors, and in 1850 was graduated at the head of his class, delivering at commencement the Greek salutatory in the form of an iambic trimetre poem of much power. In 1851 he entered the General Theological Seminary, New York city, but, restrained by fear that his eyesight might totally fail, he did not become a candidate for holy orders until he reached his senior year. He was graduated at the General Theological Seminary in 1854; was ordained deacon in New York city, Dec. 17, 1854, by Bishop Horatio Potter, and priest at Greenburg (Dobb's Ferry) Sept. 23, 1855, by the same bishop. His first work, undertaken at considerable self-sacrifice, was founding a mission at Annandale, Dutchess co., and he remained connected with the parish, Holy Innocents, from January, 1855, until July, 1861. A beautiful stone church, erected in 1859, was destroyed by fire that same year; but the indefatigable rector at once collected money towards rebuilding the church, and in less than fourteen months the new edifice was consecrated. A school, designed for the education of young men preparing for holy orders, was established in connection with the parish, and this was chartered as St. Stephen's College, Dr. Seymour becoming its first warden. In November, 1861, he became rector of St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, N. Y., and in 1862 had under him four young men in course of preparation for the General Theological Seminary. In 1862–63 he was rector of Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y.; in October, 1863, assumed charge of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, having also a call to St. Stephen's, Philadelphia. In 1865 he was elected professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological Seminary; in 1867 was released from his rectorship, and in 1875 became dean of the institution, in connection with his professorship. He now aided in securing $30,000 toward a new chapel and a library building, and was influential in preventing the removal of the seminary into the country. He was a candidate for a bishopric, in 1868, at the convention of the diocese of Missouri, and failed of election only because it was impossible to secure a majority of two-thirds of all the parishes and of all the clergy entitled to seats in the convention. In 1874 he was elected bishop of Illinois, to succeed Bishop Whitehouse; but the house of deputies would not confirm the election, owing to the strong feeling against ritualism prevalent in that body. On Dec. 19, 1877, he was unanimously chosen bishop of the new diocese of Springfield, Ill., the election being confirmed by the standing committees and the bishops; but in April, 1878, he declined. In May, 1878, at the diocesan convention, he was again unanimously chosen bishop, and finally yielded, being consecrated, June 11th, in Trinity Church, New York city, ten bishops taking part. Being detained by the offices he held at the time of his consecration, it was not until September, 1879, that he took up his residence at Springfield. Two years before, the original diocese, identical in territory with the state, had been divided, and the portion assigned to Springfield was almost wholly missionary ground. There was no endowment, and no church institutions had been planted; but twelve years after Bishop Seymour began his labors the church had grown to three times her proportions. He attended the third Pan-Anglican council, at Lambeth palace, London, in 1888, and made an address before that body that was

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highly praised. In 1867–79 he was chaplain to the House of Mercy, New York city, refusing a salary, and for several years up to 1878 was superintendent of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in New York state. He has contributed to various church periodicals, and has published "Introduction to Papal Claims" (1882); "Modern Romanism Not Catholicism" (1888). He has been in favor of adopting the name "Church of the United States" in place of Protestant Episcopal church, since it is a misnomer and a hindrance to the progress of the church. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Racine College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from Columbia College in 1878. Bishop Seymour was married at Trinity Church, New York city, July 23, 1889, to Harriet Atwood Aymar.

WEEKS, William Raymond, lawyer, was born at Newark, N. J., Aug. 4, 1848, son of John Randel and Mary Frances (Adriance) Weeks. His first ancestor in America, George Weekes, who emigrated to Massachusetts from Devonshire, England, in 1637, with his wife, Jane, sister of Roger Clap, belonged to the landed gentry of England, the name being originally de Wyke or de la Wyke. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Weekes, was a private in the revolutionary war. He is descended on his mother's side from Adriaen Reyerse, founder of the Adriance family in America, son of Reyer Elbertse, of Utrecht, Holland, who came from Amsterdam in 1646, and from Sarah Jorise Rapalje, the first white girl born in the New Netherlands. Five of the ancestors of Mr. Weeks were soldiers and patriots in the revolutionary war, one being an officer of artillery. William R. Weeks was graduated in 1865 at the Newark Academy, of which he is now a trustee. During the civil war he was in the New Jersey militia and a member of the Union League. He studied law with his father; was admitted to the bar in New Jersey as an attorney in 1870, and as a counsellor in 1876; in New York in 1895, and in West Virginia in 1897, and he is admitted to practice in the U. S. courts. In 1883 he organized a volunteer fire department at Bloomfield, N. J., where he then lived; served the following year as a member of the legislative committee of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association; became its first state counsel in 1884, and held the office four years, drafting and remodeling the state fire laws. He compiled and published a compendium of these laws with a series of forms. In 1889 he successfully defended the stone-cutters in an equity suit to compel them to admit "harvesters" to their union. He has given special attention to the study of corporation law in general and the specific statutes of the states, and has organized many business, manufacturing and mining corporations. The late Edwin Lister, president of Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works, at Newark, N. J., whose controlling interest in the works was valued at nearly $1,000,000, appointed Mr. Weeks his sole executor and life trustee of his interest in that corporation, of which he has since become president. He has charge of many other large estates. He devotes much of his leisure hours to the study and writing of history. He has been a member of the American Bar Association since 1879, and is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Lawyers' Club; Twilight Club; Dunlap Society; Society of American Authors; American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York; American Historical Association; New Jersey Historical Society; Sons of American Revolution; Society of the War of 1812; Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, of which he is attorney-general, and Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey. He is historian of the Newark Academy Alumni, and is the author of a "History of the Newark (N. J.) Academy." He published a "History of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York," of which society he was for several years the historiographer. He is preparing a "Bibliography of New Jersey"; a "History of the Colonial Schools and Schoolmasters of New Jersey"; a monograph on "The Jerseys in America: their Nomenclature and Cartography prior to 1700," and a "History of the First Endowment of the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University." He read a paper before the New Jersey Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America on "New Jersey's Influence Upon Her Surroundings," and has prepared a paper on "The Manhattans," to controvert the idea of New York island being the original and only Manhattan. Mr. Weeks was married at Newark, N. J., Aug. 4, 1869, to Irene, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Williams (Whitlock) Le Massena, a great-granddaughter of André Massena, prince of Essling, one of Napoleon's marshals.

Wm. R. Weeks.

KNORTZ, Karl, author and educator, was born at Garbenheim, Rhenish-Prussia, Aug. 28, 1841. He was educated at the school of his native village and at the Royal Prussian Gymnasium at Wetzlar (1852–60), and for three years thereafter studied philology, philosophy and theology at Heidelberg University. In 1863 he came to the United States, and locating first at Detroit, Mich., was for four years a teacher in the German-American Seminary. During 1868–71 he was professor of Latin at the high school of Oshkosh, Wis., and during 1871–74 was connected with the normal school, Cincinnati, O. He then began preaching, and was for six years pastor of the German Independent Protestant congregation in Johnstown, Pa. In 1882 he went to New York city, where he resided ten years, devoting himself chiefly to literary work, and then accepted the superintendency of the German department of the public schools of Evansville, Ind., which he still holds (1900). In the course of nearly thirty years of literary activity Mr. Knortz has done more to make American literature known and appreciated in Germany than perhaps any other writer of the present day. He has translated numerous works by Longfellow, Walt Whitman, Whittier and E. P. Roe; has written scholarly studies of several American authors and a history of American literature in two volumes, which is considered a standard work in Germany. He is also favorably known in Germany and America as a lyric poet of ability, and different collections of his poems have had wide circulation. He has published the following works in German: "Stories and Legends of North American Indians" (1871); "American Sketches" (1876); "Two American Idyls," translations into German of Longfellow's "Elizabeth" and Whittier's "Snow Bound" (1879); "Out of the Wigwam" (1880); "Capital and Labor in America" (1881); "Mythology and Civilization of the North American Indians" (1882); "State and Church in America" (1882); "Irish Fairy Tales" (1886); "Rome and America" (1891); "The Colony of the Rappists in Pennsylvania" (1892), all published in Germany. His studies in folk-lore and in general literature show a deep insight into human nature and historical conditions, as well as a keen appreciation of literary niceties. Among his other works are: "The Bal-

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lads of Scotland" (1875); "Modern American Lyrics" (1880); "Representative German Poems" (1885); "The Society of Inspirationists at Amana, Ia." (1896); "Individuality: A Study in Psychology" (1897); "Child-Study" (1900); "Studies in Folk-Lore" (1900), and he has also produced several works on education, such as school readers, treatises on the kindergarten system and several anthologies.

CLARK, Rufus Wheelwright, clergyman, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 17, 1813, of Puritan ancestry. Four of his brothers were ministers. In early life he went to New York city and entered mercantile business as a clerk, but desiring to devote his life to the preaching of the Gospel, he gave up business and began a course of study at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1836. He pursued his theological studies at Andover and New Haven until 1841. He served as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., until 1842, and of the North Congregational Church, Portsmouth, N. H., until 1852. He then accepted a call to the East Boston Congregational Church. Under Mr. Clark's administration this church prospered greatly. In 1857 he was called to the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., which had just completed a handsome edifice. Here also he was eminently successful, and the church increased in numbers and good works. A curious incident in connection with this church is the fact that it cost $20,000 to overcome an annoying echo, a result which was only obtained by remodeling the church. Mr. Clark was by this time well known throughout the country, and received many calls to other pastorates. In 1860 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the New York University. In 1862 he was called to the First Dutch Reformed Church of Albany, one of the oldest churches in the country, and one of the most wealthy and prominent in that city. Here Dr. Clark found his life work, and the church steadily increased in membership and influence. He was a preacher of ability and eloquence, with a clear, earnest and forcible style, abounding in illustrations; and was the author of about 130 books and other publications. His "Lectures to Young Men" had a very wide circulation. Of his question books for Sunday-schools more than 500,000 copies have been sold. His "Heroes of Albany," biographical sketches of officers and soldiers who fell in the civil war, had a large sale. Some of his other works are: "Romanism in America"; "The Bible and the School Fund," and "Review of Moses Stuart's Work on Slavery." In 1843 Mr. Clark was married to Eliza, daughter of Rev. William C. Walton, of Alexandria, Va. She was an entertaining writer as well as an active Christian worker, and died May 21, 1877, leaving six children. The eldest, a son who bears his father's name, is rector of St. Paul's Church, Detroit, Mich.; William Walton Clark, the second son, is pastor of the Reformed Church, at Tompkinsville, S. I.; Edward Clark, the third son, spent four years as professor of chemistry in the University of Japan, and in the service of that country. His works on Japan and India are very popular and widely circulated. Their fourth son is Rev. Fletcher Clark, of Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Clark closed his ministry in 1866, dying at Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 9.

WALLACE, Susan Arnold (Elston), author, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 25, 1830, daughter of Isaac C. and Maria (Akin) Elston. Her father, one of the earliest settlers of Indiana, was by occupation a merchant, later a banker, and by integrity, thrift and economy amassed a considerable fortune; her mother was a daughter of James Akin, of New York, and a woman of rare character, who reared and educated her three sons and six daughters for a useful maturity. Susan A. Elston was educated in the schools of her native town, and later at a Friends' academy, kept by five sisters, named Robinson, at Poughkeepsie. Her training under the guidance of these intelligent and refined women had a marked effect upon her character, confirming her in truly womanly instincts and religious sentiment. She early united with the Methodist church, and for over forty years was a teacher in Sunday-schools. In the words of one of her friends, "She never sought to dazzle or outshine others, and in every act tried to do not so much what was pleasant as what was right." She has always been a reverent student of Scripture, and expressed her perfect trust in its truths when she said, "From the beginning men have sought substitutes for the Bible—something better. It has not been found." In 1852 she was married to Lewis Wallace, then a lawyer at Covington, Ind. This union proved rarely congenial, both being devoted to the study of literature, and they read together many of the world's standard authors. In this manner the latent imagination and literary talent of both was fostered, and each was able to put forth books that will prove permanent contributions to literature. Mrs. Wallace says of her early married life, "We pushed out with nothing, but each other, and were so ignorant as to be fearless of the future, which we fancied just what we pleased." In 1853, after the birth of their only son, Mrs. Wallace wrote her well-known poem, "The Patter of Little Feet," which was widely copied. From this time on she produced occasional poems and short prose sketches, and in 1883 issued her first book, "The Storied Sea." Her later works are: "The Repose in Egypt" (1888); "The Land of the Pueblos" (1888); and "Along the Bosphorus" (1898). General and Mrs. Wallace have one son, Henry Lane, who is engaged in business at Indianapolis, Ind.

MARTIN, Edward Sandford, author, was born at "Willowbrook," Owasco, Cayuga co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1856, son of E. T. Throop Martin and Cornelia Williams, his wife. His father, who was born at Johnstown, N. Y., was a lawyer, who at one time practiced in New York city; his mother is a native of Utica, N. Y. He was educated at home under private tutors, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he was graduated in 1872. In 1873 he entered Harvard College, became one of the founders of the "Harvard Lampoon," and was elected class poet, but read no poem because no class-day exercises were held in 1877, the year of his graduation. He studied law at Auburn, N. Y., in 1877 and 1878, but in the fall of 1879 went to Washington, and for about six months was a clerk in the state department. From October, 1880, to March, 1881, he did reporting for the New York "Sun," then went to San Francisco by sea, and about six months after returned to work for a year in paper mills in New Hampshire and Maine. He was editor of "Life" for the first six months of its existence until June, 1883. Three months later he removed from New York city to Rochester, and finished his law studies. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar, and in December of the same year joined the staff of the "Union and Advertiser," of which for seven years he was associate editor. In the fall of 1896 he went to New York, where he has since spent the greater part of each year, engaged in work for "Harper's Weekly," "Life," and other periodicals. He has published "Sly Ballads in Harvard China" (1882); "A Little

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Brother of the Rich" (verse) (1890); "Windfalls of Observation" (1893), and "Cousin Anthony and I" (1895). Mr. Martin is a member of the Reformed Dutch Church. He is prominent in social life, and belongs to a number of clubs, including the University and Century of New York city; the Genesee Valley of Rochester, and the Genesee Valley Hunt of Geneseo. He was married in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1886, to Julia, daughter of George J. and Julia (Bullard) Whitney, of that city.

JOY, Effie May Beresford, vocalist, was born in Winona county, Minn., the daughter of William Henry and Ruth Anna (Dougherty) Joy. On her father's side she comes of New England colonial stock. Her great-grandfather, Richard Dougherty, was royal branch pilot for the port of Londonderry, and through Eleanor Beresford, his wife, she traces her descent direct from John de Beresford, of the parish of Alstonfield, Staffordshire, who was seized of a manor in that county by William Rufus in 1087. With her parents Miss Joy removed in childhood to California, and there remained until 1889, when she went to Europe to complete her musical education. For a time she studied with Wartel in Paris, and then meeting the eminent Mme. de la Grange, in whom she recognized an ideal teacher, she began the study of French and Italian répertoire with her. After two years she went to London to study oratorio and ballad singing with Fred. Walker, R.A.M., in connection with professional work. She also studied German lieder with Fraulein Marie Fillunger, and sang with great success in concerts and oratorios in Royal Albert hall, St. James' hall, Queen's hall, People's palace, St. George's chapel, Albemarle street, St. James', Westmoreland street, London, and in most of the large cities of the provinces, under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Marchioness of Lorne and others. She returned in March, 1896, to Los Angeles, Cal., where she has since resided. Miss Joy's musical gifts are inherited from her mother's family, which is noted for sweet singers. Her voice has exceedingly pure and sympathetic qualities of contralto timbre; her interpretation is remarkably intelligent and thoroughly artistic, and her enunciation perfect.

Beresford Joy

McCONNELL, Samuel David, clergyman and author, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Aug. 1, 1846, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Two of his great-grandfathers, Capt. John McConnell and Capt. Joseph Brownlee, were officers in the revolutionary army. He was educated at Elders Ridge Academy, Pennsylvania, and Jefferson College, where he was graduated in 1868. He studied theology at Princeton Seminary, and in 1872 was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church. For the following three years he was engaged in missionary work in the diocese of Pittsburgh. In 1876 he became rector of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn., and in 1882, of St. Stephen's Church in Philadelphia for six years. When at the end of that time he again changed his parish, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, one of his congregation, wrote in the "Parish News": "Dr. McConnell's years of sermons are not likely to be rivalled at St. Stephen's, no matter how happy we may be in the choice of a successor. Large reading, study of the latest science, immense interest in all forms of human knowledge were recognizable continually in these vigorous and varied discourses. They were kindly always, with the great sympathy he felt for the poor and for those who failed in life; and no less did he seem to comprehend the temptations and the moral problems of the easier class. . . . Of what administrative force he was the master every man and woman worker in this parish knows; also how tenderly he fulfilled these delicate duties of counsellor and friendly helper through those long years they best may know to praise to whom he has been near in days of trouble and distress." In 1883 Dr. McConnell became dean of the N. E. convocation at Philadelphia, and in 1896 he accepted a call to become rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. He was a university preacher at Harvard during the terms of 1896–97. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania, and of D.C.L. by Hobart College. He was president of the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, and of the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania, and was for several years chaplain to the 1st regiment, N. G. P. He has published "History of the American Episcopal Church"; "Sermon Stuff," in two series; "Sons of God"; "A Year's Sermons"; "The Church's Doctrine of the Dead"; "The Church's Creed"; "The Open Secret," and other ecclesiastical writings. He was married, in 1873, to Anna Bliss, of Erie, Pa.

FUTHEY, John Smith, jurist and historian, was born in Chester co., Pa., Sept. 3, 1820, eldest son of Robert and Margaret (Parkinson) Futhey. His father served in the war of 1812, and in the legislature in 1841–42, and his grandfather, Maj. Samuel Futhey, served in five campaigns of the revolutionary war, and was adjutant of a regiment of cavalry, that in 1794 marched to aid the government in quelling the "whiskey insurrection" in western Pennsylvania. The ancestral home of the Futheys was near Arbroath in the county of Forfar, Scotland. The family was a prominent one. Alexander and Henry Futhey were members of the old Scottish parliament in the reign of Charles II. Robert emigrated to the north of Ireland. His son, Robert, came to America about the year 1725, and settled in the southern part of Chester county, Pa. From him the subject of this sketch descended. John S. Futhey's early education was obtained at the various schools of the neighborhood. In 1830 he entered the Moscow Academy in Sadsburyville, which was under the principalship of Francis Allison Latta. In 1838 he became a pupil in the Unionville Academy, afterwards being appointed assistant teacher, and delivered lectures on astronomy. Among the students under his charge were James Pyle Wickersham, who afterwards became U. S. minister to Denmark, and Bayard Taylor, the well-known author and traveler, who was U. S. minister to Berlin. He subsequently took charge of Moscow Academy, and later entered the law school of Hon. John Reed at Carlisle, Pa. In 1842 he entered the office of Townsend Haines, and was admitted to the bar, Feb. 7, 1843. In 1849 Mr. Futhey was appointed deputy attorney-general for his district, an office which in 1850 was made elective. In 1853 he was elected district attorney. He was a delegate to the state convention at Harrisburg in 1866, which nominated John W. Geary for governor of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate from Chester county to the state convention at Williamsport, Pa., in 1867; a delegate to the Republican

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national convention in Chicago in June, 1868, which nominated U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax for president and vice-president of the United States, and at the memorable convention in Cincinnati in June, 1876, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler for president and vice-president. In the latter convention he worked in behalf of James G. Blaine, and cast his vote for him. On March 1, 1879, he was appointed president-judge of the courts of Chester county to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Judge William Butler to the U. S. district court in Philadelphia. In November he was elected by the people for a full term. Judge Futhey wrote numerous opinions, many of which were published in the "Chester County Reports" (Vols. I. and II.); "Pennsylvania County Reports," and in other legal publications. Among his distinctive publications are: "Notae Cestrienses: Notices of Chester County Men and Events" (1860–62); "Historical Collections of Chester County" (1868–77); "Historical Discourse Delivered on the Occasion of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church" (1870); "Chester County" (with Gilbert Cope, 1876); "Proceedings on the Occasion of the Dedication of the Monument on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Paoli Massacre" (1877); "History of Chester County, Pennsylvania, With Genealogical and Biographical Sketches" (1881). Judge Futhey was married, Sept. 18, 1845, to Elizabeth J. Miller, of West Fallowfield, Pa., who survived him with three children. He died Nov. 26, 1888.

STIMSON, Frederic Jesup ("J. S. of Dale"), lawyer and author, was born at Dedham, Mass., July 20, 1855, son of Edward and Sarah Tufts (Richardson) Stimson, and a descendant of George Stimson, who settled near Ipswich, in 1670. A tradition of the family is that George Stimson, who came from South Wales, was descended from an ancestor who was a lieutenant to Sir Watkyn Wynn in his feuds with the Irish. The first definite date, however, appears in the Massachusetts state records, when George Stimson, in Maj. Daniel Appleton's company, lay at Bristol, wounded in the battle against King Philip, Dec. 19, 1675. He probably died of this wound, and his son was granted part of two townships in Maine in compensation. The eldest son, George, then settled in Hopkinton, Mass.; declined the grant for himself, he holding, with Col. John Jones, large tracts of land in that town, where his son, Jeremy Stimson, M.D., wedded Col. Jones' daughter, and his sister, Sarah, a nephew of Lady Henry Frankland. From another daughter was descended Margaret Fuller, the author. Dr. Jeremy Stimson, 1st, was a contributor to early volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1790. Dr. Jeremy Stimson, 2d, born at Hopkinton, Oct. 17, 1783, died at Dedham, Mass., Aug. 12, 1869, was a physician widely known in the early part of this century, practicing from Boston to Providence before the days of railroads. He had two sons, Benjamin Godfrey, the companion of R. H. Dana in his "Two Years Before the Mast," and Edward Stimson, A.B., M.D. (Harvard); he practiced medicine in New York for some years, and then engaged in the banking business with Frederic S. Jesup, of that city; was president of several western railroads, and was married, first, to Sarah T. Richardson, and second, to his cousin, Charlotte Godfrey Leland, of Philadelphia. Frederic Jesup Stimson received his education in Harvard College and Law School (A.B. 1876, LL.B. 1878); is a member of the Boston and New York bars; was, in 1885–86, assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts; was made commissioner from that state on uniformity of laws, and secretary of the national conference for that purpose in 1892. He is the author of "Stimson's Law Glossary"; "American Statute Law," in two volumes; and "Handbook to the Labor Law of the United States" (1896); "Labor in its Relation to Law" (1896); of works of fiction: "Guerndale" (1882); "The Crime of Henry Vane" (1883); "The Sentimental Calendar" (1886); "The Residuary Legatee" (1887); "First Harvests" (1889); "In the Three Zones" (1893); "King Noanett" (1896); "Mrs. Knollys and Other Stories" (1898). He was married, in 1881, to Elizabeth Bradlee Abbot, of Boston, and has two daughters.

WALN, Robert, congressman and merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1765. He was a descendant of Nicholas Waln, an English Quaker, who settled in Philadelphia in 1682 and became thereafter identified with the leading interests of that city and the state, representing Bucks county in the first state legislature from 1683 until 1695. Robert was educated at the Friends' Academy of his native city, and received a thorough training in his father's business. After completing his education, though possessed of an ample fortune, he devoted himself to the care of the house founded by his father, and, with his brother as partner, so increased the trade with East India and China that it was second only to that of Stephen Girard in the variety of enterprises involved. He entered zealously into the politics of the time, and after serving for several years in the legislature, was elected to congress as a Federalist, serving three years (1798–1801.) Later on he was a member of the common council of Philadelphia. He erected one of the first cotton mills in the country, during the war of 1812, and was largely interested in the development of the iron industry of Pennsylvania, then in its infancy. He became consequently a strong protectionist, and during the great excitement on tariff measures he published "An Answer to the Anti-Protection Report of Henry Lee." His "Seven Letters to Elias Hicks" also brought him into notice. His son, Robert, devoted himself to literature, and was the author of a volume of poems and other works, and edited the last seven volumes of John Sanderson's "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24, 1836.

Rob't Waln

THOMPSON, Charles Lemuel, clergyman and author, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., Aug. 18, 1839, son of Aaron and Julia Thompson. When he was ten years old his parents removed to Wisconsin. His collegiate education was obtained at Carroll College, Wisconsin, and his theological education at Princeton and Chicago. His ordination took place in 1861. For one year he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Juneau, Wis., and for five years of a church at Janesville, Wis., whence he was called to the First Church, Cincinnati, O. In 1872 he accepted the pastorate of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill., where he remained for six years; then accepted a call to the Third Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained until he accepted a pastorate in Kansas City, Mo., which he resigned in 1888 to take charge of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city. He was one of the projectors and editors of "Our Monthly," a religious and literary magazine, and one of the editors of the "Interior." In 1888 he was chosen moderator of the centennial general assembly of the Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. He was one of the earliest and most earnest advocates of the revision of the standards of the church. He was extensively en-

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gaged in literary work, has been active in the councils of the Press Club, a frequent contributor to religious and literary periodicals, both in prose and verse; author of "Times Refreshing," a history of American revivals, and has also published a volume of poems, "Etchings in Verse." The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Monmouth College, Illinois. He is a member of the Authors' Club; the Quill Club, and the Patria Club, of New York city. On March 1, 1898, he was elected secretary of the Presbyterian board of home missions, a position he now holds (1899).

VENABLE, Frank Preston, chemist, was born near Farmville, Prince Edward co., Va., Nov. 17, 1856, son of Charles Scott and Margaret Cantey (McDowell) Venable. He comes of blended Scotch-Irish and Huguenot stock. His father was a distinguished educator, having held professorships in the universities of Georgia and South Carolina; been for many years chairman of the faculty in the University of Virginia; also professor of mathematics, and the author of a widely used series of mathematical text-books. Frank P. Venable received his first university training at the University of Virginia, where he devoted himself especially to chemistry. He afterwards continued his studies in Germany, attending successively the universities of Bonn, Göttingen and Berlin. The University of Göttingen conferred on him the degree of Ph.D. In 1880 he became professor of chemistry in the University of North Carolina, where he still continues, having also held such positions as chemist to the board of health and to the geological survey. He is a member of the American Chemical Society; of the German Chemical Society, and a fellow of the London Chemical Society, and has been secretary and vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Besides having contributed many articles to chemical journals, he published "Qualitative Chemistry" (1883); "History of Chemistry" (1894); "Development of the Periodic Law" (1896), and in conjunction with Dr. James Lewis Howe, "Inorganic Chemistry, According to the Periodic Law" (1898).

BAKER, William Taylor, merchant, was born at West Winfield, Herkimer, co. N. Y., Sept. 11, 1841, son of William and Matilda (Peabody) Baker. His father was born in England, and by occupation was a farmer; his mother was of American descent. His early education was obtained at the district school. When fourteen years of age he left the firm where he had worked all the spare time out of school hours, and encroached on school days during the busy season, and took a clerkship in a general store at Groton, N. Y., where he commenced his course of study in actual business life. He served a year, and then removed to McLean, N. Y., where he was in the general retail trade until 1861, when he removed to Chicago, and found his first employment with the commission firm of Hickley & Handy. Upon the death of Mr. Handy he took his place in the firm, and conducted a successful business. The firm was dissolved in 1865, when Mr. Baker, in company with C. A. Knight and W. F. Cobb, formed the business firm of Knight, Baker & Co., and in 1872, when Mr. Knight retired, it became William T. Baker & Co. Mr. Baker, in 1890, was elected president of the Chicago board of trade, and held the office for two consecutive terms, and was again elected for three consecutive terms, beginning 1895. He was president of the World's Columbian exposition, and as such had completed the plans and arrangements for the erection of suitable buildings and for the triumphal success of the exposition itself when ill health compelled him to resign. He was one of the active founders and strongest promoters of the Civic Federation; assisted in organizing the Commercial Club, of which he has been president; is a director of the Art Institute and is a member of the Iroquois, Chicago, Midlothian, Calumet and Washington Park clubs, all of Chicago. He has been married twice: first, to Eliza Anna Dunster, of Attleboro, Mass.; second, in 1879, to Mrs. Anna Franklin Morgan, of Troy, N. Y., a lady of high social graces and an accomplished singer. They have three sons and two daughters.

WALKER, Joseph Henry, congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 21, 1829, son of Joseph and Hannah Thayer (Chapin) Walker. As indicated by the family names, he came of colonial Massachusetts stock on both sides. In 1831 his parents removed from Boston to Hopkinton, and thence, in 1843, to Worcester. After an elementary education in the schools of both places, he engaged with his father in his boot and shoe manufactory. On reaching his majority he became a member of the firm of Joseph Walker & Co. In 1862 he began business on his own account, and in 1864 admitted his brother, the firm becoming J. H. & G. M. Walker. Under several partnerships, he continued the business until 1888, when they retired from business. Meantime, in 1868, he established the business of manufacturing leather in Chicago, Ill., subsequently admitting Mr. Oakley, as the Walker, Oakley Co., of which he is the senior member. Mr. Walker is a member of the National Hide and Leather Association and of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and has held official positions in each. In 1854 he was elected a member of the common council of Worcester, as also in 1871 and in 1882. He was an active member of the board, and introduced and carried through many needed measures, preventing much harmful legislation. In 1876 he was defeated in the election for mayor of the city by a small vote, through doubtful methods in a single ward. In 1879 he was elected a representative to the general court, and returned the following year, and again in 1887. In 1878 he appeared before the congressional committee on the conditions of the country, and his testimony was published under the title "Common Sense Views on Political Economy, Capital, Labor and Socialism." He also wrote a monograph, "Money, Trade and Banking" (1886). In 1888 he was named as the Republican candidate for representative in congress from the 10th Massachusetts district, and was elected, receiving 1,905 more votes than his Democratic opponent. He was continued in congress for five terms, serving with the 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th congresses. He served on the committee on banking and currency, coinage, weights and measures and ventilation and acoustics. He was chairman of the committee in the 54th and 55th congresses. In the 51st congress he was one of the conferees who framed the Sherman Silver Law of July 14, 1890; and in the 54th and 55th was chairman of the committee on banking and currency. As a political economist, Mr. Walker has delivered numerous addresses in all parts of the United States. He is counsellor of the American Institute of Civics; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; a trustee of Brown University; a trustee of Newton Theologi-

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cal Institution; president of the board of trustees of Worcester Academy, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of many other historical and economic societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from Tufts College. He has been married twice: first, at Worcester, Mass., in May, 1852, to Sarah Ellen, daughter of Jubal Harrington, who died in 1859; second, at New Hampton, N. H., in April, 1862, to Hannah M. (Kelly) Spear. His son, Joseph, a graduate of Brown University and of Harvard Law School, is a lawyer; another son, George, a graduate of Brown, is a business man; both in Boston. His daughter, Agnes, is the wife of Adams Davenport Claflin, son of ex-Gov. Wm. Claflin, of Massachusetts. His daughter, Ellen, is the wife of Milton Shirk, a banker of Peru, Ind. Mr. Walker has been a liberal benefactor of Worcester Academy, having given it several thousand dollars, and it was largely through his generosity that a new laboratory building was erected and that the natural history camp project was successfully carried out. For the camp he gave five acres of land. He is an active member of the Baptist church and one of its strongest supporters.

GILMAN, Stella (Scott), educator, was born at Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 9, 1844, daughter of David Scott, a native of Charleston, S. C., who had accumulated a fortune in manufactures in Alabama, where he had founded the town of Scottsville. The society of Tuscaloosa at that time was noted for its cultivation and refinement, and, as it was the seat of the State University, the interests of education were the most prominent. Two of Mrs. Gilman's sisters became wives of professors in the university. One, Bishop Hargrove, is now president of Vanderbilt University; and the other, Prof. William J. Vaughn, is at the head of the department of mathematics at the same institution. At an early age the subject of this sketch was sent to the North to receive her education, and became a student in Ingham University, at Leroy, N. Y. In 1861, at the opening of the civil war she was called to the South, and remained there until its close, in 1864. She then returned to the North, and for a year had charge of the department of English literature at Bradford Academy. In 1876 she was married to Arthur Gilman. It was at this period that she began to interest herself practically in the collegiate education of women, and, in conjunction with her husband, she formed the plan for the instruction of women by the professors of Harvard College on the strict lines of the university. This scheme was, after much study, organized as "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women," and became popularly known as the Harvard Annex, and afterwards as Radcliffe College. It was a simple plan, but it was one which was quite novel. Many persons had for a long time been considering some means by which the advantages of Harvard College might be open to women, but it was left for Mr. and Mrs. Gilman to hit upon the successful method. Mrs. Gilman was the first woman on the governing board, and as chairman of the students' committee she has been brought into very close relations with the many women who have gone to Cambridge for purposes of study. Her warm sympathies and wise judgment have won for her a lasting place in the affections of women, to whom she has been both counsellor and friend. She is a member of the Women's Educational Association of Boston, and one of the "Associates of Radcliffe College," as the members of the corporation have been called since the change in the organization. For a number of years she was president of the Mothers' Club, of Cambridge, and out of her experiences in this capacity came her book entitled "Mothers in Council" (1884). She also published, in 1882, "The Mother's Record."

WELLS, David Ames, economist, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828, son of James and Rebecca (Ames) Wells. He was a descendant of Thomas Welles, colonial governor of Connecticut (1655–57, 1658), and of David Ames, who built the armory at Springfield. After a good education in the schools of his native city, he entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1847. For two years thereafter he was associate editor of the Springfield "Republican," and while in this office first suggested that printed book and newspaper sheets be folded by machinery. Later he perfected a contrivance for accomplishing this result, which is still in use. For two years (1850–51) he was a special student under Prof. Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University; meantime, and for some years thereafter, being editor, with George Bliss, of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," a standard publication of its class. During 1857–58 he was a member of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, for whom he compiled several popular scientific textbooks. Later he devoted his attention increasingly to problems on taxation, a branch in which he attained international repute. His first economic work, "Our Burden and Our Strength" (1864), an exhaustive discussion of the subject, attracted wide attention, and was an important factor in restoring confidence in the government's credit. At the close of the civil war he was appointed chairman of a congressional commission to consider the raising of a revenue by taxation, and on the completion of the work, in 1866, was made special commissioner of the revenue, an office specially created for him. Among the many important public services rendered by him were the redrafting of the internal revenue laws, the origination of the system of stamps for collecting the taxes on tobacco and liquors and the organization of the treasury department bureau of statistics. In 1867 he visited Europe to investigate industries in competition with those in the United States, and as a result announced his change of views from protectionist to free-trader. This latter fact probably militated against his reappointment as revenue commissioner in 1870. In that year, however, he was appointed chairman of a commission on the local taxation laws of the state of New York, for which he prepared two reports and a revised code, submitted to the legislature in 1872 and 1873. He became a lecturer on economics at Yale University in 1872. In 1876 he was appointed receiver of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, and successfully conducted its reorganization. He was later one of the reorganization committee of the Erie railroad, and in 1879 was elected to the board of arbitration of the Associated Railways of the United States, which arranged all disputes arising between the several companies. During 1877–79 he was chairman of the commission to consider tolls on the canals of New York state, by appointment of the state board of canal commissioners. Throughout his career he was active in politics; was in 1872 and in 1880 a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and in 1876 was candidate for congressman from Connecticut. The later years of his life he devoted mostly to literary work, contributing constantly to economic and scientific periodicals and producing a number of valu-

David A. Wells

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able books. In addition to those already mentioned, he wrote: "Production and Distribution of Wealth" (1865); "Robinson Crusoe's Money" (1876); "Our Merchant Marine: How it Rose, Increased, Became Great, Declined and Decayed" (1882); "A Primer of Tariff Reform" (1884); "Practical Economics" (1885); "The Relation of Tariff to Wages" (1888), and "Recent Economic Changes" (1889). Mr. Wells was, in 1874, elected a foreign associate in political science of the French Academy, to succeed John Stuart Mill. He was also a foreign member of the Accademia dei Lincei of Italy. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from Berkshire Medical College in 1863; LL.D. from Harvard in 1871, and D.C.L. from Oxford in 1874. Mr. Wells was twice married, and left one son, David Dwight Wells, who was for a time secretary of the U. S. legation in London, England. He died at his home in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 5, 1898.

KRUTTSCHNITT, Ernest Benjamin, lawyer, was born in New Orleans, La., April 17, 1852, son of John and Peninnah (Benjamin) Kruttschnitt. His father, a native of Brenz, Wurtemburg, went to New Orleans in 1837, and engaged in a mercantile business; during the last thirty years of his life holding the office of German consul. His mother was born in South Carolina, of mixed English and Spanish blood, and was a sister of Judah P. Benjamin, the noted lawyer and senator. Ernest Kruttschnitt spent his early life at home and under the instruction of private tutors. In 1867 he entered Washington College, Lexington, Va., and was graduated in 1870, delivering the Cincinnati oration at the closing exercises. He received the degree of A.M., and was appointed a resident master, temporarily filling the chair of history and literature, and at the same time studying law. Returning to New Orleans, in February, 1874, he was admitted to the bar. In 1877 he formed the firm of Leovy & Kruttschnitt. In 1884, with Mr. Farrar, he formed an association, which, with two additions, has survived to the present time. In 1888 U. S. Senator Jonas entered the firm, and in 1896 the name of Mr. Gurley first appeared, although that gentleman had had an interest for several years previous. This firm has been prominently identified with most of the litigation originating in the indebtedness of the cities of New Orleans and Houston, Tex., and a great deal of railroad litigation, including the receiverships of the Houston and Texas Central, the International and Great Northern and the Texas Pacific railways; also the litigation against the regulation of railway rates by the state of Texas, commonly known as the Texas railroad commission litigation, resulting in decrees in the Federal supreme court in favor of the railroads, and reported in Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. *vs.* Ragan, 154 U. S. Mr. Kruttschnitt participated in the battle on the levee, Sept. 14, 1874, wherein the White League, under Gen. Frederick N. Ogden, defeated the metropolitan police force in a pitched battle, captured its guns and established the dominion of the whites and of the government they had elected. This, however, lasted only three days, when it was ousted by Federal authority, exercised by Pres. Grant. Mr. Kruttschnitt took an active interest in the campaign of 1876, which was also a semi-military one; but, aside from an occasional speech, he took no part in politics until 1892, when he served as chairman of the executive committee of the anti-lottery faction of the Democratic party, which elected Gov. Foster. He has served as chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic state central committee of Louisiana and as chairman of the state central committee. He was a member and president of the state constitutional convention of 1898. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1898 by Washington and Lee University (formerly Washington College). He has been president since 1890, and member since 1884, of the board of directors of the public schools of the parish of Orleans, and has been president of the Pickwick Club of his native city. Mr. Kruttschnitt is unmarried.

E. B. Kruttschnitt

BROWNE, Francis Fisher, journalist, editor and author, was born at South Halifax, Vt., Dec. 1, 1843, son of William Goldsmith Browne, teacher, editor and author of the song "A Hundred Years to Come," and of Eunice (Fisher) Browne, his wife. In early childhood the son accompanied his parents to western Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools, and learned the printing trade in his father's newspaper office at Chicopee. In 1862 he left school to enlist in the 46th Massachusetts regiment, with which he served for one year in North Carolina and in the army of the Potomac. When his regiment was discharged he went to Rochester, N. Y., and began the study of law, to continue which he entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866. He soon abandoned his intention of entering the legal profession, and took up journalistic and literary pursuits, removing to Chicago, Ill., in 1867. He was editor of "The Lakeside Monthly" from 1869 to 1874, then became literary editor of "The Alliance," and in 1880 founded and assumed editorial supervision of "The Dial," in which position he has continued. He also served for many years as literary adviser to a leading publishing house of Chicago. Besides his journalistic writings, Mr. Brown has published in magazines and literary anthologies a number of short lyrics, and is the author of "The Every-day Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1886), and a small volume of poems, entitled "Volunteer Grain" (1893). He compiled and edited "Golden Poems by British and American Authors" (1881); "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose" (1883); "Bugle Echoes: A Collection of Poems of the Civil War, Northern and Southern" (1886), and the "Laurel Crowned" series of standard poetry (1891–92). Mr. Browne was chairman of the committee on the congress of authors of the world's congress auxiliary of the Columbian exposition in Chicago, 1893. He was married, in 1867, to Susan Seaman, daughter of William De Groot Brooks, of Rochester, N. Y.

VAN ZILE, Edward Sims, novelist, was born in Troy, N. Y., May 2, 1863, was prepared for college at the Troy Academy, and entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1880. He was graduated B.A. in 1884, and received the degree of M.A. in 1889. Upon leaving college he became an editorial writer on the Troy "Times." Shortly after taking up newspaper work he wrote a novelette of Saratoga summer life, which was published by a New York and London house in 1886, and had a very large sale. Mr. Van Zile is the author of ten published books, including novels, short stories and poems. He has of late devoted his entire time to the writing of historical romance at his home in Hartford, Conn. His books are: "Wanted—A Sensation" (1886); "The Last of the Van Slacks" (1888); "A Magnetic Man" (1890); "Don Miguel" (1891); "The Manhattaners" (1895); "Kings in Adversity" (1897); "The Dreamers and Other Poems" (1897); "Harold Bradley, Playwright" (1898); "With Sword and Crucifix" (1899); "With the Prince of Adventurers" (in preparation).

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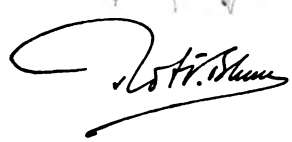
BAUMGRAS, Peter, artist, was born at Hamburg, Rhenish Bavaria, Jan. 4, 1827, son of Frederick and Cathern (Knoeckel) Baumgras. The invasion of Bavaria by Napoleon I. and his brilliant conquests were still the subject of talk among the older people during his childhood, and the imposing ruins of the two castles near the town of his birth emphasized the truth of their tales. A few decades before his birth these castles were occupied by the ancestors of the royal house of Bavaria, at whose court once dwelt his grandfather as jeweler of the prince. That jeweler's skill in artistic work wrought in gold and silver, his ingenuity in mechanical contrivances, his feathered pets and gentle manners were still the talk of the old folks who knew him. These traditions of his grandfather's artistic skill awoke within him an irresistible love for art and for kindred studies. He became early an omniverous reader of classic history and biographies of great artists and descriptions of their work. There was plenty of opposition to his plans to study art; but enthusiasm only grew under these difficulties, and in the absence of a teacher he drew and painted and modeled in clay. After he was sixteen years of age he escaped from home, and searched for schooling; traveled several hundred miles, and supported himself by drawing portraits and painting miniatures. After a year's peregrinations, he entered the famous academy of art at Dusseldorf in Prussia. During this period he supported himself by painting miniatures and drawing saints on stone for a lithographer; all this in the spare hours from academical studies. Thus, in the year 1846, was laid the first systematical foundation in drawing from the antique and from nature. He soon became aware that in his native Bavaria he would have advantages that Dusseldorf could never afford, and, therefore, went to Munich in 1847, entering the Royal Academy. He was graduated in 1852, and then returned to the place of his birth, where he was treated with great distinction, as it was quite well known that King Louis I. had personally assisted him with funds and given unmistakable evidence of personal favor. He spent a year in Bavaria, executing various commissions, the most important being an altar-piece representing the ascension of St. Mary. Meantime his mother and the other members of his family had gone to the United States, and in 1853 he followed them. After a short stay in New York city, during which he visited the Crystal Palace of America's first international exhibition, he joined his family at Syracuse, N. Y., opening a studio there. In 1857 he settled at Washington, D. C., and was busily engaged in painting portraits and other works of art until the civil war ended. He was personally acquainted with Lincoln, Seward and nearly all the great men who left their impress upon American history. During his stay in Washington he was assistant professor of drawing at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; also professor of art at the Columbian University and the National Deaf-mute College. In 1877 he became professor of art at Illinois University, Champaign, Ill. Three years (1876–79) were spent in travel, for the purpose of sketching, his journey leading him across the isthmus of Panama to California, Oregon, Washington and Victoria, B. C. In 1879 Mr. Baumgras became a resident of Chicago, and in the art exhibitions held in that city his works constantly appeared. His paintings are varied in subject, but none are better known than his still-life pieces. In one respect, at least, no artist has ever equaled him, namely, in rendering on canvas the intricate forms and irridescent hues of sea shells. Mr. Baumgras was married at Syracuse, N. Y., June 18, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Rev. George and Elizabeth (Brainerd) Thomson, a lady of New England ancestry, related to the Brainerds, Huntingtons and other colonial families. They have had five children, three of whom are living.

BLUM, Robert Frederick, artist, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 9, 1857, of German parentage. He was given a good public school education, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a lithographer, where he served for three years, thoroughly mastering the craft. His evenings were devoted to the study of art by attending a school for that purpose. His parents discouraged his efforts in this direction, and insisted on his following his trade. He, however, left the lithographic firm, and spent several months in drawing from life and painting. In 1876 he visited Philadelphia, attended the Centennial exposition, studying its wonderful art display, and then spent nine months in study at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. Upon his return to Cincinnati he found few opportunities to carry out his cherished plans, and at the end of eighteen months of doleful non-action, he, in the fall of 1879, made his way to New York, determined to make that city his home. He found in Alexander W. Drake, art editor of "Scribner's Monthly," one to recognize merit in his drawings, and his first illustrations attracted attention and elicited severe criticism as well as unbounded praise. He now enjoyed yearly trips to Europe, and his first pen drawings, dated at Venice, 1880, have, in all the progress of that special art, not been excelled. He made many superb studies in water-color during his visit in 1881; the beauty of these drawings was not fully appreciated until ten years later. His early pilgrimages embraced Toledo, Madrid, Holland, Venice and Japan, where he went, in 1890, to illustrate Sir Edwin Arnold's "Japonica." At the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1889, his "Lace Makers" received a medal, and other works have received like distinction at American exhibitions. Some twenty-five drawings by this artist were shown at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago. The exhibition of his canvas, "The Ameya," at the National Academy, in 1892, caused his election to full membership in that conservative body of artists. Mr. Blum is a member of the Society of American Artists, and of the Water Color Society and at the time of his election was the youngest member of the Academy of Design. In 1893 he contributed three illustrated articles entitled "An Artist in Japan," to "Scribner's Magazine." He exhibited "The Ameya" and "The Flower Market, Tokio," at the Paris exposition of 1900.



PICKNELL, William Lamb, painter, was born at Hinesburg, Chittenden co., Vt., Oct. 23, 1854, son of Rev. William Lamb and Ellen (Upham) Picknell. His father's ancestry was Scotch; on his mother's side he was descended in a direct line from John Upham, who, in a company of 106, emigrated from Weymouth, England, March 20, 1635, and founded the town of Weymouth, Mass. This line is even traced back as far as 1208 to a certain Hugo de Upham, who, it is recorded, donated a part of his estate to the church of St. Mary's, Bradenstock, Wilts co., England. Mr. Picknell in early youth manifested a decided talent for drawing, and later for color. By the generosity of his uncle, Daniel S. Ford, of Boston, he was enabled to begin a course of study in art, which he so passionately loved and so

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faithfully pursued to the end of his brief life. He was fortunate at first in having the advantage for two years in Rome of working with and having the criticisms of George Inness. For some time he was an inmate of the Inness household, and his love and gratitude for his first master was deeply felt the rest of his life. After this, two busy years were spent in Paris, under Gerome, in the École des Beaux Arts. Then he was attracted to the little fishing village of Pont Aven, Brittany, where he lived for five years, and where he painted the picture, "Route de Concarneau," the first to bring him recognition and standing as a painter. It received honorable mention in the Salon of 1880, was exhibited at the Columbian exposition, and is now in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington. Here, too, he gained the friendship of the great artist, Robert Wylie, whose influence and criticism affected his life and work perhaps more than that of any other artist. Later he returned to America, and was to be found, summer after summer, at work in Annisquam, Mass. Its picturesque summer art colony he and his fellow associate and lifelong friend, H. Bolton Jones, of New York, really established. With the exception of one winter passed in Florida and one in California, his winters were always spent in England or southern France.

This because he worked always direct from nature, only skies and a few finishing touches being done in the studio. Picknell was a strongly individual painter, and worked with a strenuous energy and enthusiasm that were untiring. He made extensive use of the palette knife, gaining thus something of the purity of tone, the vibration and the marvelous amount of atmosphere that distinguish many of his canvases. A rare feeling for fine lines was another marked characteristic. Guillemot, commenting upon the pictures of "the brilliant group of painters of the Midi" represented in the Salon of 1896, said: "Of these, the finest appears to me to be the 'Route de Nice' of M. Picknell." "On the Borders of the Marsh" (1880) was secured by the Pennsylvania Academy "for its teaching qualities." This was perhaps the first picture bought by this academy, and certainly "A Toiler of the Sea," presented to the Carnegie Art Gallery, Pittsburgh, by Charles Stuart Smith, of New York, was the first picture bought for that gallery. Other public galleries containing works by him are the Boston Museum of Art; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Luxembourg, Paris. "Wintry March" (1885), exhibited in the Royal Academy, London, was purchased by the corporation of the city of Liverpool for the Walker Art Gallery, and upon the occasion of the queen's next visit it was hung in the parlor of the private apartments prepared for her majesty. Other notable examples of Picknell's art are: "A Stormy Day" (1881); "Coast of Ipswich" (1882); "Sunshine and Drifting Sand" (1883); "A Sultry Day" (1884); "After the Storm" (1886); "Where Broad Ocean Leans Against the Land" (1889); "The Edge of Winter" (1891); "Among the Olives" (1894); "A Gray Morning, Moret" (1894); "Morning on the Loing" (1895); "Twilight on the Mediterranean" (1895); "Midwinter on the Litoral" (1895); "Late Afternoon, Moret" (1895); "Morning on the Mediterranean" (1896). His gentle, generous nature, brilliant conversation and exceptional intelligence won him many friends among the rich and poor alike. He was an associate of the National Academy of Design, New York city; member of the Society of American Artists, New York city, and of the Society of British Artists, London. He was awarded medals in Boston in 1881 and 1884; at Chicago, 1893; at the Paris Salon, 1895, and at the Atlanta (Ga.) exposition, 1896. He also received honorable mention at the Paris Salon, 1880, and won the Walter Lippincott prize, Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, 1896. Mr. Picknell was married, April 18, 1889, to Gertrude, daughter of John F. and Ann E. (Goodwin) Powers, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Picknell returned to America in July, 1897, and on Aug. 9th of the same year he died at Marblehead, Mass., of heart disease.

DUNSMORE, John Ward, artist, was born at Reilly, near Cincinnati, O., Feb. 29, 1856. The family is Scotch through all its generations, its line being traceable to the early part of the fifteenth century. From his earliest years Mr. Dunsmore evinced marked artistic talent, and in 1872 he began study in the Cincinnati School of Design. He spent two years there, and then went to Paris, where he studied under Thomas Couture and Aimé Millet, and enjoyed close association with Cabanel, Lehmann and Meissonier. Later he spent some time in Italy. On his return to Cincinnati, after an absence of five years, he opened a studio as a portrait painter and instructor in art, but stayed there only six months, removing to Boston, where for four years he painted and taught. During 1883 he traveled in Europe, devoting careful study to the works of the best artists and contributing to the leading exhibitions. Early in 1884 he located in London, where he remained until 1888. Many of his best works were readily appreciated by English connoisseurs, and sold for a good price. While in England he was offered and accepted the directorship of the Detroit Museum of Art, and while there established the present art school, and otherwise placed the institution on a solid basis. He resigned, however, in order to found the Detroit School of Arts, now one of the most popular art academies in this country. The principal characteristics of his work are realism in treatment, naturalness of arrangement and expression and brilliant coloration. Among his most noted paintings are "The Reverie" (1878), exhibited in the Paris Salon; "Macbeth" (medal, Boston, 1880), the principal figure being painted from Tommaso Salvini; "A Perplexing Point" (1883), which attracted great attention both in England and America; "A Passing Shower" (1887), owned by Dr. Ralph Gooding, of London; "The Duchess of Polignac at Versailles" an exquisite garden scene, which brought him an invitation to become a member of the Royal Society of British Artists and the famous Primrose Club, of which the duke of Beaufort was president; "Romance Sans Paroles" (1886) and "Harmony," two admirable domestic scenes, owned by Sir Stuart Knill, who was lord mayor of London in 1893; and "Mozart," a beautiful and characteristic representation of that composer, which was shown at the Columbian exposition and is now owned by Bradford Shinkle, of Covington, Ky. At present he devotes himself almost exclusively to portrait work. While a student in Paris Mr. Dunsmore was a member of the Old Latin Quarter Club, and while in Italy was made honorary member of the Circola Artistica, an association having chapters in nearly every city. He is also a member of the Black Heath Art Club and of the Nineteenth Century Art Society of London; of the Boston Art Club; of the Detroit Artists' Association; of the Rembrandt, Bohemian and Witenagemote clubs of Detroit; and an honorary member of the Detroit Water Color Society and the Amateur Photographic Association. He was president

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of the Etching Club of Detroit in 1890–94, secretary of the Astronomical Society of Michigan in 1891–95, and is now (1899) president of the Cincinnati Art Club.

MORAN, Edward Percy, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1862, son of Edward and Elizabeth (McManes) Moran. His grandparents, Thomas and Mary (Higson) Moran, emigrated, in 1844, from Bolton, Lancashire, England, to Philadelphia, with their three sons, Thomas, Edward and Peter, who became prominent as artists. Edward Percy (better known to the public as Percy) Moran attended the public schools of Philadelphia, but most of his youth was passed in work in his father's studio in New York city. In 1874 he went to Paris, with his father, and there entered one of the leading colleges, where he received a military training. He was graduated in 1879, and for a year afterward he studied art in Paris. He then studied for a year in the National Academy of Design, New York city, and for another year attended the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia. He then opened (1883) a studio in New York city, and his water-color sketches soon attracted favorable attention. Many of his pictures have been reproduced in colors in etching in photogravure and mezzo-tint. Some of his work has also been reproduced in books and magazines. He excels as a genre artist. In 1886 he won the first prize at the National Academy of Design for his "Divided Attention," and in 1888 his "Forgotten Strain" won the first gold medal offered to painters in the United States, the competitions being confined to artists under thirty-five years of age. He is a member of the American Water-Color Society. Mr. Moran's first pictures were almost entirely of children and peasant life; but for twelve years, or more, he has devoted himself to colonial subjects, namely, the customs or home life of the last century in this country. He is also well known as a painter of pretty women. His work is usually quiet in character, telling a story of love or of some incident connected with home life. It is always highly finished as to detail. He is equally well known as a painter in oil as in water-color. Among his best known paintings are: "A Corner of the Studio"; "The Wood-Cutter's Daughter" (1881); "The Duet" (1883); "The Dancing Lesson" (1887); "A Japanese Fantasy" (1887); "Rehearsal for the Ball" (1887); "Colonial Days" (1888); "Afternoon Tea" (1891); "Between Two Fires" (1891); "Her Grace" (1899); "School Days Over" (1899); Two is Company" (1900). Mr. Moran was married, Dec. 16, 1891, to Virginia Bremond, daughter of Judge Josiah Frazer and Josephine (Bremond) Crosby, of El Paso, Tex. They have one son, Kenneth Bremond Moran.

Percy Moran

SMILLIE, James David, artist, was born in New York city, Jan. 16, 1833, son of James and Catherine (Van Valkenburgh) Smillie. His father, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the son of a jeweler and silversmith, came to New York in 1830. His maternal grandfather, a farmer by occupation, served as a private in the war of 1812. James D. Smillie showed very early a talent for portraying, in one way or another, objects about him. Before he was three years old he made many cuttings, representing men and animals. When eight years of age he made his first etching on copper—on a visiting-card plate, a size suited to his juvenility. Two prints from this plate are extant, one being in the print department of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. At fourteen years of age he made ambitious illustrations of Milton's "Paradise Lost." Before he came of age he had made such progress in engraving landscapes on steel, under the teaching of his father, that he was trusted to do portions of the work upon some of the most important plates engraved by his father. He etched almost the entire work on the large plates, "Childhood," "Manhood" and "Old Age," after the well-known series of paintings, entitled "Voyage of Life," by Thomas Cole. In like manner, he assisted upon plates engraved for the American Art Union—Cole's "Dream of Arcadia," Durand's "Dover Plains," Cropsey's "American Harvesting," etc. He continued to engrave until he was thirty, a large part of his time being devoted to bank-note work. During the civil war he made designs for the government and engraved dies that appeared upon many of the bonds and "greenbacks." He was, however, ambitious for more purely artistic distinction, and worked at general designing and illustration. He made drawings upon wood for books and upon stone for music titles, and studied in the school of the National Academy of Design. Mr. Smillie gave up engraving in 1864, and took up landscape painting seriously. This was after his first visit to Europe. During one of his subsequent sojourns in Europe he occupied the larger part of two years in travel and study in the great galleries of the various museums and art collections. He first exhibited an oil painting in the National Academy of Design in 1864, and was elected an associate member in the following year. Mr. Smillie was one of the founders of the American Water-Color Society of New York in 1867; was its first treasurer, holding that office until 1873, when he was elected president, and continued in that position until his resignation in 1879. He worked conscientiously and devotedly during those eleven years for the establishment upon a broad and liberal foundation of the society that presented to the public a form of art expression that was at that time very little known to Americans, and took much pride in its great success. He had charge of the American water-color exhibit at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and made the collection and hung it. As president of the Water-Color Society, with Mr. Whittredge, then president of the National Academy of Design, he shared the honor of representing the New York artists at that exhibition. In 1876 he was elected an academician of the National Academy of Design, and from 1893 until October, 1899, was its treasurer, ill-health obliging him to resign. During his administration in that office some of the most important transactions in the history of the academy came under his management. His early training as an engraver made him a master of the technicalities of etching, and he is accepted as an authority in such matters. He is also expert in various forms of engraving—mezzo-tint, aqua-tint, dry-point, etc., and has supplied, by order, original plates as examples for the collections of the department of graphic arts, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and for the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Upon the formation of the Painter-Etcher's Society of London (1880), F. Seymour Haden, presi-

James D. Smillie

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dent, he was made one of the "original fellows." Representing American etchers, he made a collection of their productions, and sent them to the first exhibition of that society in London. Mr. Smillie was active in organizing the New York Etching Club; was its first secretary, and afterwards its president. He has written articles on etching that appeared in a publication issued by the New York Etching Club and elsewhere. He is a member of the Century, Barnard and National Art clubs. Mr. Smillie was married in New York city, in 1881, to Anna C. Cook —her father was English, and her mother descended from New England stock. She died in 1895, leaving two sons, James C. and Ralph I. Smillie.

BRISCOE, Franklin Dulin, artist, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 20, 1844, son of Alexander H. and Hannah (Allman) Briscoe. When four years of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, in the public schools of which city he received his early education, afterwards studying under private tutors. Early manifesting a love of art, and especially of painting, at sixteen years of age he became a pupil of Edward Moran, and subsequently supplemented his studies in the galleries of London, Paris and other continental cities. His earlier paintings were marine views, to facilitate his skill in which he made numerous and extended voyages, and the effects achieved by him are claimed as the best since the death of James Hamilton; manifesting at once boldness and power. Among the most famous of this class may be mentioned "A Breezy Day Off Dieppe," which attracted universally favorable criticism and comment at the Centennial exhibition; "The Wreck of the Aspasia," from Marryat's "King's Own"; "A Royal Storm Off Mount Desert"; "Off to the Rescue," and "The North Atlantic," the last a rendering of open sea, with nothing but wind and water. In 1885 he completed "The Battle of Gettysburg," which has been exhibited through the country, and which in ten canvases, 13 x 23 feet, presents that famous and decisive combat, from the firing of the first shot by the 56th Pennsylvania volunteers to the closing rout of Hill's corps and Pickett's division. As a painter of portraits he is also successful. He has been twice married: in 1869 to Florence Pollard, of Philadelphia, who died on the return voyage from France, Mr. Briscoe's intention to make Paris his home being frustrated by the events of the Franco-Prussian war; and in 1875 to Caroline Firth, also of Philadelphia.

Franklin D. Briscoe

ELWELL, Francis Edwin, sculptor, was born at Concord, Middlesex co., Mass., June 15, 1858, son of John Wesley and Clara (Farrar) Elwell; grandson of David Elwell; grandson of Elisha Jones and Elizabeth Chase (Barnay) Farrar, and great-grandson of Ephraim Farrar, who fought in the first battle for the freedom of the English colonies at Concord bridge. His great-uncle, Col. Timothy Bruce, fought at Bunker hill; another great-uncle, James Farrar, served in the war of 1812; still another great-uncle fought in the Mexican war (1846–48), while several members of the family served in the Federal army during the civil war. Mr. Elwell was himself a member of the Massachusetts militia, company C, 5th regiment, serving for six years, and during the Spanish-American war joined the engineer corps as a volunteer, but through no fault of his own was not actively engaged. In his boyhood Francis Elwell lived with his grandfather Farrar, a personal friend of Emerson, Channing, Alcott and Thoreau, and when he died (he had already lost his father and mother) he became a friend of the Alcotts. His first drawing lessons were taken of May Alcott; later he studied under Daniel C. French, now the well-known sculptor, who, finding unusual ability in his pupil, gave him every encouragement. The youth, at the age of sixteen, became inventor in Codman & Shurtleff's, Boston. When he reached the age of twenty-one, and was free to take any course in life, he returned to art, and assisted by his friends, Miss Alcott and Mr. French, began the study of sculpture in Paris. With the influence of Hon. Levi P. Morton and Augustus St. Gaudens, he entered the École des Beaux Arts, where he became vice-president of his class, and after studying under Jouffray Hoille and Jean Alexandre Falguiere, took the *concours de place*, and became the private pupil of Falguiere. In 1881 he exhibited at the Salon a portrait of Hippolyte le Roy, a Belgian sculptor; in 1883, a bronze statue, "Aqua Viva," at the Salon and at the Royal Academy, London. The same statue was exhibited at the royal exhibition in Brussels. In 1884 Mr. Elwell was a student in the Royal School of Arts, Ghent, Belgium, and for architectural work was awarded a Leopold II. silver medal. He returned to the United States in 1885, and for a time was instructor in sculpture at the New York National Academy of Design and at the New York Art League. In 1886 he received a commission from Kruseman van Elten, a Dutch painter residing in New York city, for a monument to be erected at Edam, Holland, to commemorate F. H. Pont, of that city, the monument representing the "Death of Strength." It is the first monument by an American-born sculptor to be erected in Europe. In 1891 he began a heroic statue of "Charles Dickens and Little Nell," now owned by the Fairmount Park Art Association, bought for the city of Philadelphia after exhibition at the Art Club, where it was awarded a gold medal. This statue was given the place of honor at the Chicago exposition, 1893, and, with his statue of "Diana and Lion," was awarded the highest medal. The marble group of "Diana and Lion" is now in the gallery of modern masters at the Art Institute of Chicago and the "Aqua Viva" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city. Among other works of this sculptor are: "A Priestess of Isis"; "Young Cleopatra"; the bust of Vice-Pres. Levi P. Morton, in the senate chamber of the capitol at Washington; the equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, on the battle-field of Gettysburg; memorial to Edwin Booth, at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.; memorial of Andrew McMillan, in the library at Utica, N. Y.; bust of Louisa M. Alcott, in Concord library; bust of Elisha J. Farrar, his grandfather; bust of Simeon B. Chittenden, in Yale College library; statue of "Egypt Awaking," exhibited at Paris Salon (1896), and bought out of the Salon by M. Gabriel Goupillat, of Paris. This statue was given the gold medal of the Philadelphia Art Club. This was followed by "The New Life," or "Immortality," in the cemetery, at Lowell, Mass., one of the more important works of this artist. Mr. Elwell was the first in America to take up the study of the Egyptian school, and the "Egypt Awaking" is the result of many years of patient labor in this direction. He has written many articles on art; has delivered many lectures on this subject, and is art editor of "Kosmos," a quarterly magazine. The strong ground he has taken for the individual freedom of the artist, has been of great value to ideal art in America, and he claims that art

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rests, fundamentally, on the spiritual, intellectual and individual character of the man. "Better life with faults than perfect death" is one of his mottoes. He has been a visiting member of the Arts Club of London; the St. James, of Piccadilly; the National Liberal, of London; and member of the Lotus and New York yacht clubs, of New York city. Mr. Elwell was one of the original members of the National Sculptors' Society; is a member of the Society of American Artists and the Old Colony Club of Massachusetts.

COHEN, Katherine Myrtilla, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1859, daughter of Henry and Matilda (Samuel) Cohen, both being Hebrews of good standing, and of English descent. She was educated in Philadelphia, and at the age of sixteen entered the School of Design for Women, later continuing her art studies at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and at the Art Students' League in New York, where she had the advantage of criticism from Augustus St. Gaudens. In 1887 she went to Europe and traveled extensively, seeing for the first time the magnificent works of the old masters in Germany, Holland, Italy and France, as also in England. At this time she virtually decided where her future studies could be most advantageously pursued, and the art schools of Paris were singled out as conducive to the best results in modern work. The illness and death of her mother followed closely on her return to her home, and the continuance of her studies in Paris was postponed until 1890, when she returned, accompanied by her sister, Mary. Upon the latter's return to America she remained at the French capital in company with her English cousin, Ellen Gertrude Cohen, a painter and illustrator. During all this time school studies were alternated with portraits, busts and reliefs, decorative modeling for tombs and houses, sketch-models for groups, etc. Some of her works were shown at local exhibitions, others at the several art centres of America, while three works (the last a life-size statue, "L'Israëlite," the Jew) were exhibited in as many Paris Salons. Among her best known works in sculpture are a portrait of Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, in the Jewish Hospital; portrait of Henry Souther, of Boston; bas-relief of Dr. Walter M. James; decorative head, "John of Algiers"; bas-relief of an American soprano; bas-relief of Prof. A. A. Michelson; figurine of "Priscilla, the Puritan Maiden"; group, "Rabbi ben-Ezra, Expounding the Law"; portrait-bust of Isaac Myer; portrait of Dr. William Thomson; decorative busts, "Mistress Dorothy" and a "Moorland Princess"; portrait of Lucien Moss; in Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, bust of a little boy (Maris Alexander Laverty); portrait-bust of Abraham Lincoln; portrait-bust (colossal) of Gen. James A. Beaver, for Smith memorial arch, Fairmount park, Philadelphia; bas-relief of Mrs. S. T. Rorer; seal for Gratz College, and a number of other works, together with portraits of women and children. Miss Cohen is also much interested in the use of color, and has painted landscapes, figure-studies, portraits, etc., in water-colors, which have formed a part of art exhibitions, and most of which have found their way into private galleries and homes. Her residence in the Latin quarter of Paris continued for six years, with an interval of eight months, when she returned to America for the Columbian exposition in 1893. Miss Cohen resides in Philadelphia.

DOLPH, John Henry, artist, was born at Fort Ann, Washington co., N. Y., April 18, 1835, son of Osmond and Olive (Horton) Dolph, both of whom were natives of Fort Ann. The family name, originally De Wolf, became corrupted to De Wolph, and late in the eighteenth century to its present form. One of his ancestors, Joseph De Wolf, of Bolton, Conn., was killed in the French and Indian war in 1757; another, Abda, of Spencertown, N. Y., served in the revolutionary war. Mr. Dolph's parents removed to Ashtabula county, O., in 1841, and his father there applied himself to farming and manufacturing. The death of his mother and the remarriage of his father led John Dolph to leave home, and, thrown on his own resources, at the age of fourteen he took up decorative painting, such as the ornamentation of coaches and stages, with Charles Roberts, of Columbus, O. Three years, 1855–58, were spent in the study of portrait painting with Allen Smith at Cleveland, and then he visited Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, securing orders for portraits. On one occasion, though at an earlier period, he ornamented the stern of a schooner with an ambitious representation of "Agriculture and Commerce." Leaving Cleveland in 1863, he settled in New York city, where he remained until 1870, and then went to Antwerp to spend three years as a pupil of Louis Van Kuyck, an animal painter of some celebrity. At that time his preference was for scenes of country life. Finally a study of a kitten found a ready purchaser, and from that time he made the painting of kittens, puppies and other animals a specialty. In 1880 Mr. Dolph returned to Europe for purposes of study, and spent three years in Paris, where he painted a number of genre pictures. On his return to America he painted some important portraits, including those of Augustus Schell, Aaron J. Vanderpool, ex-presidents of the Manhattan Club, Dr. Payne and Edward Schell. He was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1877, and an academician in 1899. He was a member of the Society of American Artists from its organization, in 1878, until 1893; is a life member of the Lotus Club, and for a number of years was connected with the Salmagundi Club. Among his works are: "Knickerbocker Farm-yard" (1869); "Country Blacksmith" (1870); "Horse-doctor" (1873); "Beggars" (1874); "The Antiquarian" (1875); "Landscape and Cattle" and "From the Horse-market" (1876); "The Ante-chamber" (1878; exhibited in the Paris Salon, 1880); "The Rehearsal" (1878); "Choice of a Sword" and "The Reprimand" (1883); "Rat Retired from the World" (1884); "Princess" (1885); "June Day" (1886); "Who Will Bell the Cat" (1890); "Alexander and Diogenes" (1892); "Fish Commissioners," "The Waste Basket" (1895); "A Society Lion" (1898); "Not Wanted" and "Called to Order" (1899); "At Home" and "Place of the Seal" (1900). "In popularity and fame," an art critic has written, "Dolph's cat pictures are second only to Brown's boot-blacks, though from the technical side Mr. Dolph's work ranks much higher. His long studies in different branches of painting have given him artistic strength. In what the painters call 'qualities'—the representation of textures—he is particularly successful. When he puts one of his cats on a piece of velvet, you rather feel that it is velvet and not just a quantity of blue paint. And in his pictures you will see not infrequently rather beautiful color schemes. In Europe, Henriette Ronner's cats are as famous as Dolph's are in America; but the French painter does not always succeed in giving to her animals that intelligent and almost humanly whimsical look which makes so many of Dolph's pictures amusing."

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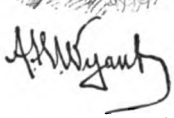
WYANT, Alexander Helwig, artist, was born at Port Washington, Tuscarawas co., O., Jan. 11, 1836, son of Daniel and Hannah (Shanks) Wyant. His father, a native of Somerset county, Pa., was a farmer and carpenter, a man of strong character and absolute integrity, between whom and the son there existed a strong attachment. His mother, born at Evan's creek, Tuscarawas co., was the daughter of James Shanks, of Irish descent, and Christina Helwig, of Dutch parentage. At a very early age Alexander Wyant showed the beginning of talent, drawing on the kitchen floor with pieces of charcoal taken from the fireplace, and when still a very young boy making up his mind to be an artist and have a studio in New York city. The first pictures he ever saw were some of the atrocities carried into country villages by peddlers, and he never beheld a really good picture until after he was twenty years of age. He was educated at the high school, Defiance, O., and was then apprenticed to a saddle and harness maker; but he took no interest in the business, preferring to paint any and every thing he saw, photographs and even signs, to accomplish his purpose. In search of work, he went to Cincinnati and Louisville, and there having heard of an artist named George Inness, made a pilgrimage to New York city to see him. At that time Inness was living at Perth Amboy, N. J., where he received the young man very kindly, looked over his sketches and encouraged him to go on. After spending a few days in New York city, Wyant returned to Cincinnati, full of hope and of devotion to Inness. He was now fortunate in finding a patron in Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, who lent him some money and bought several of his pictures. The year 1863 was spent in studying the scenery of the Ohio valley. In 1864 he removed to New York city, and the following year exhibited in the Academy of Design. He was elected an associate in 1868, and an academician in 1869, for his "Scene on the Upper Susquehanna." In 1865 he managed to go to Europe, and studied for a short time with Hans Gude, at Carlsruhe, and then spent some months in England and Ireland, studying all the time. While in London he gave special attention to the works of Constable and Turner. He soon returned to America, feeling more strongly drawn to the scenery of his own land and more in sympathy with nature where she first awakened his inspiration. He again settled in New York city, but spent his summers at Keene valley, in the Adirondacks, toiling day and night and practicing the strictest economy. In 1873 his health became delicate, and, hoping to recuperate, he went, by invitation, with a government exploring expedition to Arizona and New Mexico, but after their arrival in New Mexico, the leader of the expedition was transferred to another post, and his substitute, an ignorant and brutal man, treated Mr. Wyant with great indignity, forcing him to do work to which he was unequal. In addition, he suffered from exposure and lack of good food, and at Fort Wingate had a stroke of paralysis. With great difficulty, he returned to New York city, and, under medical care, partially recovered, but could no longer use his right hand. Strangely enough, his succeeding work, painted only with his left hand, was far superior to that of the preceding and healthy period of his life.



He is represented in a number of public galleries, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, which contains his important "View in County Kerry." His productions in oil include: "A Storm" (1861); "Staten Island from the Jersey Meadows" (1867); "Scene on the Upper Susquehanna" (1869); "Shore of Lake Champlain" and "Pool on the Ausable" (1871); "View on Lake George" (1875); "Wilds of the Adirondacks" (1876); "An Old Clearing" and "Irish Landscape," "Anywhither" (1883); "Evening" (1885); "Cloudy Day, Keene Valley," "Sunset in the Woods," "Driving Mists," "A North Woods Brook" "Early Autumn," "October Day" (1892). His water-colors include: "Scene on the Upper Little Miami" (1867); "New Jersey Meadows" (1870); "Sunset on the Prairie" (1876); "Late Autumn" and "Ausable River" (1877); "Reminiscences of the Connecticut" (1878). It is worthy of note that his pictures were never dated. Long before his death he was ranked with Inness, that great landscape painter, and his works increased rapidly in value. "In the Adirondacks," considered a typical example, was eagerly competed for at the sale of the Evans collection in New York city in 1900, and brought $6,300. "Wyant, in his landscapes," says the critic, William A. Coffin, "almost hesitated to make nature meet his purpose, and generally made his means provide the way to hold on to her truth, and at the same time translate her mood into his own expression. A very strong colorist, he never indulged in unctuous richness; but painted soberly and with great reserve force the strongest and most brilliant of his effects. He loved the gray sky and sombre tints of November, the subtle mystery of twilight and the fading glory of the sunset. But when the mood was on him, he depicted with cheerful, buoyant color the pleasant atmosphere of mid-day, or the fresh, clear tints of the foliage, with its bath of dew drying in the morning sun. . . . In every effect he painted he was veracious, and in every canvas he signed he put his deepest feeling." Mr. Wyant was a founder of the American Water-Color Society, and was a member of the Society of American Artists (admitted 1878) and of the Century Association. He was married in New York city, in 1880, to Arabella, daughter of John B. and Mary Ann (Brereton) Locke. Mr. Wyant died in New York city, Nov. 29, 1892.

WEINERT, Albert, sculptor, was born in Leipsic, Germany, June 13, 1863, son of A. J. Eduard and Augusta (Gebhard) Weinert. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and early discovered such exceptional talent in drawing and modeling that his teacher insisted on his entering the Academy of Fine Arts, which he did against the wishes of his parents. While in the academy he supported himself by drawing portraits of his friends and relatives, who were quick to recognize and requite the talent displayed even in childhood, when he would model all kinds of animal figures out of bread. After a course of four years in sculpture at the academy, under Prof. Melchior zur Strassen, he traveled through Holland and Belgium, and completed his artistic training under Van der Stappen, professor of sculpture at the École des Beaux Arts, Brussels. In 1884 he was recalled to Leipsic by the imminent death of his father, and there in the intervals of work at his art he essayed poetry as a means of livelihood. Although meeting with some encouragement in this departure and gaining the friendship of several well-known writers, notably of Dr. Sacher von Masoch, Mr. Weinert felt that his best success must be sought for in the direction of art. In 1886 he removed to the United States, where he settled first in San Francisco, Cal., having had an introductory letter to Theodor Kirchhoff, the author of "Travels in California," etc. In California Mr. Weinert began anew

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his artistic career, one of his earliest achievements being the winning of the first prize offered in competition for a monument erected to Master Mechanic Stevens at Sacramento. This beautiful and effective work was unveiled on Thanksgiving Day, 1889. In 1891 he became associated with other artists in work on the Columbian exposition buildings in Chicago. Specimens of his handiwork were to be seen in the Manufacturers' building and in various halls. In 1892 Mr. Weinert received the first prize for a design for the anarchist monument in Chicago, which was erected by him, and was unveiled in 1893. This group, exceedingly effective and well executed, represents a scene from Ferdinand Freiligrath's poem, "Die Revolution"; the hero, stricken dead by the tyrant in his mountain house; the daughter standing by his prostrate form in an attitude of supreme defiance, her right arm, with clenched fist, crossed upon her breast, while with her left she bestows a wreath upon the brow of the prostrate form. On the base of the statue are the words: "Our silence will be more powerful than words could be," which are attributed to Spies, one of the seven "anarchists" executed in Chicago. Numerous commissions for busts and portrait statues and a battle monument for the Confederate dead in Oakwood cemetery, Chicago, followed, and Mr. Weinert's reputation increased with each new production. Finally, in 1894, he was summoned to Washington, to carry out the sculptural decorations of the new congressional library building. This was a new departure in his practice, although he had devoted considerable time and attention in his student days to decorative and architectural sculpture, and had done some highly meritorious work on the Columbian exposition building. It was, however, to use his own expression, only when he took charge of the stucco decoration of the congressional library that he realized to what imposing proportions the art of decoration might be raised. On completing this work, in 1896, Mr. Weinert settled in New York city, where he has since continued the practice of his art, executing numerous portraits and battle-scenes, and designing a battle monument, to be erected near Lake George by the New York Society of Colonial Wars; also a memorial tablet for the Colonial Dames of America, erected in Kingston, N. Y., to commemorate the inauguration as governor of George Clinton, 1777. Mr. Weinert was married, Nov. 27, 1889, to Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of Oliver Nielsen, a sea-captain, resident in California, but a native of Norway. They have had two children.

DOYLE, Alexander, sculptor, was born at Steubenville, Jefferson co., O., Jan. 28, 1857, son of George and Alice Doyle. His father was a son of Alexander Doyle, and grandson of Basil Doyle, a civil engineer, who removed from Maryland to Ohio about the revolutionary period, and became one of the first settlers of Steubenville. Another branch of the family founded Doylestown, Pa. Through the residence of his parents in Italy when he was a boy, Alexander Doyle acquired familiarity with the ateliers of Florence and Carrara and a taste for the sculptor's art, which later in life he developed by study in the government academies of Italy. In 1878 he returned to New York city to practice, and since that time he has produced a large number of monuments. Among these are the marble portrait and pedestal at the grave of John Howard Payne and the statue and pedestal of the Rt. Rev. William Pinkney, both at Washington; the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the marble statue, "Calling the Roll," the bronze statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and the marble statue and pedestal of Margaret Haughery, known as the "bread-giver," all at New Orleans; the granite statue, "Peace," and the heroic alto-relief or drum of thirteen states, typifying the original states, on the national revolutionary monument at Yorktown, Va.; the marble statue and pedestal of Gen. Benjamin F. Hill, and the bronze statue and monument of Henry W. Grady, at Atlanta, Ga.; soldiers' monuments at New Haven, Conn., and Montgomery, Ala.; statues of Sens. Thomas H. Benton, Frank P. Blair and John E. Kenna, of Missouri, for the U. S. capitol; bronze statues of Horace Greeley, New York city; Emma Willard, Troy, New York; Gen. Philip Schuyler, Saratoga, N. Y., and Sergt. Jasper, Savannah, Ga.; marble statue of Gen. Garfield, Cleveland, O.; eight colossal allegorical statues in marble for the rotunda of the state capitol of Indiana, and the monument to Francis Scott Key, Frederick, Md., unveiled in 1898. Mr. Doyle was married at Hallowell, Me., Dec. 21, 1880, to Fannie B., daughter of Mark and Sarah Johnson, and has one child, a daughter.

DEAN, Walter Lofthouse, artist, was born in Lowell, Mass., June 4, 1854, son of Hon. Benjamin and Mary Anne (French) Dean, and grandson of Hon. Josiah B. French, of Lowell. When very young he removed to Boston and attended the public schools and an evening drawing school, winning a bronze medal at the latter. For a short time he studied architecture in the Massachusett's Institute of Technology, afterwards taking a four years' course in three years in the Massachusetts State Normal Art School. For a time Mr. Dean assisted Prof. Walter Smith, art director for Massachusetts, in correcting drawings, and later had charge of the art work at Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind., for one year. After trying ranch life for awhile in Texas, in 1881 he returned to Boston, where he studied painting under the direction of Achille Oudinot, a pupil of Corot and Daubigny. This master awakened a deeper insight into the soul of things, and helped him to get a better idea of composition and atmosphere, as well as perspective and light and shade. He closely applied himself to work for several years, and with $2,500, gained by the sale of his paintings, he was enabled to go abroad for further study. Mr. Dean spent several months sketching on the French coasts, and then went to Paris, where he studied under Boulanger and Lefebvre. He afterwards made studies during travels in France, Italy, England, Belgium and Holland. In England he secured an old chapel as a studio in the village of Bude, Cornwall, and finished a number of commissions for Mediterranean scenes, given him by Manchester gentlemen. Returning to Boston in 1884, Mr. Dean established a studio there and another in Gloucester, Mass., where he has passed many summers, making a special study of all kinds of sailing craft. Three notable paintings by him were exhibited at the Columbian exposition at Chicago: "Peace," a canvas showing the north Atlantic squadron of the U. S. navy at anchor in Boston harbor; "The Open Sea," and the "Seiners' Return." A member of the Paint and Clay Club of Boston, he contributed to its exhibition in 1900 seventeen canvasses, which elicited the following comments by a critic: "Walter L. Dean has been regarded as the foremost marine painter in America. He is a sailor as well as an artist, so it is not only from observation of the outsides of ships that he paints them, but with the absolute knowledge of all the body and soul of the craft. He is a lover of the sea in all its moods,

Walter L. Dean

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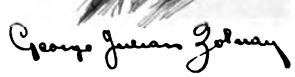
and not only portrays its magic, but interprets its mystery. Whether it is a vessel seen far out across shimmering water, or the dash of wild surf against half-hidden rocks, all is masterly; whether it be a schooner beating into Boston bay or a Scheveningen boat in a breeze, there is made upon the beholder an impression of the certainty of the artist's knowledge of every rope, every spar, every sail that he paints." Mr. Dean is also a member of the Art Club, and the Water-Color Society. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman. He was married at Boston, in July, 1874, to Katharine Bates, daughter of William B. and Catharine (G.) Whiting. They have two daughters.

SAMMANN, Detlef, artist, was born at Westerhever, Schleswig, Germany, Feb. 28, 1857. At the age of fifteen he began a four years' apprenticeship with a decorator, and laid a practical foundation for future work. He then traveled for three years, being employed by the court painter, Lankau, of Dresden, one of the finest mural decorators of that time. He came over to the United States in 1881, worked a year at his profession in New York city, and realized the possibilities in such a large field for a first-class artist. After two years' further study in the Industrial Art School of Dresden, he returned to New York, opened a studio and was particularly successful in flower painting and in making schemes and designs for interior decoration for various leading New York firms. By diligent study and by frequent visits to the art centres of Europe he won a conspicuous place among New York decorators. During Pres. Harrison's administration he decorated several rooms in the White House. The tapestry paintings of allegorical composition in the elaborate dining room of Judge Hilton's home at Saratoga, N. Y., are among his conspicuous productions, and he has done similar work in many residences in New York and in other states. On account of the ill-health of his little daughter, he was obliged to sacrifice a large and valuable patronage, gained in the Atlantic states, and to take up his residence in Pasadena, Cal., in 1895, since which date he has done further professional work, which has added to his fame. His tapestry paintings are valued highly on account of their close resemblance to the French woven Gobelins. Harmonious color schemes are characteristic of all his work. He is a member of a number of clubs, such as the Society for Art and Science, New York, and is one of the founders of the Albrecht Dürer Verein, New York, a society established for the promotion of industrial art. Mr. Sammann was married, in 1884, to Bianka Schmidt, of Dresden, Saxony. They have one child.

CLARKE, Thomas Shields, sculptor and painter, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 25, 1860, son of Charles J. and Louisa (Semple) Clarke. His father was a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; his mother was a native of Louisville, Ky. Among his ancestors were Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, and on the maternal side, Benjamin West, the artist. Mr. Clarke entered Princeton University in 1878, and while a student established an illustrated comic paper, "The Tiger," which is still published. He was graduated in 1882, and spent the winter following in the Art Students' League in New York city. The first money he earned was obtained by making illustrations for magazines. In 1883 he went to Paris to continue his studies, and entered the Académie Julien, working under Lefebvre and Boulanger part of the day and devoting the remainder of the time to study under the noted sculptor, Chapu. Subsequently he spent nearly three years in the studio of Gérome, at the École des Beaux Arts, and then went to Neuilly to become a special pupil of Dagnan-Bouveret. He also studied in Rome, Florence and in Venice, and traveled extensively, his period of residence abroad comprising eleven years. He exhibited both paintings and sculpture in the Paris Salon in successive years, and in the international exhibitions at Berlin, Madrid, London and other cities, and won many medals. He was also awarded medals at the Columbian exposition at Chicago and in the expositions held at San Francisco, Atlanta and other places. Among his best known paintings are: "A Fool's Fool" (Salon, 1887), now in the permanent collection of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; "The Night Market in Morocco" (1891), owned by the Philadelphia Art Club; "A Gondola Girl" (1893); "Morning, Noon and Night," a triptych (1893). A bronze group, with figures of heroic size, for a drinking fountain, entitled "The Cider Press," exhibited at Madrid, Spain, and also at the Columbian exposition, stands in Golden Gate park, San Francisco. A more important work is a monument for Princeton University, entitled "To Alma Mater." Mr. Clarke has a house and studio in New York city. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society; National Arts Club; Century Association; University Club and Princeton Club, to mention a few only. He is very fond of shooting and of outdoor sports. Mr. Clarke was married at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1887, to Adelaide Knox, of New York city.

ZOLNAY, George Julian, sculptor, was born in Hungary, July 4, 1863, son of Ignatius and Carolina Vagan (Peed) Zolnay. His father, after having fought against Austria in the revolution of 1848, removed to Roumania. The son early showed decided artistic tastes, and while in the high school at Bucharest he won a scholarship in the Royal Roumanian Conservatory of Music, and insisted upon becoming a violinist. His father's disapprobation, however, led him to give this up; but during his college course he gave much attention to other departments of art. When twenty years of age he joined a cavalry regiment; but while thus engaged modeled many figures of horses and portrait busts. At the close of his term of military life, in accordance with his father's wishes, he entered the civil service; but, being determined to be a sculptor, he continued to study and model during his leisure hours. The admiration called forth by a statue of heroic size of the Roumanian patriot, Tudor, which young Zolnay made during a vacation at a friend's country-seat, made his father relent, and he was sent to Paris to study. Later, the young man won a place in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, where he was graduated with high honors—the academy prize, a free studio and a cash allowance for working purposes. His special masters in Vienna were Ed. Hellmer and Carl Kundmann. For the statue of Tudor, which was afterward purchased by the Rou-



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manian government and placed in the National Military Academy, the youth was obliged to dig and wash the clay, make all his tools and other appliances, and he even made the kiln in which the final work was baked, which indicates the resourcefulness and mechanical turn of mind so indispensable to the sculptor. After some years of successful labor, Mr. Zolnay being persuaded by the U. S. consul-general at Vienna to undertake some work for the Columbian exposition, came to America in 1892, intending to return to Europe; but he was so enamored of the people, the country and, above all, its institutions of liberty, that he remained and became a citizen of the United States, making New York city his home. He is an indefatigable worker and an enthusiast in his profession. He has not only made himself famous as a sculptor, but has produced several plastic materials for the reproduction of sculpture works, which, while easily manipulated, insure perfect replicas; comparatively inexpensive and absolutely imperishable. His work at the Nashville exposition of 1897 attracted a great deal of attention. He won the hearts of all Southerners by his bust of Sam Davis, the Confederate spy, which was conceived and executed in Nashville in the spring of 1897, while preparing for the exposition there. (See illustration.) Having heard the story of this hero, who preferred to sacrifice his life rather than betray a friend, his mind was fired with the desire to express in permanent form such heroism and force of character. As there were no pictures of Sam Davis, he studied the surviving relatives, from which, with the portraits of the young hero's father and mother, resulted this life-size bust, which was pronounced an inspiration of the artist, as well as a marvelous likeness of the man. It was a revelation to the people of the South, who saw their ideal of manliness, courage and self-sacrifice embodied in marble. It aroused the greatest enthusiasm; it became a shrine for popular worship, and no one could look upon it unmoved. During the reunion of the Confederate soldiers, the bust, which upon its pedestal is as tall as a man, was buried under a pyramid of wreaths and flowers placed there by the veterans, who wept over it. If the mission of art is to elevate, the sculptor's art has fulfilled it in creating this statue of Sam Davis. Mr. Zolnay is now (1900) modeling a full length heroic size figure of Davis for a monument to be erected on Capital hill, Nashville. Among his other important works are: a very large tympanum for the University of Virginia; a bust of Edgar Allen Poe for the same institution; a bronze statue of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, and the monument to Winnie Davis, both at Richmond, Va.; the soldier's monument at Owensboro, Ky. He has statues and portrait busts in nearly every country in Europe. His versatility is remarkable, and he will execute with equal success a dainty silver statuette, and a colossal statue embodying all the force and spirit of the battle-field. His busts of Beethoven, Schuman, Chopin, Wagner and Mozart are said to be the best portrait busts ever made of these musicians, their spirituality being most remarkably revealed. His versatility finds expression in several directions. He plays the violin with more than ordinary skill, speaks seven languages, and is as fluent with speech and pen as he is facile with his modeling tool and chisel. Mr. Zolnay is thoroughly imbued with American ideas and an enthusiastic champion of American institutions. His work, which is broad and spirited, is distinctly American in character. A cast of the Winnie Davis memorial was placed in the National Museum of Art at Bucharest, and in recognition of the sculptor's artistic achievements, King Charles I. of Roumania conferred upon him the order of the Crown, with the title of chevalier, which is the highest distinction for the artist as well as a compliment to American art.

BROWN, John George, painter, was born at Durham, England, Nov. 11, 1831. His artistic talent was inherited from his mother's family, but no one before him had given expression to the fancies of the brain. Very early in life he began to draw, and at the age of nine years made a portrait of his mother. His boyhood was passed at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where his father was a practicing lawyer, and there he was apprenticed to learn the glass cutting trade. At the age of eighteen he entered the School of Design at Newcastle, studying under Robert Scott Lander. About the time he attained his majority he obtained employment in the Holyrood Glass Works in Edinburgh, and began to study art in the Royal Academy, where, in 1853, he won a prize for the best drawing from the antique. This slight success encouraged him to dream of making a living by painting portraits, and, with that end in view, he went to London, where he supported himself by drawing for painting on glass. Before he had been a resident of the city three months, some music hall songs about America turned his thoughts toward the New World, and he at once set sail. Making his home in Brooklyn, he found employment in the flint glass works of William Owen, and went on with his art study at the same time, having the advantage of instruction in the Academy of Design, New York city, under Thomas Cummings. In 1855 he was married to Mary A. Owen, daughter of his employer, who offered to make him foreman of the works; but Brown had decided to earn his living by painting, and was encouraged to proceed by several orders for portraits. In 1860 he removed to New York city, taking the studio of George H. Boughton, who was going to Europe. His first success was in painting children, girls as well as boys. Later he made a specialty of newsboys and bootblacks, subjects which have made him the most popular of American painters of genre, appealing, as they do, directly to the spectator. In these, "his realistic powers are marked, but the sentiment is not always equal to the technical qualities. Of far higher merit are the canvases on which he has depicted rustic and humble life, in which men and women are the chief or only figures." Mr. Brown's works, most of which are in oil, are very numerous, and are widely known through reproductions. They include: "His First Cigar"; "Curling in Central Park" (1876); "The Passing Show" (1877; exhibited in Paris 1878); "Dress Parade"; "Three

J. G. Brown

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(Scape) Graces"; "The Longshoremen's Noon" (1880); "Merry Air and a Sad Heart" (1880); "The Thrilling Moment" (1881); "Old Folks at Home" (1882); "The Neighbors" (1882); "A Jolly Lot" (1885); "Heels Over Head" (1894); "Looking Ahead" (1896); "Memories of the Red Ear" (1899); "Cornered" (1900). Mr. Brown was elected an associate of the National Academy of design in 1862; an academician in 1863, and vice-president in 1899. He is (1900) president of the Artists' Fund Society; since 1887 he has been president of the American Water-Color Society, while at the Columbian exposition he was chairman of the national art committee and one of the jury of award. He received honorable mention at Paris in 1889, and medals at San Francisco and Boston. Some of the most flattering tributes paid him have been those published in foreign newspapers; the fact that his work is "native to the soil" being considered especially laudable. Mr. Brown's first wife died in 1867, and in 1871 he was married to her sister, Emma A. Owen. He has two sons and four daughters.

MAYER, Caspar, sculptor, was born at Bamberg, Bavaria, Dec. 24, 1871. He attended public schools until his fourteenth year, and then learned the trade of a worker in iron. At the age of fifteen he emigrated with his parents to New York city, where he continued to follow his trade. He spent two years with a firm making artistic wrought iron railing, and similar articles, and then entered the employ of the firm of Benziger Brothers, where he made designs for church work and learned to do chasing and repoussé. He also studied art in the evenings at the Cooper Institute for four seasons, after which he gave up all other employment and became a regular pupil in the Metropolitan School of Fine Art. There he obtained a number of prizes, and the excellence of his work attracted the attention of the sculptor, John Q. A. Ward, who invited him to study in his private studio. Mr. Mayer then spent four years with Mr. Ward, and in the evenings continued his studies at the Academy of Design. At the end of that time he opened a private studio in New York city. He has exhibited a number of busts, reliefs and nude figures at the Sculpture Society exhibitions. In 1895 he received a commission from the American Museum of Natural History to make groups and type busts of various races, beginning with the American Indian. This work still continues to occupy him, and in its prosecution he has made long trips for the purpose of visiting reservations and remote regions. Besides anthropological groups he has completed many busts, including those of Labrador Esquimaux, Abenaki, Haida, Quahiutl, Mohawk, Schuswap, Huihola and Iroquois Indians, also one of an Esquimaux who was brought from Greenland by Lieut. Peary.

Caspar Mayer

HASSAM, (Frederick) Childe, artist, was born in that part of Boston which was formerly Dorchester, Oct. 17, 1859, eldest son of Frederick Fitch and Rosa (Hawthorne) Hassam. He is a descendant of Samuel Hassam, who was of Boston as early as 1725, and there was married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Dawes, and of an earlier resident of Massachusetts, William Hassam, or Horsham, of England, who settled at Manchester about 1684. His mother, a native of Bangor, Me., was descended (as was the romancer, Nathaniel Hawthorne) from William Hawthorne, of Dorchester, Mass. (1630), and Salem (1636), deputy, assistant, soldier and resister in 1666 of the royal authority. The artist about the time he attained his majority gave up the use of his first Christian name. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and after a short apprenticeship in drawing on wood for engravers took up illustrating as a profession. He then went to Europe and for three years studied in Paris, working at times in the studios of Julien, Boulanger and Lefebvre. In 1889 he returned to New York city, where he still resides. From 1890 to 1897 he was a member of the Society of American Artists. He is a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; the Secession, Munich; American Water-Color Society; New York Water-Color Club, of which he was first president, 1890–96, and the organization known as Ten American Painters, of New York city. For many years Childe Hassam has been chiefly known as a painter of figures and landscape, his broadly handled works in oil, water-color and pastel, with their skillful rendering of atmospheric effects and their rich coloring, being seen in every exhibition of importance. Among his canvasses are: "Cab Station, Rue Bonaparte, Paris"; "Montmartre" (1889); "Wet Night on the Boulevards" (1890); "Snowy Day on Fifth Avenue," shown with nine others at the Columbian exposition, and owned by the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; "New England Village Street" (1893); "Plaza Centrale and Fort Cabanas, Havana," awarded the Webb prize at the Society of American Artists' exhibition, 1895; "The Sea," which received the second prize and medal at the Carnegie Institute, 1898; "Pont Royal," awarded the Temple gold medal at Philadelphia, 1898, and owned by the Cincinnati Museum; "Rainy Midnight," and "Rain, Mist and Electric Light" (1900). Notable illustrations are those in color for an edition (1894) of Celia Thaxter's "An Island Garden." The honors he has received include medals awarded at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1889, and the International exposition, Munich, 1892. Robinson, in "New England Artists," says: "Hassam's chief characteristic is his passion for living things; he makes his clouds big enough to move alone as they hurry along on their mission; he gives the earth in springtime little cracks to breathe through; his children, men and women, cattle, are out-of-doors in action, doing something, alive. He never rests or gives repose to others; he does not worry his subjects or those who study his works. . . . He is not in the least limited in knowledge or power to execute, and is sufficiently intellectual to make his subject worthy of study. He has something to say, and says it to the point, without superfluous flourish, though, like most strong painters, he knows no restrictions." Mr. Hassam was married, Feb. 1, 1884, to Kathleen Maude Doane.

BŬSH-BROWN, Henry Kirke, sculptor, was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 21, 1857, son of Robert Wasson and Caroline Verona (Udall) Bush. His father (1813–1900), a native of New Haven, Conn., was a merchant by occupation; his mother was a daughter of Hon. James Udall, of Windsor county, Vt., an officer in the militia during the war of 1812, justice of the peace of the county (1822–34), probate judge (1839–50), and for twelve years thereafter member of the Vermont legislature. The Bushes were among the earliest settlers of New England, the original ancestor being John Bush, of Enfield, Conn. From him the line of descent runs through his son, Jonathan Bush (1650–1739), and his wife, Sarah Lamb; through their son, Jonathan Bush (1681–1746), and his wife, Rachel Kibbe; through their son, Moses Bush (1714–1803), and his wife,

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Susan Johnson; through their son, George Bush (1756–1843), and his wife, Prudence Churchill; and through their son, John Churchill Bush (1780–1859), who was the sculptor's grandfather. At the age of eight years Henry Kirke Brown Bush, as he was originally called, went to Newburg, N. Y., to live with his third cousin and uncle by marriage, Henry Kirke Brown, at that time the most gifted and best-known sculptor in the United States, and, having been adopted by him, assumed the name of Bush-Brown, by which he has since been known. Having obtained a good general education in the schools of Newburg, N. Y., he, in 1874, became Mr. Brown's regular assistant and pupil, working constantly under his direction during the ensuing twelve years. During 1886–89 he studied art in Paris and Italy, and on his return home made several studies for his group, "The Indian Buffalo Hunt." This he completed on a colossal scale, and exhibited at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893, where it was given the most prominent position in the sculpture exhibit, and attracted great attention. Following this group, Mr. Bush-Brown filled two contracts with the state of Pennsylvania for equestrian statues of Gens. George G. Meade and John F. Reynolds, both erected on the field of Gettysburg. They are rated among the best works of the kind in this country, and are classed by many critics with the noted works of the sculptor's relative, Henry Kirke Brown. Not only do they represent the highest type of cavalry horse, but the details of posing and execution have been pronounced faultless by several experts and veterinarians. In this respect the young American sculptor has achieved success in a regard wherein many recognized masters of the art have hitherto been sadly at fault. Although large works have occupied much of his attention, Mr. Bush-Brown has made several ideal groups of importance, one of his most recent being a fountain group: two childish figures playfully posed, a work fine in composition and execution. As a portraitist, also, he has been particularly successful. For the appellate court building of New York he made the statue of Justinian, representing Roman law; for the naval arch, New York city (1899), the statue of Com. Hull. In 1868 Mr. Bush-Brown was married to Margaret, daughter of Prof. Junior P. Lesley, of Philadelphia, Pa.

HALL, Anne, artist, was born at Pomfret, Conn., May, 1792, daughter of Dr. Jonathan and Bathsheba (Mumford) Hall. At an early age she displayed artistic talent. While still a child she accompanied an elder sister to Newport, the home of the Mumfords, and there she was permitted to take a few lessons in oil painting and drawing from Samuel King, the teacher of Malbone and Washington Allston, as well as painting on ivory. Later she obtained further instruction under Alexander Robinson in New York city, who was secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts. Her first success was in copying from the old masters. About 1820 she settled permanently in New York city, and her fame became fully established in her chosen line of miniature painting on ivory. Dunlap characterized her work as of the first order, combining exquisite ideality of design with beauty of coloring. Her groups of children were especially fine, and some were sent abroad to be copied in enamel. Among her pictures was one of Garafilia Mohalbi, a lovely Greek slave, who was taken captive during the war with the Turks and ransomed in 1827 by a Boston merchant and brought to this country. It was this picture, exhibited at the National Academy, that caused her election to that society in 1833. The picture was greatly admired and engraved copies were widely distributed. Miss Hall excelled in rich coloring and in those finishing touches that add so much charm—flowers in the hands of her women, wreaths twined about her cherub children, were marvels of grace and beauty. In character and person Miss Hall was modest and retiring, never seeking praise or notoriety. She was called "a bright and shining light in that cultured society which distinguished Pomfret in the early part of the century." She died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Henry Ward, in New York city, in 1868.

GAY, Edward, artist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 25, 1837, son of Richard and Ellen (Kilduff) Gay. His family were compelled to leave Ireland on account of the political difficulties of 1848, and came as refugees to America, settling in Albany, N. Y. As they had become greatly impoverished, the boy never had the advantage of a day's schooling, but was put to work to earn his living. At an early age he showed great facility in drawing, and some sketches he made on the cellar doors of the office building attracted the attention of James M. Hart and George H. Boughton, who gave him the freedom of their studios. Here, in 1859, Gay studied among a group of young artists and sculptors, including Erastus D. Palmer, A. W. Twitchell, Launt Thompson, Charles Calverly, Henry Ferguson, Homer D. Martin, William Magrath and Thomas L. Smith, all of whom rose to renown. Mr. Gay's preference from the first being for landscape painting, he made extended sketching tours in the Lake George and the Helderburg regions, but at length felt the necessity of a freer, fuller technique, and in 1862 went abroad for study. Two years were spent at Carlsruhe, Germany, where he studied under Schirmer and Lessing. On his return to America he opened a studio in New York city, and painted his first large picture, "The Suburbs," which was exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1872, and resulted in his becoming an associate of that body. This was followed by a series of large paintings. "Late Afternoon" won him distinction at the Centennial exposition in 1876. Of "Washed by the Sea," which now belongs to the Layton Museum, Milwaukee, George Inness wrote: "No greater landscape has been produced in America." Some years later his "Broad Acres" was awarded the prize of $2,000 by the American Art Association, New York, and was presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Other notable canvases of his are: "Time and Tide," owned by the public library, Mount Vernon; "The Old Estate on the Mohawk," formerly in the Powers gallery, Rochester, N. Y.; "Mother Earth," which was awarded the silver medal at the Midwinter fair at San Francisco in 1893, and "Where Sea and Meadow Meet," in the governor's mansion at Albany, N. Y. One of Mr. Gay's finest paintings, "The Fields at Eastchester, N. Y.," belongs to the high school at Mount Vernon, N. Y., where he resides. "Waving Grain" is owned by the Minneapolis Fine Arts Gallery; "Waste Lands," "El Dorado," "Those Happy Summer Fields" and "My Lady's Estate" hang in private galleries. Some of the best known paintings of his early style include: "Mountain Stream"; "Der Alt Wasser"; "Ready for the Reapers"; "The Slopes of the Mohawk"; "The Last Load"; "On the Sogne Fjord, Norway." Perhaps no better example of his style could be chosen than "El Dorado" (1896), which is conceived and executed in a masterly way; "the scene is a sketch of oyster-beds on a low-lying shore; but

Edward Gay.

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it is the sky and sky's effect that make the picture—a stormy sunset, murky clouds racing across an expanse of crimson and gold which flames upon the pools of water and throws up in black masses the figures of the oyster pickers. It is grand and terrible; there is a note of turmoil—labor in the sky and on the earth." As a man, Mr. Gay is simple and unaffected, and these qualities are reflected in his painting. One of his most striking characteristics as an artist in this day of impressionists is that he always sees nature under large and sunny aspects, painting meadows, the flow of rivers, wide orchards in spring and great billowy fields of grain under the full light of day; not seeking unusual effects, nor caring for the scene save as it stirs artistic impulse. He is a regular contributor to the exhibitions of the New York Academy of Design, of the Water-Color Society, and of the Water-Color Club, of which he became a member in 1890. Mr. Gay also belongs to the Reform Club, New York city; the Witan Club, Mount Vernon; the New York Geographical Society, and is a life member of the Lotos Club. He was married at Albany, in 1864, to Martha Fearey. They have nine children.

WOLF, Henry, artist and engraver, was born at Eckwersheim, Alsace, Aug. 3, 1852, son of Simon and Pauline (Ettinger) Wolf. At the age of fifteen he went to Strasburg to serve an apprenticeship and become a mechanic. While there he made the acquaintance of an engraver on wood, and, having always had a fondness for drawing, he was easily persuaded to leave the machine shop for the atelier. In 1867 he entered the studio of Jacques Lévy, artist engraver, where he studied for four years. Young Wolf, with all the instinct of an artist, and needing only an opportunity to express himself, soon showed talent in drawing and engraving on wood. Disheartened at the result of the Franco-Prussian war, like so many of his compatriots, he left his desolated home and came to America in 1871.

For awhile he found employment in Albany, N. Y., engraving on wood, but later removed to New York city. He attended the life classes at the Cooper Union, and continued his studies in engraving under Frederick Juengling and in the art department of Harper & Brothers. He gradually developed new methods and improvements over the existing conventional style of engraving. In 1877 he began to work on his own account, being encouraged and aided in his work by "Scribner's Magazine." Since that time he has produced work for "Scribner's Magazine," "Harper's Magazine" and the "Century Magazine," his work having appeared almost exclusively in the last named since 1893. Feeling that his particular talent lay in the reproduction of paintings, he has devoted himself entirely to that branch of late years, and has engraved many of the works of Gérôme, Jules Breton, Dagnan-Bouveret, Benjamin-Constant, Israels, Cecilia Beaux, W. M. Chase, John S. Sargent, Alexander Harrison, Winslow Homer, Abbott H. Thayer, Jean Charles Cazin and many others, who have one and all expressed enthusiasm at the artistic faithfulness of his engravings, and have signed his proofs in token of their appreciation. His principal works are the engravings illustrating the "American Artist Series" and the "Gilbert Stuart Series of Women" in the "Century Magazine," and an original engraving, "The Evening Star," a simple landscape of sombre values, treated with the utmost delicacy and refinement, which he published in 1897. "To his constant and conscientious efforts, to the man's respect for his instinct of the best, and his ever striving to follow it, unmindful of all else, he owes his success. He stands among the first of the great engravers of the world, and as an interpreter of the works of modern painters, if he has peers, he has no superiors. He not only shows skill in execution and portrait dexterity in translating into black and white so as to preserve the color scheme and values of the painting, but he seeks to enter into the personality of the artist he engraves, seeing not simply what the artist has put into his work, but what he has wanted to put into it." Mr. Wolf has been for some years a constant contributor to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia; to the annual salon in Munich, Germany, and also to the Paris salon of the Société des Artistes Français, from which he received a gold medal in 1895, and an honorable mention in 1888. He received an honorable mention at the Paris exposition in 1889, a medal at the World's fair in Chicago in 1893, and a silver medal at the Paris exposition in 1900. He is represented by proofs of his engravings in the Boston Art Museum; the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia; the congressional library in Washington, and in many other collections. The Museum of Fine Arts of Strasburg, Alsace, owns a collection of his engravings. He was a member of the jury for the Paris exposition in 1889 and 1900. Mr. Wolf was married, Sept. 25, 1875, to Rose, daughter of Herman Massée, a prominent merchant of Hamburg, Germany. They have two sons, Hamilton Achilles, born Sept. 11, 1883, and Austin Massée, born Dec. 20, 1890.

PENNELL, Joseph, artist and writer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1860, son of Larkin and Rebecca (Barton) Pennell, and a descendant of Robert Pennell, a member of the Society of Friends, who settled in Pennsylvania in the days of William Penn. He was educated at the Friends' School in Germantown, and entered one of the offices of the Reading railroad; but while he was there he gave his evenings to study in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art and the Philadelphia Academy, and, after a year, or less, gave up office work and devoted himself to drawing. Illustration and engraving were the fields into which he first ventured; as an illustrator he was introduced to the public in the "Century" for June, 1881, and from that time until to-day he has worked steadily, at home and abroad, for the Century Co. But before this many etched plates of Philadelphia were published in the "Journal of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In the winter of 1882–83 he went to New Orleans to illustrate some articles on that city by George W. Cable, and in the following year he was sent to Italy to make illustrations for a series of Tuscan studies by William D. Howells. By that time his etchings were as well known as his illustrations, his Italian and other plates being published in New York city. Indeed, almost as soon as the first appeared he was made a member of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers and the New York Etching Club, and also of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers of London. From the last-named association, however, he has resigned. He returned to America in the autumn of 1883, and in the following summer was married to Elizabeth Robins, of Philadelphia, and at once went back to Europe with his wife, to fill a number of commissions given them by the "Century," "Harper's" and other magazines. His principal work since has been in black and white. He has added several French and English plates to his other

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etchings. He has illustrated and brought out, with Mrs. Pennell, several records of their travels; and has made drawings of the chief English and French cathedrals for a series of articles written by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, published in the "Century"; with Philip G. Hamerton, he illustrated an account of a trip down the Saône, "The Saône: A Summer Voyage." He also illustrated "Cycling," for the Badminton series of books on sports; for probably he is as well known as a cyclist as he is as an artist. He was one of the founders of the League of American Wheelmen. In 1889-90 he brought out an important book on "Pen Drawing," an art in which he excels, and which belongs, as it was his object to show, essentially to the present age; a new incentive having been given to it by the modern revival of illustration and the consequent development in the arts of reproduction. This book was published in London and New York. Later works are: "The Jew at Home" (1892); an edition of Viergé's "Pablo de Segovia," with an introduction on the art of that illustrator (1893); "Modern Illustration" (1895); "The Illustration of Books" (1896); "The Alhambra" (1896); "The Work of Charles Keane" (1897); with Mrs. Pennell, "Lithography and Lithographers" (1898); the "Highway and Byway" series (1898–1900). For four years he held the post of lecturer on illustration at the Slade School, University College, London, and he is an occasional lecturer on the same subject at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington. Frederick Keppel, New York's authority on pictorial art, says: "Mr. Pennell is a master whose influence is plainly seen in the work of many artists of the present day, and I do not wonder at the pet name of *cher maitre* conferred on him by the enlightened artists of Paris." He has received medals: Philadephia, first (1892); Chicago, first (1893); Paris, first gold, the only medal awarded an American for etching (1900). He is a member of the executive council of the International Society of Painters and Sculptors and Gravers, and of the Society of Illustrators; the Architectural League, and Art Workers' Guild, etc.

PENNELL, Elizabeth (Robins), author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1855, daughter of Edward and Margaret (Holmes) Robins, and niece of Charles Godfrey Leland. She spent eleven years of her early life, from the age of seven to seventeen, in the convent of the Sacred Heart, first at Conflans, Paris, and afterwards at Eden Hall, Torresdale, Philadelphia, Pa., which she entered in September, 1863, and left in June, 1872. She began her literary work with a series of essays, chiefly on historical and mythological subjects, which were published in the "Atlantic Monthly," the first appearing in June, 1881. At this time she was also engaged in assisting Mr. Leland in a school of industrial art which he had established in connection with the public schools of Philadelphia, and with the authority of the school board, as an experiment to see if it were not possible to introduce training in the minor arts into the public school system. In June, 1884, she was married to Joseph Pennell, the artist, and, with commissions for illustrated magazine articles, they went to Europe, where they have remained ever since, living at times on the Continent, but the greater part of the time in England. In 1884 Mrs. Pennell published her "Life of Mary Wollstonecraft," for the Eminent Women series, republished in London in 1885. Her principal later works, all illustrated by her husband, are: "A Canterbury Pilgrimage" (1885); "An Italian Pilgrimage" (1886); "Two Pilgrims' Progress" (1889); "Our Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy" (1888); "Our Journey to the Hebrides" (1889); "The Stream of Pleasure" (1891); "Play in Provence" (1892); "To Gipsy Land" (1893). "Our Journey to the Hebrides," first published in a series of three papers in "Harper's Monthly," in 1888, was severely criticised in England because of its plain statement about the crofters, whose wrongs were then prominently before the public. "Two Pilgrims' Progress" first appeared in two articles in the "Century," under the title "Italy from a Tricycle." Of the "Italian Pilgrimage," also made on a tricycle, a writer in the London "Academy" said: "We have never met with any drawings in black and white more delicately true to Italian landscape than the thirty sketches which describe the 'Pilgrimage.' . . . A happier result of joint artistic production could hardly be found. . . . Mrs. Pennell's style is fresh, quiet and gentle. A genial humor runs through her observations." For several years past she has been doing journalistic work in London, both for newspapers published in that city and in American cities, chiefly the New York "Nation," the London "Daily Chronicle" and the "Pall Mall Gazette." Her most recent works are: "The Feasts of Autolycus" (1896), and, with Mr. Pennell, "Lithography and Lithographers" (1898) and "Over the Alps on a Bicycle" (1898). Mrs. Pennell has probably toured on a bicycle more than any other woman, having cycled almost all over Europe.

VALENTINE, Edward Virginius, sculptor, was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, 1838, son of Mann S. and Elizabeth (Mosby) Valentine. He received his early education in his native town and developed such taste for the study of anatomy that while a mere boy he attended the medical college of that city. While visiting the World's fair,

in the Crystal Palace, New York city, 1853, he was seized with a strong desire to be an artist, and began the study of drawing and modeling. After obtaining the best instruction his native city afforded he went to Europe, where he studied under Couture, Bonanti and then Kiss, whose "Amazon Attacked by a Panther," when exhibited at the Crystal Palace, first inspired him to study art. Returning to America, he opened a studio in Richmond, Va., in 1865, where he still resides, and exhibited some fine statues which were greatly admired for their delicate work. His portrait busts of Southern leaders are remarkable for their lifelikeness. Among his works are a colossal head of Humboldt; a marble figure, "Grief"; a marble figure of Gen. Robert E. Lee, which was placed in the mausoleum attached to the chapel of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. (see illustration). This has been pronounced the finest piece of sculpture in America. In idealistic work "Andromache and Astyanax" is his masterpiece. It was the center of attraction in the Virginia building at the Columbian exposition, at Chicago. For his story in marble Valentine took the incident in the "Iliad" of the parting of Hector and Andro-

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mache, when she is told to busy herself in household duties, leaving war to men. Stone cannot be given speech, but in this classic group Valentine has demonstrated that it may be made to express feelings almost too deep for word description and feelings which bring the mind from distant fabled Troy to another struggle against inexorable fate and to the conviction that a monument to the women of the South exists. Some of his other works are: "The Samaritan Woman"; "Penitent Thief"; "The Nation's Ward"; busts of Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Johnston, Gen. J. E. B. Stewart, Edwin Booth and Beethoven, and statues of Stonewall Jackson, John C. Breckinridge, Gen. Wickham and Thomas Jefferson. He is president of the Richmond Art Club; president of the Valentine Museum; member of the executive committee of the Virginia Historical Society; member of the advisory board of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities; member of the advisory board of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, and honorary member of Lee Camp C. V. His devotion to art is unaffected by the opinions of his fellow men as expressed in the material returns for his work; he is bent upon giving to the world his ideals.

POPE, Alexander, artist, was born at Dorchester, Mass., March 25, 1849, son of Alexander and Charlotte Caldwell (Cushing) Pope. His father, a native of Dorchester, was a prominent lumber merchant; his mother was a daughter of Jerome Cushing, of Hingham, Mass., and a descendant of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley, passengers in the Mayflower. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native town, and in a private school at Eagleswood, N. J. In 1864 he began business in association with his father. In early life he exhibited a marked talent for art, but with the exception of a few lessons in perspective and in drawing the human figure he received no instruction in any branch of art. His first notable productions were wood carvings of game birds, painted in colors, which sold readily both in this country and Europe, two specimens having been purchased by the czar of Russia. His success in modeling birds and small animals encouraged him to try his hand at the human figure, and he produced several meritorious busts, the best known being of "Father" Merrill, now in Wesleyan Hall, Boston. He began work in oil colors in 1886, and almost immediately established his reputation as a painter of animals. His portraits of dogs have won for him the title "American Landseer," and his lions and horses have brought him an even wider reputation. His first ambitious effort, "Calling Out the Hounds," executed in conjunction with Emil Carlsen, who laid in the background, proved the most popular feature of several large exhibitions, and is now hung in the Boston Tavern. In the winter of 1887–88 he produced a portrait painting of two setters, entitled "Waiting," which is now hung in the Murray Hill Hotel, New York. His group of horses entitled, "In the Pasture," his painting of a caged lion, and several other smaller canvasses are hung in the Plaza Hotel, New York city. Among his other effective pictures are "Consolation," a wounded hound lying in his kennel listening to a singing bird, which has been frequently reproduced, and "The Truant," in the Metropole Hotel, New York. Perhaps Mr. Pope's most serious and effective effort is "The Martyrdom of Saint Euphemia," exhibited for some time in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. A noteworthy characteristic of Mr. Pope's work is his accurate reproduction of animal faces. This talent is illustrated by an amusing experience. He painted the portrait of an unusually handsome setter belonging to a gentleman in Boston. Later the dog was lost, and all efforts failed to trace him. A resident of Malden, seeing the picture, recognized it as the likeness of a dog that had followed him home, and insisted on remaining at his house. So deeply was he impressed with the resemblance that he inquired the name of the artist and visited Mr. Pope with the result that the dog was restored to its owner. Although Mr. Pope is probably most widely known by his paintings of animals, he has painted some remarkable still-life pictures which for realism, it has been claimed by many connoisseurs who are interested in this class of work, have "no equal in this or any other country." He modeled the two lions, seven feet high, which stand at the entrance of the Hotel Kensington, Boston, and a third one placed upon the roof of the building, ten feet high. These statues are probably the largest castings of their kind in the country. His book of plates, "Upland Game Birds and Water Fowl of the United States" (1882), is famous for its beauty and its faithfulness to details. He is a member of the St. Botolph and Athletic clubs of Boston; National Arts Club of New York; honorary member of the Rosetree Fox Hunting Club of Philadelphia, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His favorite recreations are gunning, fishing and general out-of-door sports. In 1873 he was married to Alice De Wolf, daughter of Samuel Downer, of Dorchester, Mass., and a descendant of Maj. Thomas Melville, of the "Boston tea party," and the famous John Scollay.

Alexander Pope

SMEDLEY, William Thomas, artist, was born at Westchester, Chester co., Pa., March 26, 1858, son of Peter and Amy Anna Smedley, and descendant, on his father's side, of Pennsylvania settlers who came from England with William Penn. His paternal ancestors were members of the Society of Friends; but from this side, as well as from that of his mother, he derived a love of color and an appreciation of form. At the age of fifteen he was thrown on his own resources, and left school to enter a newspaper office at Westchester, Pa.; next he studied, or, more properly speaking, slaved, under a wood engraver in Philadelphia. After several months of more agreeable work in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Mr. Smedley, in 1879, went to New York city, to continue his studies and to make a start as an illustrator. By slow degrees commission came in from minor publications, and at length one from Harper & Brothers, the subject being a Thanksgiving Day at the Five Points Mission, not an especially easy one to handle. Other commissions from the same firm followed, and from the Scribners, and his illustrations now began to appear in the various magazines. In 1882 he was engaged by the publishers of "Picturesque Canada," issued under the auspices of the governor-general, the marquis of Lorne, to travel through the west and northwest of Canada, and prepare illustrations for that work, and the results of this tour had the effect of greatly increasing Mr. Smedley's reputation. Some of the most interesting sketches made were of Sitting Bull and his followers. In 1883 he made a sketching tour through the southern states; he studied in Paris, chiefly under Jean-Paul Laurens; in 1886 he began a tour around the world, in the interest of a publishing house, and spent several months in Australia, New Zealand and the islands of the Pacific, besides visiting India and Egypt, and many parts of Europe.

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R. M. Shirtleff

Much of the work done during this period of travel appeared later in magazines and newspapers. Mr. Smedley is a member of the Society of American Artists; the American Water-Color Society, and the National Academy of Design, being made an associate of the last-named in 1898, and his work is frequently seen in their exhibitions. In 1881 he made his first contribution to the National Academy of Design; in 1888 was represented for the first time in the Paris Salon; in 1890 he won the William T. Evans prize for the best figure-piece shown at the exhibition of the American Water-Color Society. This was entitled "A Thanksgiving Dinner." Among other works in this same medium are: "An Indiscreet Question" (1879); "A Summer's Occupation" (1880); "The Weekly Mail" and "Tired Out" (1881); "Dorothy" and "Golden Rod" (1883); "A Labor of Love" (1892); "Down in Dixie" and "Phyllis" (1893); "Wood Echoes" and "A Summer Day" (1895). One of his best illustrations was that made to accompany Aldrich's poem, "Comedy and Tragedy." Mr. Smedley has the ability, by no means common among illustrators, of depicting high and low life with equal sympathy and skill. His illustrations to Warner's "Golden House" and "Howell's "Their Silver Wedding Journey" may be cited as examples of his success in the one direction, and those to T. A. Janvier's "Casa Napoleon" and Miss Murfree's "Stranger Peoples' Country," of his success in the other. His men and women of the upper classes are people one would be willing to have as acquaintances, and, as a rule, represent "the best" rather than "the smartest" society. His work in general has been accurately described as characterized by "good drawing, subtle observation, and a quickness to perceive and reflect the humor and graces of life." He is an ardent admirer of Sargent and Dagnan-Bouveret, as painters, and of Charles Keane, as a draughtsman. Medals were awarded him at the Columbian exposition, Chicago; at the Atlanta exposition, and the Paris exposition of 1900. Mr. Smedley was married at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 23, 1892, to May Rutter, daughter of Edward Payson and Emily Darling, and has three children. Their home is at Laurence park, Bronxville, N. Y.

SHURTLEFF, Roswell Morse, artist, was born at Rindge, Cheshire co., N. H., June 14, 1838, son of Asahel Dewey and Eliza (Morse) Shurtleff, of English descent. The earliest American ancestor was William Shirecliffe, who emigrated from Yorkshire to Plymouth, Mass., in 1628. Asahel Shurtleff, of Ellington, Conn., grandfather of the artist, served in the revolutionary war in Gen. Peleg Wadsworth's brigade, and was in the battle of White Plains; he also served in the war of 1812. Mr. Shurtleff's maternal grandparents were Isaac and Miriam (Spofford) Morse, the former descended from Anthony Morse, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1635; the latter from George Spofford, an Englishman, who settled in Massachusetts in 1638. Asahel Dewey Shurtleff, an able physician, died in 1840, and the following year the family removed to Massachusetts, where the son obtained his early education, at Berlin. Roswell Shurtleff was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1857, and then took charge of an architect's office in Manchester, N. H. In 1858 he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and began work at lithography; in 1859 he went to Boston, where he began drawing on wood, and studied art in an evening class at the Lowell Institute. In 1860 he settled in New York city, and while working for illustrated newspapers and engravers, continued his studies at the Academy of Design. When the civil war began he helped to organize the famous "naval brigade," for the protection of Washington, which was known later as the 99th New York volunteers; enlisted in it April 16, 1861, and was promoted lieutenant, and later adjutant. He is said to be the first Federal officer to be shot and taken prisoner in the war (July 18, 1861). After being confined at Yorktown and Richmond in various hospitals and prisons for nearly eight months, was released on parole. After returning to New York city, Mr. Shurtleff began illustrating for magazines and books, one of his first works being a design for the cover of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." About 1870 he began to paint in oils, and for some years produced animal pictures, the "Race for Life," now in the art gallery at Smith College, being one of his first successes. This picture represents a forest in winter through which a pack of wolves is speeding in pursuit of a traveler who does not appear in the picture, but is suggested by footprints in the snow, and by a fallen hat. It was pronounced by Bayard Taylor the most remarkable animal picture in the exhibition in which it was first shown. His "Wolf at the Door," first exhibited in 1880, met with equal favor. For more than thirty years he has had a studio in New York city, and has spent his summers in the Adirondack mountains, the forests of which have been the subjects of his canvases almost entirely of late. Among his works in oil colors are: "Autumn Gold" (1886); "Gleams of Sunshine" (1882); "A Song of Summer Woods" (1886); "Forest Melodies" (1890); "Silent Woods" (1892); "Mid-Day in Mid-Summer" (1899). His water-colors include: "Basin Harbor, Lake Champlain" (1881); "A Mountain Pasture" (1882); "Forest Stream" (1886); "Mountain Mists" (1895); "Near the Au Sable Lake" (1896); "Edge of the Woods" (1900). His "Silent Woods" and "Mountain Streams" are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. "The value of the work of the great masters lies first in the truth expressed, and secondly in their individual method of expressing that truth, so that the individuality becomes spiritualized personality. In Shurtleff's paintings are found both these essential qualities—truth, the essence of art, which means justice, with freedom from all petty jealousies, and individuality, for he looks through his own eyes, and listens to the voice that speaks to him from within. His forest pictures will stir the heart of all who love the primeval forest, for they cannot fail to recognize in them those subtle phases of nature which generally put the brush at defiance. He does not paint the trees alone, but that pensive atmosphere which pervades the summer woods, the hush that succeeds the stir of summer insects, the pungent odor of dying leaves. Such rendering of the soul of the forest could only be accomplished by one who lived in the midst of trees, who loved his companions, and was familiar with their moods." He is a member of the Water-Color Society; he became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1881, and an academician in 1890. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; the Sons of the Revolution; the Salmagundi, and other social clubs, and is a strong Republican in politics. He was married in Hartford, Conn., June 13, 1867, to Clara E., daughter of Joseph E. and Eleanor (Carrier) Halliday.

R. M. Shurtleff

BLOEDE, Gertrude ("Stuart Sterne"), poet, was born in Dresden, Germany, Aug. 10, 1845,

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daughter of Dr. Gustavus and Marie Bloede. Both her parents were endowed with literary power, her mother being a half-sister and fellow-worker with the distinguished Silesian poet and reformer, Friedrich von Sallet, and herself the author of notable poems, written in English and German. Her father was prominent as a Liberal in the revolution of 1848, and was for a time imprisoned in Dresden; but escaping to America with his family, resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., for a number of years, and edited the New York "Democrat." His brilliant personality made his home a favorite resort of such distinguished litterateurs as Bayard Taylor, Stedman, Stoddard and Aldrich, and Miss Bloede's earliest recollections were of learning the brilliant imitations of each other's works, which gave rise to Taylor's "Echo Club." She thus at a youthful age received a stimulus towards literary work, and at the same time was given a high standard of the art. Her first verses were contributed, under the pseudonym "Stuart Sterne," to magazines and literary journals, and in 1875 she ventured to publish a modest volume of "Poems." This she was so delighted to see noticed favorably and at length in the New York "Times," that she promptly dedicated to the friendly critic, who was discovered to be Richard Grant White, a poem, already written, entitled "Angelo." For this Mr. White found a publisher, and the little volume ran through no less than twenty editions between its first appearance, in 1877, and 1896, winning even from the first a recognized position in standard poetical literature. The "Nation," in its first notice of the poem, said: "The action goes clearly and resolutely on to its climax, with few conceits or comments by the way; and the most graceful passages grow directly out of the main narrative. . . . This writer has certainly given evidence of real poetic power." Miss Bloede subsequently published three volumes of verse: "Giorgio," a lengthy poem (1881); "Beyond the Shadow, and Other Poems," a collection of shorter poems (1888), and Piero da Castiglione," a tragic poem of love and duty in the time of Savonarola (1893). A local critic has said: "Her work is in essence dramatic, though none of that yet published is dramatic in form. Her material is the human heart, its loves, aspirations and sufferings." Miss Bloede is an accomplished linguist and musician, and so engrossed by intellectual pursuits that she mingles little in society, excepting that of her fellow-writers, refusing also to be enrolled as a member of the numerous women's clubs of Brooklyn. Her works have all been signed with her pen-name.

G. Bloede.

HILPRECHT, Hermann Vollrat, archæologist and educator, was born at Hohenerxleben, Germany, July 28, 1859. He was graduated at the Herzogl-Karls Gymnasium, Bernburg, Germany, in 1880, and studied theology, philology and law at the University of Leipzig (1880–85); was repetent of Old Testament theology, University of Erlangen, Bavaria (1885–86); was called to the University of Pennsylvania (1886). He has made frequent scientific explorations in Babylonia, Asia Minor and Syria, and was appointed by the Turkish government to reorganize the Babylonian section of the Imperial Ottoman Museum in Constantinople (summers of 1893–98). He is a leading authority in cuneiform paleography; is prominently connected with the reconstruction of the earliest chapter of Babylonian history and civilization, and is editor-in-chief of the monumental expedition work of the University of Pennsylvania (critical edition and analysis of the literary and archæological results of the excavations in Nippur, three volumes so far published). He is the author of "Freibrief Nebukadnezar's I." (Leipzig, 1883); "Assyriaca" (Boston, part I., 1894); "Recent Research in Bible Lands" (Philadelphia, 1896); "Old Babylonian Inscriptions, chiefly from Nippur" (Philadelphia, part I., 1893; part II., 1896); "Business Documents of Murashû Sons of Nippur" (Philadelphia, 1898), and of many scientific contributions to European and American journals. He is also editor of the oriental section of "The Sunday-school Times," Philadelphia. Dr. Hilprecht is a member of several learned societies, and honorary member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain (1892); of the Palestine Exploration Fund of England (1897), and of the Greek Syllogos, Constantinople (1897). He was created a knight of first class of the German order of Albrecht der Baer (1893); commander of the same order (1898); commander of the Turkish Osmanlë order (1895); comthur, with the star, of the same order (1898); commander of the Danish order of Danebrog (1898), in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the first successful attempt at deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions in 1798 by the Danëshrdolar Münter. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leipzig in 1883; that of D.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1894, and that of LL.D. by Princeton in 1896.

ROZIER, J. Ad., lawyer, was born at St. Genevieve, Mo., Dec. 31, 1817, son of Ferdinand and Constance (Roy) Rozier. He was graduated at St. Mary's College, Perry county, Mo., and began to read law with Judge Nathaniel Pope, completing the course with Hon. John Scott, of St. Genevieve. Although licensed to practice in Missouri, he devoted a year to law and study in France. Establishing himself in New Orleans, La., in 1839, he was duly admitted to the bar in 1840. He was a Whig until the advent of the Know-nothing party; since then has been a staunch Democrat. In 1861 Mr. Rozier was sent as a delegate to the secession convention. He was the only member who made a set speech against the ordinance of secession, and one of the very few who refused to sign it. After the close of the war he was chairman of the Democratic executive state committee, and was requested through its nominating committee to become a candidate for congress; this, however, he declined. During the occupancy of New Orleans by Gen. Butler, Mr. Rozier and another lawyer interceded with him for the lives of three men who were charged with being spies and had been condemned to death. Gen. Butler commuted the sentence to imprisonment. In 1867, when Gen. Hancock took charge of the city, Mr. Rozier became his legal adviser, and in recognition of the splendid service which he rendered he was tendered the office of governor of the state, which he declined. He was president of the New Orleans Bar Association for fifteen years; was also chairman of the Louisiana delegation to the national conservative convention, held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866; served some time on the New Orleans school board; upon the state board of the University

J. Ad. Rozier

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of Louisiana, and upon the board of administrators of the Charity Hospital. He was mayor of New Orleans in 1865, and he was tendered the offices of district-attorney, and judge of the supreme court of the state, but declined them both. Mr. Rozier was a man of pleasing address, of brilliant mind and of decided courage; and he won the respect of all who were thrown in contact with him. In 1847 he was married to Clotilde Valle, of St. Genevieve, Mo., who died June 4, 1891. Mr. Rozier died Dec. 13, 1896, leaving three children.

Lambert Cadwalader

CADWALADER, Lambert, soldier, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1743. He served in the war for independence as colonel of a New Jersey regiment, and was taken prisoner by the British at the capture of Fort Washington, N. Y., in 1776. He retired to his estate near Trenton, and did not again enter the military service. He represented New Jersey in the Continental congress from 1784 until 1787, and was a member for the same state of the 1st and 3d congresses of the United States. He died in Trenton, Sept. 12, 1823.

MEGINNESS, John Franklin, journalist and historian, was born at Colerain, Lancaster co., Pa., July 16, 1827, son of Benjamin and Sarah Meginness. He spent his boyhood upon his father's farm, and attended the common schools as opportunity offered. He served throughout the Mexican war in company D, 5th infantry, leaving New York for Vera Cruz July 19, 1847, and returned to New Orleans in 1848. After the campaign he went to Jersey Shore, Lycoming co., Pa., and in 1852 became editor of the Jersey Shore "Republican," holding that position until 1854. In 1854 he became associated with S. S. Seely, and they jointly founded the "News-Letter" at Jersey Shore, Mr. Meginness retiring from the firm in 1855. From 1857 until 1859 he edited the "Sentinel" at Peru, Ill.; from 1858 until 1861 edited the "Spectator" at Carlinville, Ill.; from 1869 until 1889 was connected as city editor and as editor-in-chief with the Williamsport (Pa.) "Gazette and Bulletin"; in 1888 founded the "Historical Journal." He served two years in the army as quartermaster's clerk, and subsequently as chief clerk of the bureau of transportation during the civil war; later was employed in the paymaster-general's office and in the treasury department. For many years he contributed letters and political articles to New York and Philadelphia newspapers; but his lasting works are historical, and they comprise more than a score of volumes. These include: "Otzinachson; or, A History of the West Branch of the Susquehanna" (1857; new ed., 1889); "History, Advantages, Resources, and Industries of the City of Williamsport" (1886); "Journal of Samuel Maclay" (1888); "Biographical Annals of Deceased Residents of the West Branch Valley" (1889); "Murders: A Compilation Containing a Record of Every Murder in Lycoming County from 1795 to 1890" (1890); "Biography of Francis Slocum" (1890); "Meginness Family" (1891); "History of the Great Island and William Dunn, its Owner" (1894); "History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, O." (1896); "The Scotch-Irish of the Upper Susquehanna Valley" (1896); "Annals of Montoursville" (1898), and many other minor treatises on historical subjects. His pseudonym was John of Lancaster. Mr. Meginness was married, Oct. 25, 1849, to Martha Jane, daughter of William King, of Mifflin, Lycoming co., Pa., and had ten children. His son, William Warren, succeeded him as editor of the "Gazette and Bulletin." He died at Williamsport, Nov. 11, 1899.

PUTNAM, Sarah A. (Brock), author, was born at Madison, Va., about 1840, second daughter of Ansalem and Elizabeth Beverley (Buckner) Brock. Through both parents she is descended from Robert Beverley, the historian, one of the horseshoe knights of Virginia, and her family line runs through many names prominent in the colonial and revolutionary history of her native state, including that of John Chew, of Jamestown (1622). In her girlhood her father removed with his family to the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and subsequently to Richmond. Her education was conducted by her father, and she was for four years under the preceptorship of a Harvard graduate. She began her literary career in 1866, adopting the pseudonym Virginia Madison. In 1867 she published "Richmond During the War," and in 1868 appeared "The Southern Amaranth," a compilation of war poetry of the South. These were followed by "The Domestic Missionary Catechism" (1872) and "Kenneth, My King," a novel of social life in Virginia before the civil war (1872). She was one of the two female contributors to "Picturesque America" (1874). An article entitled "The Fine Arts in Richmond," written for the "Home Journal" of New York city, was copied in "Il Cosmopolita," a journal published in Rome, Italy, and printed in Italian, English, French and Spanish. Mrs. Putnam has traveled extensively, and in 1891, with her husband, visited Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Syria, and several islands and cities in the eastern Levant. Her minor contributions to the press include editorials, descriptive and historical articles, reviews, essays, letters, sketches of travel, short stories, biographies, compositions in verse and translations from the French. In 1893 she published a richly illustrated compilation entitled "American Poets in their Favorite Poems," which in its inception received the indorsement of William Cullen Bryant. She was married at Richmond, Va., Jan. 11, 1882, to Rev. Richard F. Putnam, of Boston. They now (1900) reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAMBRELENG, Churchill Caldain, merchant and statesman, was born at Washington, Beaufort co., N. C., in 1786. He received an academical education at Newbern, N. C.; removed, in 1802, to New York city, and in 1806 was a counting-house clerk in Providence, R. I. He then returned to New York city, and at an early age entered into mercantile pursuits with John Jacob Astor, traveling extensively over the world. From 1821 until 1839 he was a member of congress from New York, serving as chairman of the committees on commerce, ways and means, and foreign affairs. He was minister to Russia from May, 1840, until July, 1841. In 1846 he was made a member of the New York state constitutional convention. He was author of numerous political pamphlets and reports on various subjects, one of which, on commerce and navigation, published in 1830, passed through several editions, and was republished in London. Mr. Cambreleng died at West Neck, Long Island, April 30, 1862.

C. C. Cambreleng

LEWIS, Dio, physician, was born at Auburn, N. Y., March 3, 1823. He studied medicine at the Harvard School, and adopting homœopathy, practiced it for several years in Buffalo, N. Y., where he also edited a medical magazine. He was engaged

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in lecturing on hygiene and physiology from 1852 until 1863, and at the latter date settled in Boston, and founded the Boston Normal Physical Training-school, at which in seven years 500 pupils were graduated. His influence had much to do with the present system of physical culture in most of the institutions of learning in the United States. In 1864 he established in Lexington, Mass., a school for young women, which was based on hygienic principles; but in September, 1868, the buildings were burned, and the next year the school was abandoned. He then resumed lecturing, principally on hygiene and temperance, and originated the women's temperance crusade in Ohio. He edited "To-day"; "Dio Lewis's Monthly"; "Dio Lewis's Nuggets," and the "Dio Lewis's Treasury." Besides numerous papers and pamphlets, he published "New Gymnastics" (1862); "Weak Lungs and How to Make Them Strong" (1863); "Talks About People's Stomachs" (1870); "Our Girls" (1871); "Chats With Young Women" (1871); "Chastity" (1872); "Gypsies" (1881), and "In a Nutshell" (1883). He died at Yonkers, N. Y., May 2, 1886.

Dio Lewis

TRIMBLE, William Allen, lawyer and soldier, was born in Woodford county, Ky., April 4, 1786, third son of Capt. James and Jane (Allen) Trimble, and brother of Allen Trimble, governor of Ohio (1826–30). He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors emigrated to Virginia in the seventeenth century. His father, who was a farmer, and was captain of a company of border militia during the revolutionary war, removed to Kentucky in 1783. William received a liberal education at Transylvania College, Lexington, and commenced the study of law at Paris, Ky., under Judge Robert Trimble, U. S. supreme court. Removing to Pennsylvania, he taught school near Philadelphia; then went to Litchfield, Conn., to complete his law studies. After the death of his father, in 1804, the family removed to Highland county, O., and in 1808 William removed to Chillicothe and entered the law office of Hon. W. H. Creighton. He was admitted to the bar in 1811, and during the same year went to Hillsboro, O., where he was appointed recorder and clerk of the courts. In 1812 he was appointed adjutant of a regiment in the campaign against the Pottawattamie Indians; but when war broke out with England he, on May 12, 1812, became major of McArthur's 24th Ohio volunteers, serving with Gen. Findlay's brigade on its toilsome and laborious march through Ohio and Michigan, and sharing the inglorious fortunes of Hull in his surrender of 4,000 troops to Gen. Brock at Detroit. As a prisoner of war he was paroled and returned to Ohio; was ordered to attend the court-martial of Hull; and in 1813 superintended the recruiting department making preparations to recover Detroit. In the spring of 1814 Maj. Trimble, having received his exchange, joined his regiment, which was consolidated with another and formed the veteran 19th, distinguished at Chippewa, Lundy's lane and Niagara. Arriving at Buffalo, he assumed command of that post and of Beach rock, the main army, under Gen. Gaines, occupying the defences of old Fort Erie, on the Canada side. For his gallant services during the attack on the fort he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In the fall of 1815 he was ordered with his regiment to St. Louis, Mo., and in the winter of that year established the military post of Fort Des Moines. From St. Louis he went with his command to Natchitoches; from thence to New Orleans with the command of the 8th military department under Gen. Jackson, coöperating with him in his celebrated Florida campaign of 1818 and capture of St. Marks and Pensacola. Becoming weary of army life in peace, he resigned and returned to Hillsboro. He was elected U. S. senator from Highland county in 1819, but only served one session. He was invited, in 1821, by Gov. Cass, of Michigan, an old friend and army comrade, to meet him in Chicago, then old Fort Dearborn, where a council was held with the northwestern Indians for the cession of Wisconsin. He also visited Green Bay, Wis., on the same business, but during his return to Detroit on an open barge the exposure caused inflammation of an old wound through the lungs. He continued his journey to Washington, but died there Dec. 21st, to the deep regret of all who knew him. Distinguished honors were paid to his memory, and he was buried in Arlington Cemetery. He was a man of noble qualities, high integrity and dignified bearing—a type of the old school gentleman.

BOOTH, William A., merchant and banker, was born at Stratford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1805, son of William and Mary Ann (Lewis) Booth. After a good education at home, he went to New York city, where he entered a wholesale house as clerk. In 1825 he became a partner of his employer, and in the same year engaged in the sugar trade, a business that he conducted for nearly half a century. Later he built a refinery in the city, and opened up trade with China, which was carried on for over twenty-five years. In 1855 he was elected president of the American Exchange Bank, retired in 1860, and in 1871 became president of the Grocers' board of trade. He was president of the Third National Bank from 1878 until 1892; president of the Children's Aid Society (1861–95); vice-president of the Seamen's Savings Bank twenty years; president Seamen's Friend Society seventeen years; president of the board of trustees of Robert College at Constantinople; president of the board of trustees of the Protestant College at Beyrout, Syria; treasurer of the Bible House in Constantinople for thirty years. He was also a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Co. for thirty-two years; trustee of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and member of the board of foreign missions in the Presbyterian church many years. He died at Englewood, N. J., Dec. 28, 1895.

COBB, Joseph Beckham, author, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., April 11, 1816. He was educated at Wilmington and at Franklin College, Athens, Ga. In 1838 he removed to Noxubee county, Miss., where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1851 he was elected to the state convention as a Whig; was several times a member of the state senate, and in 1853 was a candidate for congress. He published "The Creole; or, The Siege of New Orleans," a novel, in 1850; "Mississippi Scenes; or, Sketches of Southern and Western Life and Adventure" (1850), and "Leisure Labors" (1858). He was also a frequent contributor of political essays to the "American Review." He died in Columbus, Ga., Sept. 15, 1858.

Joseph B Cobb

DAVIS, Charles A., clergyman, was born Oct. 7, 1802. He studied for the ministry and was admitted to preach in the Baltimore conference in 1824. He occupied several of the most important pulpits of his denomination, and after the division of his church into two bodies he joined the Methodist Episcopal

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church, South. He enlisted in the U. S. navy as post chaplain, and strongly advocated the national cause during the civil war. After the war he resumed preaching. He died at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20, 1867.

ATHERTON, Charles Gordon, senator, was born at Amherst, N. H., July 4, 1804, son of Charles Humphrey Atherton, lawyer and congressman. In 1822 he was graduated at Harvard, and in 1825 was admitted to the bar. He first practised in Nashua, and subsequently in Dunstable. After being a Democratic member of the legislature for five years and for four years speaker of the house, he was elected to congress in 1837, and sat in the lower house until 1843. In 1838 he introduced a resolution which remained in force until 1845, declaring that all bills or petitions, of whatever kind, on the subject of slavery should be tabled without debate, and should not again be taken from the table. This bill was called "the Atherton gag." He was senator from New Hampshire from 1843 to 1849, and in 1852 he was again elected to the senate, and served as chairman of the finance committee. He died at Manchester, N. H., Nov. 15, 1853.

C. G. Atherton

JONES, Charles William, U. S. senator, was born at Balbriggan, Ireland, Dec. 24, 1834, son of Anthony Jones, a surgeon in the British army. His father having died, he came to the United States with his mother in 1844, and settled in New York city. In 1848 he removed to Louisiana; later to Mississippi; settling finally in Santa Rosa county, Fla., in 1854, where, after working at his trade, carpentering, he began to read law, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. He met with such success that he removed to Pensacola and in a few years had an extensive and profitable practice in the state and Federal courts in Florida and Alabama. He was a delegate to the Baltimore national convention in 1872, and in 1874 was elected to the Florida legislature from Escambia county, which had been recognized as a Republican stronghold. It was the duty of this legislature to elect a U. S. senator, and after a bitter contest Mr. Jones was nominated, and elected by a majority of one vote, through the assistance of three liberal Republicans, in January, 1875. In March of that year he took his seat in the senate. His first speech—an able argument against the policy of Pres. Grant in relation to Louisiana—was delivered on March 23d, attracting attention throughout the country. The address he made on May 26th, on the question of the senate's jurisdiction in the impeachment of William W. Belknap, demonstrated more than any of his other speeches the true character of the man, and placed him in the foremost rank of constitutional lawyers of the country. His most patriotic and one of his strongest constitutional arguments was rendered in the senate Feb. 11, 1876, favoring the bill relating to the holding of the Centennial exhibition of American independence. Another elaborate and forceful speech was delivered Jan. 26, 1877, against the counting of the Florida electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler. These speeches, together with many others equally able, and his noted services rendered to his state and to his country gave him great influence in the senate. He was re-elected Jan. 19, 1881. In 1883 he visited his native land for the first time, and was the recipient of distinguished attention, being entertained by the members of the Irish party in parliament and by the lord mayor of Dublin. At an ovation tendered him in London, July 4, 1883, he made an eloquent and patriotic address. During the presidential campaign of 1884 Sen. Jones addressed the Irish-American voters in behalf of the Democratic party and its nominee, on Aug. 19th, at the Academy of Music, New York. It was said to be the greatest political speech of his life, and was delivered before the largest audience he had ever faced. It was generally conceded that this address kept the great mass of the Irish-American voters in the Democratic party, and that it was largely instrumental in Cleveland's election. At this time Sen. Jones was regarded as one of the leaders of his party. In 1861 he was married to Mary Ada Quigley, of Mobile, Ala., who died in 1880. They had eight children, of whom three sons and one daughter survived the mother. Soon after the beginning of Cleveland's administration Sen. Jones' health began to decline, the result of overwork. He died at Dearborn, Mich., Oct. 11, 1897.

OSBORNE, Samuel Duffield, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1858, son of Samuel and Rosalie Willoughby (Duffield) Osborne. Among his ancestors are Col. George Duffield, of the Pennsylvania line, whose portrait hangs in Independence Hall, and Surgeon John Duffield, of the 3d Continental artillery, the author's great-great-grandfather. Young Osborne was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1875; at Columbia College, with honors, in 1879; at the Columbia Law School in 1881, and was admitted to the New York bar in the same year. In 1882, after a special course, he received the degree of M.A. from Columbia College. He practiced his profession in the city of New York until 1892, when he received the appointment of assistant secretary of the department of city works, Brooklyn, which position he held until 1894. He then spent nearly a year in travel abroad, returning to reside in New York city. His literary career commenced in 1885 with occasional contributions of verse to "Life" and "Puck." Several bold controversials appeared in the "North American Review," exciting comment and wide attention. These were followed by frequent contributions to the leading magazines. His first volume, "The Spell of Ashtaroth" (1888), an historical romance, was published both in New York and London the same year. This was followed by "The Robe of Nessus," also an historical romance (1890); "The Secret of the Crater" (1900), and many short stories, poems and essays. Mr. Osborne is a member of the Authors' Club.

POULSON, Zachariah, publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1761. His father was brought from Denmark to America in infancy, and became a printer. The son studied the same art under Christopher Sower, in whose establishment was printed in German the first edition of the Bible published in the United States. For many years Zachariah was printer to the senate of Pennsylvania, and in October, 1800, began the publication of the "American Daily Advertiser," the first daily in the United States, which he purchased from David C. Claypoole. This he edited until Dec. 28, 1839, when it was discontinued. He issued Proud's "History of Pennsylvania" (1798); "Poulson's Town and Country Almanack" (1789–1801); the mystical works of William Gerar de Braw, and other valuable books. He was a member of many benevolent institutions, and was for twenty-one years librarian of the Library Co.; six years its treasurer, and thirty-two years a director. He died in Philadelphia, July 31, 1844.

Poulson

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COLHOUN, Edmund Ross, naval officer, was born at Chambersburg, Franklin co., Pa., May 6, 1821, son of Alexander and Margaretta A. (Ross) Colhoun, both of Scotch descent. His mother was the daughter of Maj. David Ross, U. S. A. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Bordley, an Englishman who emigrated to Maryland in 1694. Edmund Colhoun was appointed a midshipman, April 1, 1839, and made his first cruise on the sloop Marion, of the Brazilian squadron. He next served on the Congress, and attended the naval school in Philadelphia; on July 15, 1845, was warranted passed midshipman, and during the Mexican war took part in the first attack on Alvarado, under Com. Connor, and in the first attack on and capture of Tabasco, under Com. Perry. In July–September, 1849, he was acting master of the Albany at Pensacola; in June, 1851–January, 1853, was successively acting master of the Union and the St. Lawrence; Jan. 28, 1853, was warranted master; in June resigned and engaged in business, until Sept. 24, 1861, when he re-entered the service as acting lieutenant. As commander of the Hunchback, of the south Atlantic squadron, he took part in the battle of Roanoke island, Feb. 7 and 8, 1862; the capture of Newbern, March 14, 1862, and the engagements on the Blackwater river, Virginia, Oct. 3, 1862. He was appointed commander, Nov. 17, 1862; commissioned commander on the active list, April 11, 1863, to date from Nov. 17, 1862; and serving on the Weehawken, was engaged in the bombardment of various forts, including Sumter, Wagner and Beauregard. In February, 1864, he was assigned to the monitor Saugus, and on June 21st engaged Howlett's battery on the James, and again on Dec. 5th; in December, 1864–January, 1865, coöperated in the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher. After performing duty with Rear-Adm. Gregory (1865–66), he was ordered as fleet captain and chief of staff of the south Pacific squadron, Oct. 25, 1866. He was promoted captain, March 2, 1869; commanded the Dictator, June, 1869–July, 1870; in August, 1870–June, 1873, was inspector of ordnance at Philadelphia navy yard and executive officer at the navy yard at Boston; in 1873–76, in command of the Hartford and Richmond; commissioned commodore, Aug. 1, 1876, commission dating from April 26th; commanded navy yard, Mare island, Cal., April, 1877–January, 1881; inspector of vessels in California, May, 1881–March, 1882; commissioned rear-admiral, Dec. 27, 1882, commission dated Dec. 3d; placed on retired list, May 5, 1883. His bravery and efficiency in the engagements during the civil war were recognized in official reports by Com. Perry and Rear-Adms. Dahlgren and Porter and in a personal letter to Comr. Colhoun by Hon. Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy. Rear-Adm. Colhoun was a member of the Presbyterian church and an elder of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., at the time of his death. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1845, to Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel Hays and Sarah (Bell) Reed, who bore him three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Samuel Reed, is a pay inspector in the navy; the second son, James Ross, is a notary public in Washington. Rear-Adm. Colhoun died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1897.

SHIPPEN, Edward, mayor of Philadelphia, was born at Hillham, Cheshire, England, in 1639, son of William Shippen. His uncle was Rev. Dr. Robert Shippen, vice chancellor of the University of Oxford. He followed a business career, and in 1668 emigrated to New England, settling in Boston, Mass., where he soon became prominent as a successful merchant, and joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. In 1693 he disposed of his property, donating a tract of land for the erection of a Friends' meeting-house. Upon this was constructed the first brick church in Boston. Mr. Shippen now removed to Philadelphia, where his wealth and character speedily obtained for him position and influence. In 1695 he was elected to the assembly and chosen its speaker. The following year he was elected to the provincial council and continued to be a member of that body until his death. In 1696 he was also commissioned a justice of the peace, and in 1697 became a judge of the supreme court and the presiding judge of the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions and the orphan's court. He was made mayor of the city of Philadelphia in 1701, and was so named in William Penn's city charter of that year. Penn also appointed him to be one of his commissioners of property; this office he held until his death. In 1704 he was elected alderman and served for several years thereafter, and he was treasurer of Philadelphia from June 1, 1705, until 1712. He was married to Elizabeth Lybrand, a Quakeress, of Boston, and became a member of the Society of Friends. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2, 1712.

SHIPPEN, William, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, 1712, son of Joseph Shippen and grandson of Edward Shippen, a native of England, who settled in Boston, Mass., in 1668. His father became a resident of Philadelphia, in 1704, was prominent as a scientist; and aided Benjamin Franklin in founding the noted club, the Junto, in 1727. William Shippen, having a special aptitude for the science of medicine, speedily obtained a large and lucrative practice, which was maintained throughout his life. In 1753 he became physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which he had aided in founding. He was also one of the founders of the Public Academy, as well as the College of Philadelphia, which afterwards became the University of Pennsylvania, and was one of the trustees of the academy in 1749. He was one of the five prominent physicians serving on the board of trustees in 1765. He was a trustee of the college (1755–79), and was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1768 and for many years after. He helped to organize the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and was a member of the same for nearly sixty years. On Nov. 20, 1778, he was chosen by the assembly of Pennsylvania to the Continental congress, and was re-elected in 1779. He was for thirty years a trustee of Princeton College, and also one of its founders. Dr. Shippen was noted for his deeds of charity, and not only gave his professional services and medicine to the poor, but oftentimes assisted them by donations from his purse. He retained his physical vigor until very late in life, and it is said that "at the age of ninety he would ride in and out of the city on horseback without an overcoat in the coldest weather." Dr. Shippen died at Germantown, Pa., Nov. 4, 1801.

SHIPPEN, William, Jr., physician and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21, 1736, son of Dr. William Shippen, a leading physician of Philadelphia for sixty years and a member of the Continental congress. He was educated at the academy at Nottingham, Md., and at Princeton College, where he was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1754. In this institution he excelled as a public speaker. He began the study of medicine with his father, and in 1757 went to London, where he was a student in surgery, anatomy and obstetrics under

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Dr. McKenzie and Drs. John and William Hunter. He proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, took his medical degree there in 1761, and then spent six months in Paris with the renowned Sénac and other physicians. His friend, John Morgan, of Philadelphia, was studying in Paris at that time, and they conferred with distinguished physicians about the establishment of a medical school in America. Dr. Shippen returned to Philadelphia in 1762, and in November of that year began at his father's house on Fourth street the first course of lectures on anatomy ever delivered in this country. The first lecture was given in the state house in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens. His private school of anatomy was continued three years, and on Sept. 23, 1765, upon the establishment of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was chosen the first professor of anatomy and surgery. In 1780 the department of obstetrics was added and upon the union of the two medical schools in Philadelphia, in 1791, he became professor of anatomy, holding this position until his resignation in 1806. His ability and eloquence as an instructor in medical science for forty years made him widely known in America and in Europe. For nearly half a century he was an active member of the American Philosophical Society, and for thirteen years was physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Dr. Shippen entered the American army during the revolution as chief surgeon of the flying camp. After laying before congress a plan for the organization of the hospital department which with slight changes was adopted, he was unanimously elected director-general of the military hospitals of the armies of the United States on April 11, 1777. He held this position until Jan. 3, 1781. Edward Shippen, the distinguished chief-justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, was his nephew. Dr. Shippen was remarkable for his good humor and for the enthusiasm he showed in everything he undertook to accomplish. He died at Germantown, July 11, 1808.

SHIPPEN, Edward, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1729, son of Edward and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen. As the son of a prosperous merchant, he enjoyed the best educational advantages that the city afforded. At the age of seventeen he entered the office of Tench Francis, the most noted lawyer of the Philadelphia bar, where he had excellent opportunities to pursue the study of law. He drafted with his own hand the first "common recovery" in Pennsylvania. In 1748 he went to London, to continue his legal studies at the Middle Temple. He was duly qualified for admission to practice as a barrister. After a brief trip to Paris, he returned to Philadelphia, where his family connections, the prestige of his London education and his natural abilities secured for him a large practice. On Nov. 22, 1752, he was appointed judge of the vice-admiralty, and in 1755 he became one of the commissioners to wait upon the "Paxton Boys," who were engaged in an insurrection in Lancaster, in which he was successful Like most Americans, he was extremely proud of the prowess of the provincial troops, and he continually refers to their success in his correspondence. The growing difficulties with the mother country caused him considerable apprehension and distress. He opposed the separation from England; and when the revolutionary war began his loyalty to the cause was evidently doubted, for he was placed on parole, by order of the council, to give no information to the enemy, and he was only allowed to proceed a certain distance from his residence, which he had removed to the suburbs. He, however, was never accused or even suspected of anything underhanded or disloyal in all those trying years. He had written a letter in April, 1766, in which he said: "I am stopt short with the joyful news of the Stamp Act being repealed. I wish you and all America joy." When the British army entered Philadelphia he returned to his town residence with his family, and they took a prominent part in the social life during that period. After the war there was a demand for honest and capable public officers; and so universal was the regard and respect accorded to Mr. Shippen that, notwithstanding the sentiments he had held during the revolution, he was made president judge of the court of common pleas in May, 1784; and in September of the same year he was appointed judge of the high court of errors and appeals, retaining that office until the court was abolished in 1806. In 1785 he was elected justice for the dock ward of Philadelphia, and was also made president of the court of quarter sessions and of the peace and oyer and terminer. He resigned these positions in November, 1786. In January, 1791, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the state, and in this office won still greater respect and confidence from the community. In 1799, when Chief Justice McKean was elected governor of the state, he appointed Judge Shippen chief-justice in his own place. He continued in this office until the latter part of 1805, when he resigned. As a lawyer, Chief-Justice Shippen was patient, discriminating and just. He was, indeed, such a judge as the young state required; of great ability, large experience and undoubted integrity. Chief-Justice Tilghman called him "a man of large views, for whom I always entertained an affectionate regard"; and Judge Duncan said: "Everything that fell from that venerated man is entitled to great respect." He was a lover of literature outside the realm of his profession, and was sufficiently interested in the cause of general education to be at one time a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. That institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1790. The best portrait of him is one by Gilbert Stuart, which hangs in the Corcoran gallery in Washington, D. C., of which the accompanying vignette is a copy. He was married to Peggy Francis, and his third daughter, Margaret (b. in Philadelphia, 1760; d. in London, Aug. 24, 1804), was the second wife of Benedict Arnold. Chief-Justice Shippen died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1806.

Edw Shippen

SHIPPEN, Edward, physician, was born on his father's farm in Mercer county, N. J., June 18, 1826, son of Richard and Anna Elizabeth (Farmer) Shippen and great-grandson of Chief-Justice Edward Shippen. He was educated at Bordentown, N. J., and at Bolmer's, in Westchester, Pa. He attended Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1845, after which he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated there in 1848. In 1849 he became assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, and on April 26, 1861, was made surgeon, serving on the frigate Congress of the north Atlantic blockading squadron. He was on the Congress during its engagement with the Confederate ram Merrimac, at Newport News, and was injured by a shell. He served throughout the war and was in both attacks upon Fort Fisher and other operations, and in 1866 he was in the European squadron which made the Russian cruise under Adm. Farragut. He was a member of the naval retiring board in 1868; for two years following was surgeon of the Naval Academy, and became fleet surgeon of the European squadron. He was medical

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director in 1876; president of the medical examining board in 1880–81, and was placed on the retired list in 1888. Dr. Shippen received the degree of A.M. from Princeton University. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; president of the Genealogical Society; member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; deputy-governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and one of the vice-presidents of the University Club. He is the author of "Thirty Years at Sea," and is a contributor to magazines.

MASON, William, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Mystic, Conn., in 1808. He early manifested a taste for mechanics in his father's blacksmith shop, making his own toys with a jack-knife. At thirteen years of age he entered as operator the spinning-room of a cotton-factory in Canterbury, Windham co., Conn. Four years later he entered a cotton-thread factory in Lisbon. Here, when some of the more complicated machines broke down, it was found that young Mason alone could repair them; and this fact being known at East Haddam, where a mill for the manufacture of thread was about to be established, he was sent for to start the machines, though only fifteen years of age. The turning point of his career was in 1832, when he filled an order from John Hyde, of Mystic, for some diaper looms. Having neither shop nor means to warrant his taking the contract, he obtained an advance on the order and contracted for the necessary frames at a shop in Willimantic, with the privilege for himself and an assistant of working there. He realized a profit of $10 per day, and after this devoted himself to the manufacture of machinery. Through this success he obtained an engagement with Asell Lampear, who had a machine-shop in Killingly, Conn., and began work on a new device for spinning, which has since become well known as the ring and traveler, or ring-frame. Mr. Mason remodeled and perfected the "ring," designing a new and tasteful iron frame in place of the clumsy affair previously made. This new device soon gained a reputation which it has not lost even to this day. He remained at Killingly about two years, and then entered the employ of Crocker & Richmond, manufacturers, on a large scale, of cotton machinery at Taunton, Mass. For a year he worked steadily on his ring-frames. His employers failed during the financial crisis of 1837, owing Mr. Mason considerable money. He, however, was not discouraged, but devised at once a "speeder" or "roving-machine." It was not long before the old machine shop of Crocker & Richmond was again started up by Leach & Keith, Mr. Mason being employed as foreman, with his "speeder" as a specialty. The building of this machine soon gave way to the manufacture of the great invention of his life, the "self-acting mule," which was patented Oct. 8, 1840. On Oct. 6, 1846, he received a patent for what is known as Mason's self-acting mule, which he had devised as an improvement on the Roberts & Sharp mule, which had been imported by Maj. Bradford Durfee, and patented in this country Oct. 11, 1841, and which was considered superior in some respects to Mason's former "self-acting mule." Just before the completion of this latter machine, in the winter of 1842, Mr. Mason was taken ill, and Leach & Keith failed, largely indebted to him. After recovering his health, he went to Boston with the determination of engaging in business on his own account. James K. Mills & Co., of Boston, a prominent commission firm, interested in cotton manufacture, assisted him in the purchase of Leach & Keith's machine-shop, and from that time he progressed until he gained a prominent position. In 1845 he erected new buildings covering an area of ten acres. His chief business was the manufacture of every variety of cotton machinery, the specialty being his self-acting mule. In 1852 he became interested in the improvement of locomotives, and the following year brought out his first locomotive, the general form of which, as well as various improvements, in details, patented by him, has since been adopted throughout the country. In 1857 he erected additional buildings, and during the civil war an armory, equipped with the best machinery, some of which was invented by him, and manufactured about 600 Springfield rifles per week. During the progress of the war he was engaged in at least five branches of business. In 1873 the business was reorganized as the Mason Machine Works, a joint stock company being formed with a capital of $800,000, with William Mason as president.

Wm Mason

COMPTON, Barnes, statesman, was born at Port Tobacco, Md., Nov. 16, 1830, son of William Penn and Mary Clarissa Bond (Barnes) Compton. His great-grandfather, Wilson Compton, came from England, and became a large landholder of Charles county, Md. His mother was the daughter of John Barnes, who was clerk of the court of appeals of Charles county for fifty-three years, and was captain of a company of artillery during the war of 1812. Barnes Compton was educated at Charlotte Hall and Princeton, where he was graduated in 1851. In 1859 he was elected to the state legislature; was re-elected in 1866, and again when the constitutional convention of 1867 necessitated another election, and he was made president of the senate. In the drawing for long and short term memberships Mr. Compton drew the short term, but was again elected in 1869 for four years from 1870, and was again made president. In 1874 he was elected state treasurer; was re-elected in 1876 and 1878, resigning in the second year of his sixth term, and was elected to the 49th and 50th congresses, and received the certificate of election to the 51st, but was unseated by a contest instituted by Mr. Mudd, to whom the seat was given. He was elected, however, to the 52d and 53d, from which he retired in 1893 to accept the position of naval officer at the port of Baltimore, under Pres. Cleveland, which he held four years. At the expiration of his term he entered upon a business career in Baltimore, which engaged him until his death. Mr. Compton was married, on Oct. 27, 1858, to Margarette Holliday, daughter of Col. John Henry Sothoron, of St. Mary's county, and had six children. Of him the Baltimore "Sun" editorially said: "In personal appearance and courtly manners he was the true type of the southern gentleman. In courageous bearing in times of peril, in gentleness and modesty, he stood like a figure in chivalry. That he should pass away without a stain upon his personal honor, with no doubtfully acquired riches, is a circumstance rare indeed in the modern statesman." He died at his home at Laurel, Dec. 2, 1898.

VENABLE, Charles Scott, educator, was born at Longwood, Prince Edward co., Va., April 19, 1827, son of Nathaniel E. and Mary Embra (Scott) Venable. The original American ancestor was Abram Venable, of Devonshire, England, who located in New Kent county, Va., in 1685. From him

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the descent is traced through his son, Abram Venable, of Louisa county, Va.; through his son, Nathaniel Venable, of State Hill, Va.; through his son, Samuel Woodson Venable, member of the house of burgesses (1744–46) and a soldier in the revolution. Charles S. Venable was educated in the schools of his native county and at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, where he was graduated in 1842. He then tutored in mathematics there for three years, and at the same time studied law. He was professor of mathematics at Hampden-Sidney College (1846–52), with the exception of one year (1847–48) spent in study at the University of Virginia. He also studied at the universities in Berlin and Bonn, Germany. He then resumed his chair at Hampden-Sidney, continuing until 1856, when he was elected professor of natural history and chemistry in the University of Georgia. After one year there he accepted the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the College of South Carolina, a position which he retained until 1862, although absent in military service during the last two years. He served throughout the war, the last years being on the staff of Gen. Lee, and in 1865 he was elected professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia, remaining there until his resignation in 1896. Prof. Venable's long career as a practical instructor was characterized by a kindly and affectionate interest in his students and great fertility in devising new methods for his class and examination rooms. His profound knowledge of mathematics did not prevent him from bringing the subject within the comprehension of the dullest mind. He wrote: "First Lessons in Numbers"; "Intermediate Arithmetic"; "Practical Arithmetic"; "Mental Arithmetic"; "Easy Algebra"; "High School Algebra," and "Elements of Geometry." In addition to these, he prepared compendious treatises for his own classes in the university: "Solid Geometry"; "Differential Equations," and "Calculus of Variations." During 1870–73 and 1886–88 he was chairman of the faculty of the university, and in this position made an enviable record for firm administration of law, mingled with kindly solicitude for the best good of all the students, which won their deep affection. It was due almost entirely to his efforts that Leander McCormick, of Chicago, Ill., donated the great telescope to the university, and that a fund of $75,000 was contributed by the alumni for its endowment. He also secured a fund of $70,000 to build and equip a natural history museum, one of the most valuable departments of the university. Prof. Venable was twice married: first, in 1856, to Margaret Cantey, daughter of Gov. James McDowell, of Lexington, Va.; second, in 1876, to Mary, daughter of Valentine Wood Southhall, of Charlottesville, Va. Of his six children, two sons and three daughters are living.

DANA, Stephen Winchester, clergyman, was born in Canaan, Columbia co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1840, son of John Jay and Mary Abigail (Freeman) Dana. His father was a Congregational minister for many years, and held pastorates in New York and Massachusetts. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at South Adams, Mass., where his parents located in 1848, and was graduated at Williams College in 1861. For two years after graduation he was principal of the Hinsdale Academy, Hinsdale, Mass., and during the next three years was a student at Union Theological Seminary, New York city. His first charge was as supply to the Presbyterian church of Madison, N. J., during the temporary disability of its pastor. In November, 1866, he received a unanimous call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Belvidere, N. J., where he labored with much success for two years. He then accepted a call to the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., where he has been pastor for over thirty years. This church has, under his pastorate, greatly increased in influence and importance, and the congregation is now one of the largest in the city. Dr. Dana is a diligent student, a faithful pastor and a valuable member of the community. His published writings include several sermons, articles in the periodical press and "Woman's Possibilities" (1899). He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, and of Lincoln University, and a director of Union Theological Seminary; was chaplain of the New England Society of Pennsylvania for several years, then vice-president, and for three years its president. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Williams College in 1880. He was married at Belvidere, N. J., in October, 1868, to Rebecca Rodman, daughter of Marshall Paul, M.D. She died in 1877. He was married (second) at Williamsport, Pa., July 12, 1883, to Eleanor Howard, daughter of William W. Crocker, of Buffalo, N. Y., who bore him four sons, all but one of whom are living, and two daughters.

SIMPSON, Michael H., manufacturer, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 15, 1809. His father was at first a sea captain, then a ship-owner, and after retiring from a sea-faring life, became a merchant, and engaged in foreign trade. Michael received his education in the public schools and academy of Newburyport, and at fourteen years of age went to Boston and entered the counting-room of Adams & Amory. Later he entered that of Jonathan Amory. Both of these houses were engaged in foreign trade, and through them he attained a thorough mercantile education. At twenty years of age he went into business on his own account, soon becoming largely interested in trade with China, Calcutta, and South America, a large proportion of which was in wool. Most of this wool was full of burrs which must be separated to make it desirable for manufacturing. It had been done by hand, but about that time Mr. Simpson, on examining a machine invented for this purpose, found that it was imperfect, and he himself invented one which was more satisfactory and which was patented. He also invented a machine for combing the fibres, so as to separate the wool of long from that of short staple. He was so successful in the construction of these machines, that in 1837 he, with other merchants of Boston, some of them importers of wool, formed the New England Worsted Co. In 1839, at his suggestion and with machinery adapted by him especially to the business, the company engaged in the manufacture of bunting. The first flag of American bunting was made at Saxonville, near Framingham, Mass., where their mills were established, and was presented by Mr. Simpson to the Washington National Monument Association at its inauguration, July 4, 1848. In 1854 the New England Worsted Co. purchased the machinery of a carpet factory at Troy, N. Y., and removed it to Roxbury, Mass., where the machines invented by Mr. Simpson gave to the company great advantages. The machines, since the patent on them, or those constructed on the same principles, expired, have been generally used by carpet manufacturers. Mr. Simpson with John Johnson, a carpet manufacturer, soon placed the Roxbury Carpet Factory in a prosperous condition. He was married, Dec. 24, 1832, to Elizabeth D. Kilham, of Boston. They had four children.

M. H. Simpson

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SKINNER, Charles Rufus, congressman and educator, was born at Union Square, Oswego co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1844, son of Avery and Charlotte (Prior) Skinner, and is of New England ancestry. He was brought up on the farm, and attended a district school until his sixteenth year; after which he engaged in teaching, was assistant in the post-office, and in various other ways endeavored to obtain funds to enable him to pursue a college course and prepare for the bar, an ambition in which he was, however, eventually disappointed. He attended the Clinton Liberal Institute, and the Mexico Academy, where he was graduated valedictorian of his class in 1866. During the following year he taught at the latter institution. In December, 1867, he went to New York city, and took charge of the agency of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co.; but remained only three years, his father being in such ill-health that he was obliged to return home to manage the farm. In 1870–74 he resided at Watertown, Jefferson co., N. Y., as part proprietor, local editor and business manager of the "Daily Times and Reformer." Mr. Skinner was a member of the Watertown board of education nine years. In 1876 he was elected by the Republicans to the state assembly, and for five consecutive terms carried his district. While a member of the state legislature he served as chairman of the committee on public printing and railroads, and as member of the committees on cities, insurance, internal affairs, etc. In 1877 he introduced and pushed to its passage the bill prohibiting frequent changes in text-books in schools, and in 1879 introduced a bill to reduce legislative expenses, and an amendment to the constitution to bring about biennial sessions of the legislature. This resolution passed one legislature, but in the next was defeated in the senate. This proposition was favored by Gov. Cornell in his message of 1882, and urged by Gov. Black in 1898. In 1879–80 he was active in advocating the anti-discrimination freight bill, and the measure for five cent fares on the New York elevated railroads. In 1878 he served on a special committe of the assembly to consider and report on the state normal schools. In 1881 he was elected as a representative in congress from Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer counties, being nominated by acclamation to succeed Warner Miller, who had been chosen U. S. senator. He was re-elected in 1882. A bill reducing letter postage to two cents was introduced into congress by him; he was the author of the measure providing for special delivery of letters, and was instrumental in the passage of the law giving letter-carriers a vacation. He opposed the Chinese restrictive act, urging, in a powerful speech, that the United States was bound to keep the terms of the treaty made with China; made speeches in favor of prompt action to suppress polygamy, and against the Morrison tariff bill in 1883, and was active in all debates on post-office questions. In 1884 he was appointed on the board of visitors at West Point, with Gen. Rosecrans, Col. Waring and others. Leaving congress in 1885, he edited the Watertown "Daily Republican" until January, 1886, and then was for a short time city editor of the Watertown "Daily Times." In April, 1886, he was appointed deputy superintendent of public instruction, and three years later was reappointed; in February, 1895, became state superintendent of public instruction, and was re elected in 1898, and was elected president of the National Education Association at its meeting in Buffalo in 1896. He is a life member of the New York Press Association, and has frequently been delegated to represent it in the meetings of the National Editorial Association. Mr. Skinner is a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Republican Club of New York city, the Union League of Brooklyn and the Thousand Island Club of Alexandria Bay. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1889, and that of LL.D. by Colgate University in 1895. He was married at Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1873, to Elizabeth, daughter of David W. and Laura (Freeman) Baldwin. He has lost two daughters and has three sons and one daughter living.

HUNT, Memucan, Texan patriot, was born, probably, in Granville county, N. C., Aug. 7, 1807. His family came from Kent county, England, during the Commonwealth period and settled in Virginia, and Memucan Hunt, his grandfather, was doubtless one of that large number of planters who sought, about the middle of the eighteenth century, to better their condition by moving from the southern tier of Virginia counties into North Carolina. We know, at any rate, that the elder Hunt was one of the earliest and most prominent settlers in Granville county. He was a member of the provincial congress in Halifax in April and November, 1776; was state treasurer 1777–87, and was in the state senate in 1788. His son, William Hunt, was an officer of the revolutionary army, and during the administration of Washington helped to adjust the accounts of North Carolina with the Federal government. Memucan Hunt, the younger, began life as a planter in North Carolina, engaged in business at Weldon, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., and was, in 1833, a member of the internal improvements conventions which met at Hillsboro and Raleigh. Soon after this he removed to Madison county, Miss., and became successful as a planter. During the Texas revolution he raised a mounted company in Madison county, Miss., which he sent on by land, he himself, with James Pinckney Henderson, first state governor of Texas, making the journey by way of New Orleans. Hunt reached that city in time to aid Gen. Thomas J. Green by raising on his personal indorsements $5,000 needed to equip the force of 500 men under him. In August, 1836, he accepted an appointment as major general in the army of the republic, with J. Pinckney Henderson and George S. McIntosh as brigade commanders under him. By October he had chartered a vessel, shipped two companies to Texas from Norfolk, Va., and paid the expenses of two others from North Carolina. The invasion of Texas did not take place, however, and Hunt's resignation was accepted, Dec. 25, 1836. He was then sent as envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the United States from the Texan republic, and on his arrival in Washington found that the recognition of the republic had been defeated in the house by a majority of sixteen. By persistent work, the matter of recognition was carried through the senate; the hostile majority in the house was won over, and the scruples of the retiring president were overcome. In March, 1837, a chargé d'affaires to Texas was appointed, and on July 6, 1837, Gen. Hunt was formally received as minister. He addressed a letter to John Forsyth, secretary of state, on Aug. 4, 1837, proposing the subject of annexation, and this he continued to urge with senators and other officials until it became a reality, and consummated a treaty with the United States in the spring of 1838 defining the boundaries of the two republics. In November, 1838, he was appointed secretary of the Texan navy by Pres. Lamar, and succeeded in inducing a number of young naval officers to resign their commissions in

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the United States and take service under him. He was made a commissioner to establish the boundary line with the United States in 1839; but the time was spent in quarreling over its location with Overton, the U. S. commissioner, and nothing was accomplished. Soon after this he acted temporarily as inspector-general in the organization of an army for the invasion of Mexico, but during the war between the United States and that country he served in the ranks. His connection with the Texan revolution exhausted a large fortune. He had loaned the republic $28,000, and raised $5,000 more on the strength of his name; later he acquired large landed estates. In 1846 Hunt county, formed out of Fannin and Nacogdoches, was created and named in his honor. After the annexation he removed to New Orleans and engaged in mercantile business; he was also interested in building the Central railroad, by which the waters of Galveston bay were to be connected with those of the upper Red river. In 1850 he was married to Ann Talliaferro Howard, a native of Virginia. He died in 1856.

VALENTINE, Milton, clergyman, educator and author, was born near Uniontown, Carroll co., Md., Jan. 1, 1825, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Picking) Valentine, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. The family is descended from George Valentine, who emigrated from Germany in the early part of the eighteenth century, and in 1740 located on the Monocacy river, in Frederick county, Md., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1783. This George Valentine, who was the great-grandfather of Milton Valentine, was an earnest Christian and a devout member of the Lutheran church. After a complete course finished with honor in Pennsylvania College with the class of 1850, and two years in the theological seminary at Gettysburg, Milton Valentine entered the Christian ministry in 1852, and served for brief periods at Winchester, Va.; Allegheny City, and Greenburg, Pa., and from 1859–66 at Reading, Pa. Most of his life, however, has been devoted to teaching; first at Emaus Institute, Middletown, Pa. (1854–59); afterward in the seminary at Gettysburg as professor of church history and ecclesiastical polity (1866–68); as president of Pennsylvania College (1868–84), and since then as chairman of the faculty and professor of systematic theology in the Theological Seminary. He is considered perhaps the leading living educator in the Lutheran church in America. Although as a theologian he is soundly orthodox and loyal to his own denomination, he finds pleasure in movements that show the unity of various parts of the Christian church. His paper on "Harmonies and Distinctions in the Theistic Teaching of the Various Historic Faiths," which he read, by request, at the parliament of religions, is published in the Barrows volumes on the parliament. The clearness of his expositions, his fairness towards newly discovered facts, the earnestness of his devotion to the truth, with a touch of poetry now and then, make him truly a charming instructor and one not soon to be forgotten. The publications of Dr. Valentine are numerous, consisting largely of sermons, reviews and discussions. With others, he has been associated at different times as editor of the "Lutheran Quarterly," and has contributed a number of leading articles to the new edition of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia." His best known works are: "Natural Theology or Rational Theism," which is used in many colleges as a text-book, and "Theoretical Ethics," which is also being rapidly introduced in institutions of learning. They are chiefly valuable in their compression of the best received thought on these subjects. A volume of sermons, entitled "Christian Truth and Life," was given to the public at the request of the Lutheran Publication Society, by which it was issued in 1898. Dr. Valentine received the degree of LL.D. from Wittenberg (O.) College in 1886, and that of D.D. from Pennsylvania College in 1866. He was married, Dec. 18, 1855, to Margaret G., daughter of Stirling and Margaret (Grayson) Galt, of Carroll county, Md., who is of Scotch-Irish descent. They have four children.

RICHARDS, Benjamin Wood, merchant and mayor, was born at Batsto, Burlington co., N. J., Nov. 12, 1797, fifth son of William and Margaret (Wood) Richards. His father was the proprietor of the extensive furnace and forges of the Batsto Iron Works of that place. His earliest American ancestor was Owen Richards, who emigrated from North Wales to Pennsylvania some time before 1718. The son was graduated at Princeton in 1815. He went to Philadelphia in 1819, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1822 became a partner in the firm of J. & W. Lippincott, commission merchants, with which he was identified for thirty years. In 1827 he served one year in the legislature, during which he procured the first appropriation from the state for the establishment of public schools in Philadelphia, and was one of the original members of the city board of comptrollers. In 1829 he was appointed one of the canal commissioners of Pennsylvania, and in April of that year became mayor of Philadelphia, to fill the unexpired term of George M. Dallas, who had resigned. He was re-elected in 1830 and 1831, serving until October, 1832, when he was succeeded by John Swift. He was one of the founders and president of the Blind Asylum; a manager of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; a member of the Philosophical Society, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Being interested in politics, he was appointed by Pres. Jackson a director of the United States Bank and of the mint; but resigned these positions on being elected mayor. He was chief magistrate of the city at the time of Stephen Girard's death, when he became a director of Girard College. While on a European tour in 1833, his attention was called to the rural public cemeteries, with which he was greatly impressed, notably Père la Chaise at Paris. Upon his return he secured the coöperation of several prominent citizens, who purchased the ground for Laurel Hill cemetery and laid it out in 1835. The following year he founded the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Co., and until his death served as its president. He was married, in 1821, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Joshua Lippincott, who died March 19, 1862. They had four sons and three daughters. Mr. Richards died in Philadelphia, July 12, 1851.

DANA, Richard, jurist and patriot, was born at Cambridge, Mass., June 26, 1700, third son of Daniel and Naomi (Croswell) Dana, and grandson of the Richard Dana whose name first appears on the Cambridge records in 1640, and Anne Bullard, his wife. Young Dana was graduated at Harvard in 1718, after which he taught school. He studied law in Marblehead and practiced there, and later in Charlestown, finally settling in Boston, where he became one of the most distinguished members of the Massachusetts bar. As a jurist he was frequently cited as of the highest authority, in such legal works as "American Precedents" and Story's "Common Law Pleadings." He was a leader in the general resistance to the usurpations of the British government, vigorously

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protesting against the appointment of high-salaried crown officials and the new and oppressive taxes imposed by them. As a magistrate he signed the oath of Andrew Oliver, Dec. 17, 1765, that he would take no further measures to enforce the Stamp Act, and in so doing subjected himself to the penalty of treason. This memorable scene, under the "Liberty Tree" in Boston, is described by Hawthorne in his "Grandfather's Chair." He frequently presided over the famous town meetings in Faneuil Hall and in the Old South Church in 1768–72, and was appointed chairman of committees formed to prepare addresses to the patriots throughout the country, and appeals to the king and parliament; also to investigate the Boston massacre, and to instruct the representatives in the general court with reference to the new taxes and the Stamp Act. Mr. Dana during the ante-revolutionary crisis was always at the command of the people in the cause of liberty, but generally declined all public offices to devote himself to his profession. He was one of the original and leading members of the Sons of Liberty, and a man of great value to the cause, which suffered a serious loss in his death. The accompanying portrait is a reproduction of a painting by Copley, in the possession of descendants. Mr. Dana was married at Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1737, to Lydia, daughter of Thomas and sister of Judge Edmund Trowbridge. They had four sons and five daughters. He died in Boston, May 17, 1772.

DANA, Luther, naval officer, was born at Amherst, Hillsboro co., N. H., Aug. 13, 1763, son of Samuel and Anna (Kendrick) Dana. He was a direct descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Dana, a Huguenot, who came to this country from England and settled in Cambridge in 1640. In May, 1782, Luther Dana entered the naval service as an acting midshipman on the frigate Dean (whose name was afterwards changed to the Hague)—the first frigate of this nation—and served thereon until the close of the war of the revolution. She sailed from Boston under command of Samuel Nicholson, and, after his suspension, under that of John Manly. In December, 1782, Luther Dana was appointed midshipman. Among the many prizes of the Hague was the British ship Baille, of twenty guns and a full complement of men. Luther Dana was sent in charge of this prize to Boston. During the short war with France and that with Tripoli Capt. Dana commanded privateers and had many sharp contests. Being in the Mediterranean in 1798, in command of a ship of eighteen guns, he saw the French fleet at anchor in Aboukir bay, and falling in with the fleet of Lord Nelson a day or two after he went on board the flagship and was able to give information which enabled Nelson to attack and destroy the fleet. Capt. Dana was married to Lucy Giddings, who was a descendant in the sixth generation from John Robinson, of the band of Pilgrims who founded Plymouth. Their three sons were: James Freeman, Samuel Luther, both of whom became eminent chemists, and Nathaniel Giddings, who was a graduate at the U. S. Military Academy in 1814, and died as a captain, 1st regiment U. S. artillery. Capt. Luther Dana died at Fort Preble, near Portland, Me., in 1832.

DANA, James Freeman, scientist, was born at Amherst, N. H., Sept. 23, 1793, eldest son of Luther and Lucy (Giddings) Dana. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and with his brother, Samuel Luther, entered Harvard in August, 1809. In 1815 he was sent by that college to England, where he studied operative chemistry under Frederick Accum. While a student at Cambridge he received the Boylston prize for a dissertation on the "Tests of Arsenic"; and again, in 1817, received the same prize for an essay on the "Composition of Oxymuriatic Acid." In 1817 he was made professor of chemistry and botany at Dartmouth College. In 1826 he was a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and subsequently became professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New York. He contributed numerous scientific memoirs to Silliman's "American Journal of Science" and to the "Annals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History." His larger works, in collaboration with his brother, are: "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and its Vicinity" (1818); "Epitome of Chemical Philosophy" (1825). His specialty was electro-magnetism, and he busied himself with inventing and preparing apparatus to exhibit its power, stating in conversation his conviction that it would produce more astonishing results than any power hitherto known. Prof. Morse was an attendant on his lectures, and the widow of Prof. Dana loaned him the original lectures, which were unfortunately destroyed by a fire at the capitol in Washington in 1852, while in his keeping. In writing to Mrs. Dana Prof. Morse says: "To him (Prof. Dana) I owe my knowledge of electro-magnetism." He was married, Jan. 18, 1818, to Matilda, daughter of Samuel Webber, fourteenth president of Harvard University. Prof. Dana died in New York city, April 15, 1827.

DANA, Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh, soldier, was born at Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me., April 15, 1822, son of Nathaniel Giddings and Mary Ann Langdon (Harris) Dana and grandson of Capt. Luther Dana. Nathaniel G. Dana entered the Military Academy at West Point from Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.; was graduated there and commissioned as third lieutenant of artillery in 1814, and ordered to Sackett's Harbor, the war with England being still in progress. He died as captain in the 1st regiment U. S. artillery at Fort McHenry, Md., February, 1833. His brothers, James Freeman and Samuel Luther, graduates of Harvard College, became eminent scientists. The maternal great-grandfather of Gen. Dana was Hon. Woodbury Langdon, of Portsmouth, N. H., who was a member of the Continental congress; judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, and was a brother of John Langdon, who was also member of the Continental congress and the first president of the U. S. senate under the present constitution. At the death of his father, Capt. Dana, Napoleon Dana was taken to his mother's home at Portsmouth, N. H., where he attended a private school until 1838, when he entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He was graduated there and commissioned as second lieutenant in the 7th U. S. infantry, then stationed at the several forts on the Gulf of Mexico from Pensacola around to New Orleans in 1842. He accompanied this regiment to the field at the first signs of the war with Mexico in 1845, serving with it at the siege and bombardment of Fort Brown, the series of battles which resulted in the capitulation of the Mexican army at Monterey, the siege and capitulation of Vera Cruz, and the desperate battle of

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Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, where he received a serious wound (supposed at the time to be mortal) in entering the enemy's breastworks, and was left on the field thirty-six hours for burial. After the war with Mexico he served several years among the Sioux and Chippewas, and resigned his commission as captain in the army in 1855, having been honored with a brevet "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo." At the outbreak of the civil war Gen. Dana was living in St. Paul, Minn. He tendered his services to the governor of that state, and was commissioned colonel of the 1st regiment Minnesota volunteer infantry. In February, 1862, he was commissioned by the president as brigadier-general, and in November following as major general. He was with the army of the Potomac in all its desperate battles until that of Antietam, where more than one-third of his command were killed and wounded, himself among the latter. He was subsequently appointed by the president to the command of the 16th army corps and of the department of the Mississippi. At the close of the war he resigned and went to the Pacific coast and to Alaska in the service of commercial companies. Returning eastward in 1872, he was engaged in the administration of railroad properties in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Montana until 1888. Later, Gen. Dana was first deputy commissioner of pensions at Washington. He was married, in June, 1844, in St. Louis, Mo., to Sue Lewis Martin Sandford. Her grandfather was Maj. Thomas Martin, of the revolutionary army, and her grandmother was Susan Washington Leadbetter, a direct descendant of Elizabeth Washington Lanier, who was aunt of George Washington. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Dana was Gen. Thomas Sandford, congressman from Covington, Kenton co., Ky. (1803–07), called in Collins' "History of Kentucky" "a native great man."

THOMSON, Elihu, electrician and inventor, was born in Manchester, England, March 29, 1853, son of Daniel and Mary A. (Rhodes) Thomson. His father was of Scotch and his mother of English descent, with a French admixture. Both from his father, a skilled engineer and machinist, and from other ancestors on that side of the family, Mr. Thomson inherited mechanical skill and insight; while from his mother's family there came to him similar though less marked endowments. His parents removed to the United States in 1858, and settled in Philadelphia, where two years later the son began going to school. At the age of thirteen he entered the Central High School; meanwhile, he had begun experiments in electricity, and at the time of his graduation, in 1870, had gained considerable acquaintance with those branches of science. After six months' practice in an analytical laboratory in Philadelphia, he returned to the High School as assistant in the chemical department, with charge of the chemical laboratory and apparatus, and continued in that position until 1876. While thus engaged, he devoted his spare time to a variety of mechanical work, in particular the construction of electrical machines, and delivered a course of lectures on chemistry in the Artisans' Night School. In 1876, though only twenty-three years of age, Prof. Thomson was appointed to the chair of chemistry and physics at the Central High School, with charge of the chemical course of two years and of the teaching in mechanics and properties of solids. During the winter of 1876–77, and subsequently, he lectured on electricity at the Franklin Institute, and for the first course constructed his first practical dynamo, which had several features to be found in dynamos subsequently constructed by other inventors. About that time, in conjunction with Prof. Edwin J. Houston, he invented the continuous centrifugal creamer, a machine for the separation of substances of different densities, which is extensively used in creameries. In the winter of 1877–78 he served with Prof. Houston on a committee of the Franklin Institute on dynamo electric machines, the result of the tests made proving the economy of working with a high external resistance of the dynamo and the advantages of thorough lamination of armature cores. A visit to the Paris exposition of 1878 and a study of the electrical exhibits, which included the Jablochkoff lighting system, greatly stimulated his inventive faculty. New experiments, carried on jointly with Prof. Houston, resulted in improved electric lighting apparatus, on which patents were secured in 1878 and 1879, and several plants for the utilization of their machines and lamps were put into operation. In 1880 Prof. Thomson resigned his chair, and removed to New Britain, Conn., to become electrician of the American Electric Co., which had secured control of the Thomson-Houston patents. In 1882 the organization was succeeded by the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., which established a plant at Lynn, Mass.; united with the Edison Co. in 1892, under the title of General Electric Co., which now is the largest producer of electrical machinery in the world. Since 1880 he has patented over 600 inventions relating to electricity; arc and incandescent lighting; electric meters; motors; railways, etc. Of these, the most important are: the three-coil armature for dynamos and motors; the constant current regulator for arc lighting dynamos; the induction coil system of distribution; the balancing of armature reaction in dynamos by the series field current; the fundamental transformer motor, or induction motor; the art of welding metals by electricity, exemplified in a complete system of patents, and now extensively used in many industries; the magnetic blow-out for switches, fuses and the like, in extensive use in power stations and in the controlling mechanism for electric cars; lightning arresters of various forms, involving the magnetic blow-out principle; the electric meter for direct and alternating currents, which involves the motor principle; the constant current transformer, which is now being rapidly introduced on a very large scale for working arc lights by alternating currents. These inventions are of the utmost importance to the electric world. They involve new scientific principles; they are fundamental and wide-reaching, and they have gone into universal use. Over 300,000 of his electric meters have been sold. In 1889 he was elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and represented that body in Europe at the receptions given in that year to visiting engineers and scientists. For his display of electrical inventions at the Paris exposition he received the grand prize, and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1890 the Paris commission for the examination of electric meters divided a prize of 10,000 francs between the Aron meter and the Thomson meter. He was appointed by the government one of six delegates from the United States to the international congress of electricians at Chicago in 1893, and in the electricity building had a remarkable exhibit of his own inventions, including a high frequency apparatus for high potentials capable of emitting sparks over sixty-four inches in length. He is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London; the Franklin Institute of America; the American

Elihu Thomson

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Institute of Electrical Engineers; the Boston Commercial Club and other organizations, and a fellow of the Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1890, and that of Ph.D. by Tufts in 1894. He has contributed to many scientific journals, and has frequently read papers before gatherings of engineers and electricians. A paper on "Electric Welding," read before the Boston Society of Arts in 1886, was translated into many languages; another on "Novel Phenomena of Alternating Currents," read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1887, is considered one of the earliest of the valuable contributions made to the literature of the subject. Prof. Thomson was married at New Britain, Conn., May 1, 1884, to Mary L., daughter of Charles and Mary (Davis) Peck. They have four sons.

WILLIAMS, William, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Lebanon, New London co., Conn., April 18, 1731, son of Solomon and Mary (Porter) Williams, and nephew of Elisha Williams, president of Yale College. His mother was a daughter of Judge Samuel and Joanna (Cook) Porter, of Hadley, Mass. He was a descendant of Robert Williams, a native of Norwich, England, who arrived at Boston in 1637, but removed to Roxbury, Mass., where he was admitted a freeman in 1638. He was one of the founders of the schools of that place. William, grandfather of the signer, was graduated at Harvard in 1683, and served fifty six years as pastor of the Congregational Church at Hatfield, Mass. Solomon was graduated at Harvard in 1719, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Lebanon, Conn., where he officiated fifty-four years. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Yale College in 1773. William Williams, signer, was graduated at Harvard in 1747, after which he studied theology a year under his father. When but a youth he was chosen a deacon in the Congregational church, and continued to serve in that office until his death. In 1755, the war between France and England having been renewed, he joined the staff of his relative, Col. Ephraim Williams, ordered to join Sir William Johnson in an invasion of Canada, and took an active part in all the skirmishes near Lake George. Upon his return to Lebanon he became a merchant, and while thus engaged was elected town clerk, serving from 1756 until 1801. In 1780 he was elected to the upper house of the state assembly, of which he subsequently became clerk and speaker, and served for twenty-four years. Except when in congress, he was seldom absent during the ninety sessions of his membership. He became colonel of the 12th regiment of militia in 1773, but resigned his commission to accept a seat in the Continental congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Shortly after this Benjamin Huntington, one of the council of safety of Connecticut, remarked to Col. Williams: "I am in no danger of being hung, for I have neither signed the Declaration nor written anything against the British government." "Then, sir," replied Williams, "you deserve to be hung for not having done your duty!" When Continental paper money was refused by the soldiers in payment for military services, Col. Williams exchanged for it $2,000 in specie, for which he was never reimbursed. As a selectman during the war, he solicited donations of funds for the army, in a house-to-house canvass, and secured also more than 1,000 blankets. He was also largely instrumental in increasing the number of recruits by his stirring speeches. He spent nearly all of his private fortune in the patriot cause, and as a creditor was particularly kind to men and families impoverished and bereaved during the war. Appointed councillor in 1780, he held the office over twenty-four years, and during that period was elected judge of the county and probate courts of Windham, serving for forty years. In 1787–88 Judge Williams was a member of the Connecticut convention that ratified the constitution of the United States, and strongly advocated its adoption. Throughout the war his home was always open to the soldiers, and in 1781 he entertained for the winter the officers of a detachment that was stationed in his town. He was married to Mary, second daughter of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull (the first), of Connecticut. His children were: Solomon, who was married to Harriet Burr, of Hartford; Faith, who became the wife of John McClellan, of Woodstock, and William Trumbull Williams. He died at Lebanon, Aug. 2, 1811.

EYSTER, Nellie Blessing, author, was born at Frederick, Frederick co., Md., Dec. 7, 1836, eldest child of Abraham and Mary (Ent) Blessing. She was baptized Penelope Anna Margaretta; but she early put these names aside for that of Nellie. Her paternal ancestors, Jacob and Eva (Easterday) Blessing, emigrated from Saxony, Germany, early in the eighteenth century. Her maternal ancestors were Huguenots, who settled in Pennsylvania and Virginia about the close of the seventeenth century, and on the female side were of the same lineage as Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Mrs. Eyster's early education was obtained at Barleywood Seminary, Merryland Tract, Md., and later under the private instruction of David A. S. Eyster, a lawyer of Harrisburg, Pa., to whom she was married when she was sixteen years old. Mrs. Eyster was the representative of Pennsylvania in the movement for the purchase of Mount Vernon, the Virginia home of Gen. Washington, by the women of the United States. In the civil war she was active in the hospital work of the U. S. sanitary commission. Her health failed after the death of her only son, Charles, in 1872, and of her mother in 1873, and she removed with her family in 1876 to California, with which state she has ever since been prominently identified. She became president of the San José Ladies' Benevolent Society and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and secretary of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church. When her husband met with pecuniary losses, she taught music, rhetoric and literature in the Home Seminary and Young Ladies' Athenæum at San José, and in several families. She superintended the first author's carnival held in California, from the net proceeds of which was built the large Home of Benevolence in San José, which has sheltered hundreds of orphans. She was for some time state lecturer on scientific temperance for the Women's Union, and for two years (1897–99) was editor of the official organ of that association, "The Pacific Coast Ensign." Upon the death of her husband in 1886, Mrs. Eyster made her home in San Francisco, and was elected, in 1890, president of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association. Mrs. Eyster has lectured frequently upon "The Man Wonderful in the House Beautiful" to thousands of young people in the interest of scientific temperance, and she has written much for leading magazines and newspapers. Her published books include: "Sunny Hours; or, Child Life of Tom and Mary" (1868); "On the Wing" (1869); "Chincapin Charlie" (1871); "Tom Harding" (1873); "A Colonial Boy" (1895), and "Opportunity and I" (1900). A warm friend of the

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Chinese race, for years she taught a large Bible-class of young Chinamen in San Francisco, and won their lasting affection. Her booklet, "Have You Thought About It?" an appeal to the Chinese to abandon the use of opium and alcoholized drinks, was printed and published in Shanghai in the Cantonese language, and is used as a text-book in many of the schools in China. "The Bright Side of Chinese Life" was published in 1900.

VAN VORHIS, Flavius Josephus, lawyer and state senator, was born in Marion county, Ind., Dec. 31, 1840, only son of Isaac Newton and Sarah (Cotton) Van Vorhis. He is a descendant of Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, who emigrated to this country from Holland in 1660, and settled at Flatlands, Long Island. His father was a wagon-maker, and taught the trade to his son when but a youth. He received his early education in a select school in his native town, and at the age of seventeen taught in country schools during the winter and attended the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler) at Indianapolis in the spring and summer. In 1861, while preparing to enter a medical college, the civil war broke out, and, in answer to the call for volunteers, he enlisted as a private in company I, of the 86th regiment of the Indiana volunteer infantry. On the recommendation of the officers, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in 1862, and served in that capacity until the close of the war—the last eighteen months of which he was in medical charge of the regiment, being undoubtedly the youngest medical officer in the department of the Cumberland. In 1866 the degree of M.D. was conferred on him at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and at the Bellevue Medical College, New York in 1870. He began practice at Indianapolis, making a specialty of brain and nervous diseases. This branch of the profession involved him in medico-legal investigations and inquiries, and in the year 1878 he began the study of law. In 1880 he received the degree of LL.B. from the Indiana Central Law School. During that year he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to represent Capital county in the state senate, and served in 1881–83, drafting and passing the law creating a state board of health, since which he has been referred to as "the father of health legislation in Indiana." He was employed by the board of commissioners of Marion county, in 1887, to appear before the state board of equalization, to secure an adequate and equitable appraisement of railroad property. After a contest of four years, he obtained from the tax commissioners an increased valuation, from $65,000,000 to $165,000,000, which the railroads contested in the U. S. supreme court, where the increased assessment was sustained. In 1896 he refused to support the St. Louis platform, and thereafter affiliated with the Democracy. He abandoned his medical practice in 1878, to devote his entire time to that of law. Mr. Van Vorhis is a member of the Indianapolis board of trade, and in 1900 was chairman of the Indiana Silver Republican committee. He was married, Jan. 14, 1863, to Emma Burton, of Indianapolis. They have one child.

LEESER, Isaac, minister, editor, author and educator, was born in Neuenkirchen, Westphalia, Prussia, Dec. 12, 1806. He was for some time a student in the college at Münster, Prussia, acquitting himself with honor. He came to America in May, 1824, at the request of his uncle, Zalma Rehiné, of Richmond, Va. He attended school for a time in Richmond in order to improve his knowledge of the English language, and then engaged in business. At the same time he assisted the Rev. Isaac B. Seixas in gratuitously teaching the younger members of the Jewish community in Richmond. Mr. Leeser attracted public attention in 1828 by several articles in the columns of a Richmond newspaper in reply to attacks in the London "Quarterly Review" on the Jews and Judaism. From this date until his death his labors for the advancement of the Hebrews in America and his writings made his name a most familiar one among Israelites in this country. In 1829, yielding to the wishes of his friends, he became minister of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel in Philadelphia, one of the most important Jewish congregations in the United States. Mr. Leeser added to his official duties in the synagogue the delivery of addresses in English, beginning on June 2, 1830, the first effort worthy of note in this direction among the Jews of America. He retired from this ministry in 1850; but on the formation of the Congregation Beth-el-Emeth in Philadelphia, in 1857, he was chosen as its minister, and served in that capacity until his death. Among the many organizations which owe their foundation to Mr. Leeser's active efforts are the Hebrew Education Society; the Board of Hebrew Ministers; the Jewish Hospital, and Maimonides College, all of Philadelphia. The Board of Delegates of American Israelites, the American Jewish Publication Society and many other institutions are also greatly indebted to him for their creation. A union of the various Jewish charitable organizations of Philadelphia was advocated by him, and this was brought about after his death by the present Society of the United Hebrew Charities. On the opening of Maimonides College, for the training of Hebrew ministers, in October, 1867, he was elected provost of the faculty, his branch of teaching being homiletics, belles-lettres and comparative theology. Mr. Leeser began the publication of "The Occident and American Jewish Advocate," a monthly magazine, in 1843, and edited it until his death, having then completed twenty-five volumes. Throughout one year he issued it as a weekly newspaper. Its publication was continued for a year after his death by Mayer Sulzberger, now (1900) judge of the court of common pleas, No. 2, of Philadelphia. Throughout its whole career it was conservative in tone, and was the earnest advocate of all that would improve the spiritual and material condition of the Jews in America. His memory was remarkable, and as a speaker he commanded general admiration. In 1845–53 Mr. Leeser published the work by which he is best known—a translation of the Scriptures from the original Hebrew. He also published a translation of Johlson's "Instruction in the Mosaic Religion" (1830); "The Jews and the Mosaic Law" (1833); "Discourses, Argumentative and Devotional, on the Subject of the Jewish Religion" (1836); "Portuguese Form of Prayer, in Hebrew and English" (1837–38); "Hebrew Spelling and Reading Book" (1838); "Catechism for Young Children" (1839); "Discourses" (1840); "The Claims of the Jews to an Equality of Rights" (1841), containing a series of articles written in 1839 and 1840 for the Philadelphia "Gazette," in reply to the strictures of the London "Quarterly Review" concerning the Hebrews; "Daily Prayers," and "Prayers for the Jewish Holidays." Mr. Leeser rendered into English Rabbi Joseph Schwarz's "Descriptive Geography and Brief Historical Sketch of Palestine" and Moses Mendelssohn's "Jerusalem." He edited several of Miss Grace Aguilar's works,

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including the "Spirit of Judaism," and Mrs. Hesther Rothschild's "Meditations and Prayers." Mr. Leeser died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1868.

CORLISS, George Henry, inventor, was born at Easton, Washington co., N. Y., June 2, 1817, son of Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss. His father, a physician who was in active practice at the age of eighty, took great interest in his son's education, and removed to Greenwich, N. Y., when the boy was eight years of age, and placed him in school. He was very apt in his studies, and early developed a love for mechanism. Upon leaving school he became clerk in a store; but, persuading his father to allow him to continue his studies, was sent to Castleton Academy, Vermont, where he remained three years, after which, in 1838, he returned to Greenwich, and opened a general store. His mechanical ability began to show itself in his rebuilding a bridge over Battenkill creek, which was pronounced by experts to be impracticable. He anticipated the sewing machine of Howe by inventing a machine for sewing boots and stitching heavy leather; but had no capital with which to introduce it. He followed many mechanical pursuits, being noted for his skill in devising methods of accomplishing the work required. In 1844 he removed to Providence, R. I., where he entered a machine shop. Afterward he established the firm of Corliss, Nightingale & Co. for the manufacture of steam engines. His remarkable insight into the principles of mechanism enabled him to almost immediately make improvements in the construction of steam engines, for which he obtained patents as early as 1849. His improvements at this time were in the direction of securing uniformity of motion, by making the governor connect immediately with the cut-off, instead of regulating the throttle, as was the former method. He invented the Corliss engine, in which the governor simply indicates to the valves what work they are to perform, which prevents a waste of steam and makes its operation uniform. If all but one of the machines in a factory be suddenly stopped, the release of power is at once regulated, and the single engine continues at its usual speed. This improvement in the operation of steam engines effected such a saving in fuel that it revolutionized their construction and gave an immense amount of business to the Corliss Engine Co., which was incorporated in 1848. Mr. Corliss was made president, and the works were increased until they covered many acres of ground and employed 1,000 men. At the expositions at Paris, in 1867, and at Vienna, in 1873, Mr. Corliss was awarded prizes, and he received, in 1870, from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences the Rumford medal. At the Vienna exposition Mr. Corliss exhibited none of his inventions; but imitations of his work were shown by foreign engineers, and these caused the jury to award to the original American inventor their diploma of honor. He was appointed commissioner from Rhode Island to the American Centennial exhibition, and was one of the seven who made the preliminary plans. The organization of the Centennial board of finance was suggested by him. It was expected that more than one steam engine would be required to run all the machinery of the exhibition; but Mr. Corliss submitted to the committee plans for a 1,400-horsepower engine to move all the machinery, which was accepted. He spent upon its construction $100,000 more than the appropriation, and devised special mechanisms to prevent expansion from the great length of steam-pipe, which a slight change of temperature might disarrange, and, contrary to the expectation of eminent engineers, the work was completely successful and a great triumph for Mr. Corliss. The engine weighed 700 tons, its cylinders were forty inches in diameter, with ten-foot stroke, and its fly-wheel was thirty feet in diameter. It was the marvel of the exhibition, and won encomiums from the engineers of all countries. In his report to the French government, Bartholdi said that it belonged to the category of the works of art, so great was the general beauty of its effect and perfect balance to the eye. Prof. Redinger, of the Polytechnic School of Vienna, pronounced this engine "systematic in greatness, beautiful in form, and in every detail a masterpiece." This engine was transferred, after the exhibition, to the town of Pullman, near Chicago, where it furnishes power for the Pullman Palace Car Co.'s works. He received many expressions of the esteem in which his genius was held in foreign countries, notably the Montyon prize, the highest honor given in Europe for mechanical achievements. This was conferred by the Institute of France in 1879. He was made an officer of the Order of Leopold by the king of Belgium in 1886. Among his inventions were: a machine for cutting the cogs upon bevel wheels; an improved boiler, with condensing apparatus for marine engines, and a pumping engine for water-works. He was preëminent in the particular line of engineering which he pursued. The engine which bears his name is used wherever industry is known, and his contributions to the mechanical achievements of the world are unsurpassed. Although he had little taste for politics, he represented North Providence in the general assembly in 1868–70, and was a Republican presidential elector in 1876. He was a member of the Charles Street Congregational Church, but a liberal giver to churches of all denominations. He was married, in January, 1839, to Phœbe F. Frost, of Canterbury, Conn., who bore him a daughter, Maria Louisa, and a son, George Frost Corliss. Mrs. Corliss died in 1859, and in December, 1866, he was married to Emily A. Shaw, of Newburyport, Mass. Mr. Corliss died in Providence, R. I., Feb. 21, 1888.

Geo. H. Corliss

WINSER, Henry Jacob, journalist, was born in the Bermuda islands, Nov. 23, 1823, son of Francis Jacob and Louisa H. (Till) Winser, of English descent. After receiving the best instruction afforded in Bermuda, young Winser went to New York city to seek his fortune in 1840. He first entered the establishment of his half-brother, John R. Winser, as a proofreader; learned to set type, and finally mastered the art and mystery of the printing business. Soon after the New York "Times" was established he entered its service as a proofreader, and was quickly advanced to a position on the city staff. In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, he assisted Col. E. Elmer Ellsworth in raising the 1st regiment of fire zouaves, recruited from the ranks of the old fire department of New York. With the rank of first lieutenant on the staff of the young colonel, he accompanied Ellsworth to his death in the Marshall house, Alexandria, Va., the proprietor of which assassinated the officer for hauling down a Confederate flag displayed on the hotel. Winser now retired from the zouave regiment, and was soon commissioned to act as correspondent for the New York "Times" in the expedition, composed of land and naval forces, sent to capture Port Royal, S. C., and establish a base of operations against Charleston. He also served the "Times" as war correspondent with Com. Porter's mortar flotilla in the bombardment for five days and nights

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of forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans. His description of the bombardment and of the passage of Adm. Farragut's fleet between these strongholds covered two full pages of the "Times," and was published some days in advance of any other newspaper accounts of those important naval operations. This was one of the greatest newspaper triumphs of the war, and was mainly accomplished through Winser's foresight and energy in paddling more than fifty miles in a leaky dug-out down the Mississippi river to the southwest pass, where he placed his despatches on board a schooner bound for Havana and thence to New York. The schooner was fortunate enough to arrive in time to intercept the steamship Columbia, about to depart for New York. He also served with the army of the James, being attached for some time to the headquarters of Gen. Butler. He was with Gen. William F. Smith at Cold harbor, and had his horse shot under him, and was subjected to several narrow escapes from Confederate bullets. At the close of the war he was despatched by the "Times" to the Paris universal exhibition of 1867. Returning to New York, he was placed in charge of its city department, where he remained until April, 1869, when Pres. Grant appointed him consul to Sonneberg, Germany. There he remained a little more than twelve years, and did much to promote the foreign trade of the United States. At the instance of Sec. Fish, he prepared an elaborate report on forest culture in Germany, of which a special edition was printed with the object of awakening interest in this subject. Soon after Pres. Garfield's inauguration, in 1881, Mr. Winser resigned from the consular service, and on his return to the United States entered the service of the Northern Pacific railroad. As chief of the bureau of information of this transcontinental line he traveled through the Northwest, afterward publishing the results of his studies and observations in many books and pamphlets, including a description of the marvels of the Yellowstone park. He left the service of the Northern Pacific railroad soon after the opening of the through line for traffic in 1883 and returned to journalism. He was twice married. His first wife was the daughter of James Wright, of New York city, who died in 1857, leaving two children; in 1866 he was married to Edith Mary, the eldest daughter of Prof. Henry G. Cox, M.D. Mr. Winser died in 1896.

DRUMMOND, William, first governor of the colony of North Carolina (1664–67), was a Scotchman, who had settled in Virginia prior to 1659. He was probably appointed to the government of the North Carolina colony, then known as Albemarle, through the influence of Sir William Berkeley, then governor of Virginia, and one of the eight lord proprietors of Carolina. Settlers had begun to come into what is now North Carolina from Virginia between 1650 and 1660, settling on the north side of Albemarle sound, and when Drummond became governor, in 1664, his commission gave him authority over 1,600 square miles, which did not include all the territory then settled. A simple form of government was organized, and a council of six was appointed by the proprietors. This council formed the upper house of the assembly, and, along with the governor, had authority to appoint all officers, civil and military, except the secretary and surveyor-general; while the governor and council, along with the lower house of the assembly, which was elected by the people, made the laws. The first session of the North Carolina legislature met prior to June 2, 1665. Some few simple laws were made; the amount of tobacco to be planted was limited by an intercolonial agreement with Virginia and Maryland; the Great Deed of Grant, in which the proprietors agreed that the colonists should hold their lands on the same terms as they were held in Virginia, was obtained; trade and population increased, and the people were contented. Drummond went out of office in October, 1667, and was succeeded by Samuel Stephens. He then returned to Virginia; settled at Jamestown; resumed the practice of law, and accumulated property. He became active in Bacon's rebellion in 1676, which, under the leadership of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., with Drummond and Richard Lawrence as his lieutenants, and, under the name of an expedition against hostile Indians, sought to overthrow the arbitrary and personal government of Sir William Berkeley. As is well known, Bacon died suddenly, Oct. 1, 1676; his followers were defeated through the military ability of Robert Beverley; Drummond was captured on Jan. 19, 1677, and hanged by Berkeley at Middle Plantation the next day. His property was confiscated and seized by Berkeley; but was restored to his widow by royal order, Oct. 22, 1677.

BROWN, Joseph Rogers, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Warren, Bristol co., R. I., Jan. 26, 1810, son of David and Patience (Rogers) Brown. His father, who was also a manufacturer and an inventor of note, later removed to Pawtucket, R. I., where he died in 1868. Joseph R. Brown attended the district school of his native town, and out of school hours and in vacations assisted his father in the work of the shop. In 1827 he learned the machinist's trade at Valley Falls, R. I.; the next year he assisted his father, who had moved to Pawtucket, in constructing a clock for the tower of the First Congregational Church in that city, and others for Taunton and New Bedford. In 1831 he set up a shop in Providence for the manufacture of small tools for machinists and the building of lathes. In 1833 his father became associated with him, and they continued together until 1841 as David Brown & Son. Joseph R. Brown continued the business alone until 1853, when Lucien Sharpe, his apprentice for five years, became his partner, under the style of J. R. Brown & Sharpe. In 1858 they entered into contract with the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. to manufacture all their machines, which contract still continues. In 1866 the firm obtained a charter, under the corporate name of The Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. The business had so developed that in 1870 they acquired a large tract on which they erected practically fire-proof buildings, which now have an aggregate floor space of 400,000 square feet, and they employ 2,000 workmen. The tools and machinery in use in the factory are to a large extent the product of Mr. Brown's own invention. In 1852 he invented the linear dividing engine for graduated divisions in scales of measurement, and simplified the Vernier caliper so that now, for the first time, it was brought into shape for general use by machinists. These inventions were followed by many others, notably, in 1865, the universal milling machine, and later the patent form cutters and universal grinding machine, all of which are now in general use throughout the world and have repeatedly been imitated in every land. In 1866–91 Samuel Darling was associated in the department for the manufacture of accurate measuring instruments, and the product was sent out under the name of Darling, Brown & Sharpe. Mr. Brown was married, Sept. 18, 1837, to Caroline Bowers, daughter of Jonathan

Joseph R. Brown

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and Susannah Niles, of Providence. He died at the Isles of Shoals, N. H., July 23, 1876, leaving a widow and one daughter, the wife of Edward I. Nickerson, of Providence.

WARNER, Willard, soldier and congressman, was born at Granville, Licking co., O., Sept. 4, 1826, son of Willard Warner, and great-grandson of Col. Seth Warner, of revolutionary fame. His father having died, the lad was reared and educated by his uncle, Lyman Warner, a farmer of Newton township Muskingum co., O., and meanwhile worked on the farm. He was unusually bright and active, and early took an active interest in politics and displayed strong talent for the law. He was graduated in the scientific department of Marietta College in 1845; but, on account of delicate health, continued farming for several years longer. In February, 1849, he went with several friends to California, by way of Panama; but all his companions having died on the journey, he returned to the East in 1852. After a year in a wholesale grocery house in Cincinnati, he built the Newark Machine Works at Newark, O., and becoming treasurer, and finally general manager, he continued, with satisfaction and profit, until 1861. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the 76th regiment, Ohio volunteers, of which he was commissioned major. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, and throughout the Vicksburg and Jackson campaigns. Being then promoted lieutenant-colonel, he led his regiment from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, and through the battles of Missionary ridge, Lookout mountain and Ringgold. At the last-named engagement, with but 200 men, he broke through the lines of the Confederates, under Gen. Patrick Cleburne, and, despite the advantage of their position, completely routed them in half an hour, with a loss of but sixty-eight men. In April, 1863, he was appointed inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Sherman, and held the position during the Atlanta campaign, until they reached Resaca, in the pursuit of Hood. He then retired, in order to accept the colonelcy of the 180th Ohio infantry, which he joined at Dechard farm, Va., and, in January, 1865, led into North Carolina, participating in the capture of Fort Fisher. After the fall of Raleigh, N. C., he was appointed provost-marshal. Soon after the surrender of Johnston's army he was placed in command of the post at Charlotte, which he occupied until July, 1865. By the recommendation of Gens. Sherman and Schofield, he was brevetted brigadier-general when mustered out of service, and shortly after received also the brevet of major-general, to rank from March 13, 1865. Upon his return home he resumed his activity in politics, and in October, 1865, was elected to the state senate, serving one term. In 1867 he removed to Alabama, where he purchased a cotton plantation, and in the following year was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the U. S. Constitution were adopted by this body on his motion, and his course was otherwise characterized by faithful and vigorous devotion to the interests of his constituents. He was a member of the national Republican convention which nominated Grant in 1868, and of that which nominated Hayes in 1876. From 1869 to 1871 he was a member of the U. S. senate, and being then appointed collector of customs at Mobile, served until February, 1872. He refused appointments as governor of New Mexico and minister to the Argentine Republic, from Pres. Grant, and in 1873, upon the organization of the Tecumseh Iron Co. (named for Gen. W. T. Sherman), he became its president and general manager. In addition to these offices, he has been president of the Alabama Improvement Co.; vice-president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., and manager and president of the Lawhon Iron Co. In 1890 he removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he engaged in farming and manufacturing. In 1896 he was elected to the lower house of the Tennessee legislature, after twice refusing a unanimous nomination from the Republican convention of Hamilton county. Gen. Warner is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion, Ohio Commandery. He was married, in 1850, to Eliza Weddell, daughter of E. S. Woods, of Newark, O., and sister of Judge W. B. Woods, of the U. S. supreme court. They have had two children, Willard and May.

Willard Warner

TERHUNE, Albert Payson, author, editor and traveler, was born in Newark, N. J., Dec. 21, 1868, son of Rev. Dr. Edward Payson and Mary Virginia (Hawes) Terhune. His father is a well-known Presbyterian minister and writer, and his mother is well known to the literary world as "Marion Harland." The Terhune family is of Huguenot origin, and the original American ancestor was Albert Albertse Terhune, who landed in 1651, and settled at Gravesend, Long Island, where he became a large landowner and was prominent in politics. Mr. Terhune's grandfather was Judge John Terhune, of New Brunswick (who for many years was one of the foremost judges on the New Jersey bench, and was later the head of the large publishing house of Terhune & Van Anglen); while his great-grandfather, John Stafford Terhune, served with the New Jersey troops under Gen. Washington, winning promotion for bravery on the field. The earliest ancestor by the maternal line was Robert Pierce, who, with his wife, Anne, came from Northumberland, England, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. He was one of the younger branch of the Percy family, and a lineal descendant of "Harry Hotspur," duke of Northumberland, and of Godfrey de Bouillon, the crusader. Members of the family still live in Dorchester, and one of the line, Samuel Pierce, colonel of a Dorchester regiment, won for himself an honored name by his prowess throughout the revolution. His daughter, Anne Pierce, became the wife of another revolutionary soldier, Jesse Hawes, of Maine, and their son was Mr. Terhune's maternal grandfather, Samuel Percy Hawes, afterward of Richmond, Va. Samuel Percy Hawes' wife (Mr. Terhune's maternal grandmother) was Judith Smith, daughter of Col. Sterling Smith, a revolutionary officer of Virginia and a lineal descendant of the only brother and heir of Capt. John Smith, the colonist and explorer. The family thus gained the right to the "Three Turks' Heads" crest. Albert Payson Terhune was educated in the schools of New York city and in Europe, completing his education at Columbia University, New York city. For two years he traveled in the East, crossing the Syrian wilderness on horseback, investigating the leper settlements and living among the Bedouins of the desert. He also traveled through Greece, and spent a year in Italy. On his return to America he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the New York "Evening World," where he still continues (1900). In 1895 he published his first book, "Syria from the Saddle." His exceptional power of description, coupled with the happy

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faculty of condensation and a wise avoidance of all mooted questions and lengthy descriptions, have greatly enhanced the interest of this work. As one critic remarks, "He thus saves his readers from *ennui*, and makes friends of them by keeping them constantly entertained." In 1897 he published "Columbia Stories," a collection of twelve short tales illustrative of undergraduate life at Columbia University, which became particularly popular on account of its pronounced local interest. He has since published several novelettes in serial form, notably: "Paul Dufour, Bohemian"; "The Great Cedarhurst Mystery"; "The Deluge of '98." He is also a frequent contributor of verse, short stories and miscellaneous articles to the various magazines and syndicates. Mr. Terhune was married, Jan. 10, 1898, to Lorraine Marguerite, daughter of Dr. L. F. Bryson, of New York city.

FULLER, Edwin Wiley, poet and novelist, was born at Louisburg, N. C., Nov. 30, 1847, son of Jones and Anna L. (Thomas) Fuller. He was educated at the schools of Louisburg, and in 1864 entered the University of North Carolina, where he remained two years. While here he delivered an address before the Delta Psi fraternity, which attracted attention by its beautiful language and striking illustrations. The scholastic year 1867–68 was spent at the University of Virginia, and some of his earliest literary efforts were published in the "Virginia University Magazine." It was in this periodical that his "Angel in the Cloud" first appeared, then as a short poem of a few pages only. In 1868 business affairs and his father's ill-health prevented his devoting much attention to literary pursuits, but these were renewed as soon as opportunity allowed, and "The Angel in the Cloud" was published in book form (1871, 4th ed., 1881). Its success induced Mr. Fuller to revise his "Sea Gift," a novel which had been written in his eighteenth year, and of which a large part of the scene is laid at Chapel Hill, N. C., the site of the State University. This novel was published in 1873, and was well received at the University, where it has ever since been highly popular, and in the state generally. A second edition was published in 1883. Poor health and the cares of mercantile life prevented Fuller from devoting himself entirely to literature. He was fond of out-of door sports, was a man of delicate mold and spotless character, and an energetic church worker. Since his death, two editions have been published of his "Angel in the Cloud" and one of his "Sea Gift." He was married, in 1871, to Mary E. Malone, and had one child. He died at Louisburg, N. C., April 22, 1875.

ADAMS, Brooks, lawyer and author, was born at Quincy, Norfolk co., Mass., June 24, 1848, youngest son of Charles Francis Adams, the statesman, and Abigail, youngest daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, of Boston. In 1858 he was taken to Washington by his father, who had been elected to the house of representatives, and in 1861 to England, where, during his father's residence as American minister, he attended school. He was graduated at Harvard in 1870, and passed a year at the law school. His father having been nominated as arbitrator for the United States at Geneva in 1872, under the treaty of Washington, he accompanied him as secretary. On his return he was admitted to the bar, and practiced until 1881, when a severe illness caused him to give up his profession. Since then he has given his attention chiefly to literature. In 1887 he published the "Emancipation of Massachusetts," a series of papers dealing with events in church and state during the Puritan period and aiming to show that the clergy held the people in religious and political bondage and were generally worsted when their tyranny was resisted. The work excited considerable discussion, meeting with great approbation in some quarters and with strong remonstrance in others. In 1895 Mr. Adams published the "Law of Civilization and Decay." Besides these books, he has written numerous articles for reviews and other periodicals; also pamphlets and political speeches. Economics and general history, as well as law and history, are subjects that have engaged his attention. He was married, in 1889, to Evelyn, daughter of Adm. Charles Henry Davis.

McKAY, Gordon, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., May 4, 1821. His father was a cotton manufacturer, and died when he was thirteen years of age. Gordon studied and for four years practised civil engineering. He was employed in this capacity in the building of the Western railroad and the enlargement of the Erie canal. He afterwards devoted himself especially to mechanics, and when twenty-one years of age erected a machine-shop at Pittsfield, and for the next twelve years did general machine work for paper and saw-mills, having in his employ about 100 men. In 1852 he became treasurer and agent of the Lawrence Machine Co., at Lawrence, Mass., having also a general control over the work done in the establishment. He retired from this position in about four years. Mr. McKay purchased, in 1859, Blake's sewing-machine, which was simply a wax-thread sewing-machine with a stationary horn attached. While this machine, intended for sewing boots and shoes, operated well on parts of the work, it failed in stitching the heels and toes. Mr. McKay changed the feeding apparatus, introduced automatic contrivances, and finally was successful in adapting it to all kinds of work. Various patents were granted to Mr. McKay for these appliances. Robert H. Mathees was associated with him in these inventions and assisted him in devising the mechanical forms After the breaking out of the civil war Mr. McKay began to make army shoes. He set up five machines in Raynham; secured a factory at Farmington, N. H.; took government orders, and manufactured on his own account. The practical utility of the machine was demonstrated by his success, and in June, 1862, these machines were first offered for sale. Mr. McKay adopted the plan of leasing rather than selling his machines, and in 1862 made contracts with sixty-two firms for their use; in 1876, 1,500 were in operation throughout the country. These machines are now used in foreign countries, 700 of them being in operation in 1878 in European factories and 200 in Canada. About 100,000,000 shoes are annually made in the United States upon this machine. In 1874 Mr. McKay invented a machine for pegging shoes and boots with metal, the vital feature of which was applied by Louis Goddue in his metallic screw machine, and afterward, under McKay's direction, became an important factor in the shoe business. In 1878 the business of the concern was conducted under the style of the McKay Sewing Machine Association. The application of the principles of the common sewing machine to the manufacture of boots and shoes was an important contribution to industrial science, and entitles Mr. McKay to a prominent position among inventors.

Gordon McKay

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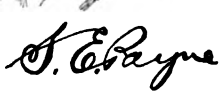
PAYNE, Sereno Elisha, lawyer and congressman, was born at Hamilton, Madison co., N. Y., June 26, 1843, son of William W. and Betsey (Sears) Payne. He was educated in the public schools, at Auburn Academy and at Rochester University, where he was graduated in 1864. He studied law in the office of Cox & Avery, at Auburn, and after his admission to the bar at Rochester, in June, 1866, opened a law office in Auburn, where he has since continued to practice his profession. He served as city clerk in 1867–69, supervisor during 1869–71, and district attorney for two terms (six years), from January, 1873. During 1879–81 he was a member and president of the Auburn board of education. Since 1882 he has represented continuously his district in the national house of representatives, with the exception of one term. His practice has covered a wide range, and has been confined to no special branch of the law. The late Judge David Rumsey used to relate how Mr. Payne tried five capital cases before him during an extraordinary term, continuing six weeks, in each of which a conviction of murder was had, and in three of them murder in the first degree. He conducted these cases single-handed and alone, against the ablest members of the Cayuga county bar. During his two terms as district attorney he conducted altogether fifteen prosecutions for murder, in twelve of which convictions were obtained. A noted case tried and won by him during this period was that of The People *vs.* Baker, for bigamy, which involved the question of the legality of a divorce procured in another state, where the defendant had no domicile and was not personally served with process. Mr. Payne made it his aim to be as well informed on medical works as the experts who were witnesses, and he was often called upon to inquire into the question of insanity in criminal cases and in will contests. For a short time he was associated with the late John T. M. Davie, and during 1883–95 he was in partnership with the late John W. O'Brien. He is now (1900) associated with John Van Siekle and his son, William K. Payne. For many years prior to his congressional services he was retained in nearly every important action tried in Cayuga county. He has always been actively interested in the affairs of his own city, always having been fearless in espousing the unpopular side if he believed it was right. He was a member of the 48th and 49th congresses, where he was the leader of his Republican colleagues in the committee on elections. He was re-elected to the 51st congress, and has been renominated, without opposition, and re-elected to every subsequent congress. Since his appointment in the 51st congress on the committee on ways and means he has been continuously a member of that committee. He performed his full share of work in the forming of the McKinley bill, many of its important features being intrusted to him. His ablest and most vigorous tariff speech was made in defense of this measure. In 1894 he took a prominent part in the debate on the Wilson bill; but his most important work in connection with the tariff was with the preparation and passage of the so-called Dingley bill of 1897. He not only took a conspicuous part in the debate during the whole progress of the measure through the house, but he had the distinction of closing the last debate just as the final vote was to be taken at midnight. This speech was followed by an ovation in the house. Mr. Payne was chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries in the 54th congress. Many important bills designed to aid our American merchant marine were passed through the house under his leadership. At the death of Nelson Dingley he was appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means, and has since been the floor leader of the house. He was (1899) one of the joint high commissioners of the United States to negotiate a general treaty with Great Britain for the dominion of Canada. While acting as speaker *pro tempore*, he signed the bill annexing Hawaii to the United States. No other member is called to the chair so frequently as Mr. Payne, either as speaker *pro tempore* or chairman of the committee of the whole. He was married, April 25, 1873, to Gertrude, daughter of Oscar F. and Arietta (Terry) Knapp. They have one son.



LOVEWELL, John, Indian fighter, was born at Dunstable, Mass., now Nashua, N. H., Oct. 14, 1691, son of Zacheus Lovewell, who was an ensign in Oliver Cromwell's army, and is said to have lived to the age of 120. John was a man of remarkable courage and of great physical powers. He was very fond of adventurous undertakings, and whenever there was an Indian war he employed himself in exploring the wilderness for the purpose of discovering the lurking-places of the savages. At one time the colony offered £100 for every Indian scalp, and Capt. Lovewell, with thirty men, marched to the north of Winipisseogee, where he killed an Indian and took a boy prisoner on Dec. 19, 1724. He returned to Boston, to obtain his reward of £100, and then started out, with forty men, and surprised ten Indians asleep, for whose scalps he received £100 each. Elated with his success, he made a third expedition, with forty-six men, designing to attack the Indian town of Pigwacket, a village of the Ossipee Indians, at what is now Fryeburg, Me. He built a fort near Ossipee lake, and leaving a garrison of twelve men, marched north with the remaining thirty-four. On May 8, 1725, the party encountered a band of Indians, who outnumbered the white men two to one, and at the first shot Lovewell fell, mortally wounded. The fight continued all day, when the Indians, having lost their chief, retired, leaving only nine of Capt. Lovewell's company unhurt. The survivors and the widows and children of the slain received a grant of Lovewelltown, or Suncook, now Pembroke, N. H., in 1728, in recompense for their sufferings. A ballad entitled "Lovewell's Fight," composed at that time, was as popular in New England as "Chevy Chase" in Old England, in its day. "Historical Memoirs of the Fight of Pigwacket," by Rev. Thomas Symmes, was published in 1725 and republished in 1861.

HALL, Charles Henry, clergyman, was born in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1820, son of Charles and Margaret Cecilia (Reid) Hall. His ancestor, Hugh Hall, was a prominent planter of the island of Barbadoes, and died in Bridgetown in 1698, leaving a son, Hugh, who became judge of the vice-admiralty court, and later, member of the king's council. He left a parchment with the family coat of arms, which is the same as that of the Hall family of Howland, Sussex. He died in Boston, in 1732, and was buried in King's Chapel graveyard. His son, Hugh (1693–1773), third of the name, was graduated at Harvard; settled in Boston as partner of the house in Barbadoes, and for some years was a justice of the peace. He, with others, founded the West Church, and, as a mark of gratitude, his arms were engraved on a communion cup, now in the Boston Art Museum. His son, Benjamin, youngest of eleven children, was the grandfather of the clergyman. Charles Henry Hall was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1842.

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His parents were not connected with the Episcopal church, but while in college he was confirmed in it, and soon after graduation began theological studies, one year of the course being spent at the General Theological Seminary in New York city. He was ordained in 1844, and at Easter, 1845, became rector of St. John's Church, Huntington, L. I. After two years he went to Highland Falls, on the Hudson, officiating also as chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. While there he was married to Anne Maria Cumming, of Augusta, Ga., who died in 1854. In 1849-56 he was rector of St. John's Church, St. John's island, S. C. In January, 1857, he became rector of the influential Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., and remained there until 1869. He won a national reputation for eloquence and learning, and displayed great skill in preserving concord in his congregation, whose members were divided in their political opinions. Although a Democrat, he was an outspoken Unionist. On Easter day, 1865, two days after the assassination of Pres. Lincoln, he preached a sermon of great power, and in October of the same year delivered another on "Conscience: In Its Relation to the Duties of the Citizens of the States"; but it was exceptional for him to refer to civil events in his sermons. On the election of Rev. Dr. Littlejohn to the newly created bishopric of Long Island, Dr. Hall succeeded him as rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. He ranked next to the bishop, being for twenty-five years chairman of the standing committee of the diocese, and became chancellor of the cathedral at Garden City. The church, already one of the most powerful in the United States, prospered greatly under him. At one time he was chaplain of the 23d regiment. He was a civil service commissioner under Mayor Chapin; a park commissioner for several years; a director of the Long Island Historical Society; president of the Association of the Brooklyn Institute; was connected with Commonwealth Lodge of Free Masons, and Clinton commandery, Knights Templar, and with many other local organizations. Henry Ward Beecher and he were intimate friends, and, in fulfilment of a promise, Dr. Hall delivered the memorial address at Mr. Beecher's funeral. He served for many years in the general convention, and on the board of managers of the missions of his church and of the General Theological Seminary. Although Dr. Hall refrained from preaching political sermons, he was prompt to champion in the pulpit reforms that had no connection with politics. In 1884, contrary to his custom, he took an active part in politics, making several addresses in favor of the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency, and was chairman of the Democratic meeting held in Brooklyn in June of that year. He was a broad churchman, and a very positive one, as may be learned from a perusal of his "True Protestant Ritualism" (1871), a reply to the work of Bishop Hopkins, entitled the "Law of Ritualism." He was a strong and logical but in no way sensational preacher, and in his writings and sermons showed fine literary taste and great beauty of diction. He received the degree of D.D. from St. James' College, Maryland, in 1858; from Hobart College in 1860, and from Columbia College in 1861. He was made D.C.L. by Trinity College, Hartford, in 1891, and LL.D. by his own college, Yale, in 1892. Among Dr. Hall's principal works are: "Commentary on the Gospels" (2 vols., 1856); "The Church of the Household"; also a small volume, "Spina Christi; or, Musings for Lent," and another, "The Valley of the Shadow." Dr. Hall's second wife was Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of George Christian and Hester Walter (Milby) Ames, of Washington, D. C. She survived him, with four daughters and two sons. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1895.

DE LA WARR, or DELAWARE, Thomas West, lord, first colonial governor of Virginia (1610–11), was born in England, July 9, 1577, probably at Wherwell, Hampshire, the family seat, where he was baptized. He was the grandson of William West, first Baron De La Warr, and second but eldest surviving son of Thomas and Ann (Knollys) West, his father being the second baron. His mother's mother, wife of Sir Francis Knollys, was Catherine Carey, niece of Queen Anne Boleyn and first cousin of Queen Elizabeth. Thomas, the governor, was matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1592, but did not remain long enough to take his degree, and in 1595 traveled in Italy. In October, 1597, he was returned to parliament from Lymington, Hants; in 1598 he served with distinction in the Netherlands; in 1599 went to Ireland, under the earl of Essex, to aid in putting down a rebellion, and was knighted for bravery by the lord deputy; in 1601 barely escaped death for supposed complicity in the insurrection fomented by Essex. On March 24, 1602, West succeeded to the title, and not long after was made a member of the privy council of Elizabeth, an honor that was conferred by James I. also. In 1605 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of M.A. Lord De La Warr became deeply interested in the founding of Protestant colonies in America. He joined the London Co. when it was reorganized under a new charter, in 1609, and was appointed governor of Virginia and captain-general for life Feb. 28th. He remained in England; but Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers, commissioned lieutenant-governor and admiral at the same time, were sent over with a band of colonists, making their departure in May. The fleet was dispersed by a tempest off the Bermudas, on one of whose islands the ship bearing Gates and Somers was wrecked; and as those worthies and their companies were forced to winter there and to build pinnaces, they did not reach Jamestown until the following May. Meanwhile De La Warr had heard that anarchy and destitution threatened the plantation in Virginia, and had set sail (March) with 150 colonists and supplies. Gates on his arrival found the population of Jamestown reduced to sixty souls, through disease, improvidence and debauchery, and decided that the plantation must be abandoned. On June 7th the company embarked to return to England; on the 8th they reached the lower part of the river, and there, while waiting for the ebb-tide, were approached by a long-boat, the forerunner of De La Warr's vessels. Thus intercepted, for the governor had heard at Point Comfort of their intentions, the would-be emigrants returned to Jamestown, and on June 10th Lord De La Warr arrived, falling on his knees to give thanks that he had come in time to save Virginia. He at once restored order, appointing a council to aid him; revived industries; repaired the church, and by establishing forts at different points along the James induced the Indians to keep the peace. He was more successful as an administrator than any of his predecessors; but his government was brief, for he was so enfeebled by the ensuing winter that in March, 1611, he went back to England, where he remained seven years, during which period Pocahontas was presented at court by Lady De La Warr. On his way, being driven out of his course by winds, he entered a river, called by the natives Chickohocki, and later this was named in his honor, though the real discoverer was Hendrick Hudson. Sir Thomas Dale, Sir Thomas

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Gates and Capt. Samuel Argall successively administered affairs in Virginia; but the tyranny of the last-named caused the colonists to entreat Lord De La Warr to return. Heeding the call, he, with 200 colonists, embarked in March, 1618, going by way of the Azores, and touching at St. Michael. "There," says the historian, Fiske," "he and thirty others fell sick and died in such a way as to raise suspicion that their Spanish hosts had poisoned them." Other historians state that he died off the coast of Virginia or New England, assigning June 7th as the date. He spent his wealth generously to promote the colony, and it is not strange that some writers call him the real founder of Virginia. He published "A True Relation to the Council of Virginia" (1611; reprinted 1858). Lord De La Warr was married, Nov. 25, 1596, to Cecilia, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley, who bore him seven children, the eldest of whom was Henry. One of his descendants, John West, first Earl De La Warr, speaker of the house of peers in 1733, was appointed captain general and governor of New York and New Jersey in 1737, but did not leave England. Another lineal descendant is the present Earl Delaware, Reginald Windsor Sackville-West. Penelope West, sister of Lord De La Warr, was the mother of Herbert Pelham, a promoter of emigration to New England and the first treasurer of Harvard College.

WEST, Jonathan Burns, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Lakeville, Livingston co., N. Y., April 30, 1833, son of Erastus and Lucy (Burns) West. His inventive talent, which displayed itself even in childhood, was inherited from his father, with whom he contrived many useful expedients for advancing work on the farm. At the age of twenty he embarked in business for himself, buying a water-power shop and starting as a broom-handle maker. Shortly afterwards he invented an automatic lathe for turning broom, hoe, rake and similar handles. This machine he patented, and, selling out the handle business, began to manufacture it under a royalty, at Geneseo. He also traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada, setting up the lathes sold, and showing buyers how to operate them. In 1869 he invented the first tire-setter, and after patenting it in the following year again traveled over most of the states and Canada, setting up these machines. Accompanied by his wife he went to the World's fair, at Vienna, Austria, in 1873, to exhibit and sell machines and foreign patents. While he was abroad, the company in Connecticut which held a contract as manufacturers of the tire-setter failed, and other reverses following, Mr. West lost most of the fortune he had made. He went to Rochester, N. Y., in 1874, and invented a water meter, the patent for which he sold in France, where, in Paris, he established a manufactory. His next invention was an embroidery machine that was not a financial success. In 1889 he invented an hydraulic tire-setter, for which he took out nearly a dozen patents in various countries. In 1894 he went to London with it, and was so successful that he organized a syndicate there, which bought the English patent, and has since purchased the patents from twenty-four European countries where the machine was introduced. Mr. West is himself the manufacturer of this invention in America. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in June, 1852, was Evangelina, daughter of Alexander Burns, who died in 1886. In November, 1888, he was married to Cornelia, daughter of Alvan Grenelle, of Saratoga county, N. Y.

J. B. West

HARBAUGH, Thomas Chalmers, journalist and author, was born at Middletown, Frederick co., Md., Jan. 13, 1849, son of Morgan and Caroline Harbaugh. His earliest American ancestor was Yost Harbaugh, who came from Switzerland in 1732, and settled in Pennsylvania. Two years after his birth his parents removed to Casstown, O., where he has since resided. He attended school there, and beginning at an early age to write, has since 1867 been engaged solely in journalism and in literary work. He has contributed prose and verse to the leading newspapers and magazines of the western states and to such eastern periodicals as the "Youth's Companion," New York "Sun," "Ledger," and "Clipper." He published a poetical collection, "Maple Leaves," in 1883 (2d ed. 1884), and another, "Ballads of the Blue," in 1896. This second contains his poems on army themes, which of all his compositions have appealed most strongly to the public. He has a pleasing delivery and manner, and on numerous public occasions has recited appropriate original verses. As a prose writer he is most successful in the novels "The White Squadron," "Nick o' the Night," and "The Man in Gray," and he has published a number of other works of fiction and frequent essays. He is unmarried.

BLOOMFIELD, Maurice, philologist, was born in Bielitz, Austria, Feb. 23, 1855. He removed to the United States with his parents in 1867, another member of the family being Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, one of the most eminent piano virtuosos of the present time. He studied at the University of Chicago and afterwards at Furman University in Greenville, S. C., being graduated at the latter institution, in 1877, with the degree of M.A. The next academic year (1878–79) was spent at Yale University, New Haven, in the study of Sanskrit and comparative philology; at the end of that time he was appointed a fellow at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where he received the degree of Ph.D., in 1879. He next passed two years in Germany, studying at Berlin and Leipzig; was appointed, in 1881, an associate in the Johns Hopkins University, where he has been professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology ever since. He has edited from the original manuscript the first edition of the "Kaucika-Sutra," one of the most important books describing the home life and practices of the ancient Hindus; published a translation of the "Atharva-Veda" as one of the volumes of the "Sacred Books of the East" (edited in Oxford by Max Müller); published an index to Bergaigne's "La Religion Vedique," as one of the volumes of the "Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Hautes Études," in Paris, and a volume introductory to the study of the "Atharva-Veda" in the collection known as the "Encyclopedia of Indo-Aryan Research, edited by the late Prof. Bühler in Vienna. He is now engaged in reproducing photographically the unique manuscript of the Kashmirian version of the "Atharva-Veda," in the possession of the university library in Tübingen, Germany; and in publishing a complete concordance of the hymns and prayers in the entire Vedic literature. He has published about 100 articles on the interpretation of the Vedas, on Brahmanical and Buddhistic religion; on Sanskrit grammar; on questions in the history of religions; on principles of linguistic science, and on many chapters of the comparative grammar of the Indo-European languages; they are published in the American and German journals devoted to these subjects. In 1891 he contributed to the Baltimore "Sun" a series of ten articles on the negro question, which attracted wide attention. He

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is a member of the American Philological Association; of the German Oriental Society, and of the American Oriental Society, of which he is one of the directors. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton University in 1896, on the occasion of its sesquicentennial celebration; in the same year he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Bohemian Society in Prague.

THORNE, Charles R., Sr., actor and theatrical manager, was born in New York city, in April, 1814. He made his début as Octavian at the Park Theatre, in 1829, creating a very favorable impression, which was strengthened by his subsequent personations of Bertram and Pierre in "Venice Preserved." Following his first appearance in New York, he filled a brief engagement in Charleston, S. C., where he supported Booth, Cooper, Blake and other stars, and then appeared in Baltimore. He reappeared in New York, and later went to Richmond, where he met and was married to Mary Mestayer, a young actress of much promise. Engagements at the Bowery and Richmond Hill theatres, in New York, with an essay in management, followed. When the Richmond Hill closed Mr. Thorne took a company to the West Indies, and played engagements in St. Thomas, St. Croix and Curacao. Returning from the tropics, he visited Halifax, and then leased the New Chatham Theatre in New York, and managed it with brilliant success for four years. After leaving the New Chatham he visited Brazil, and then became leading man at the National Theatre in Boston, relinquishing that position to become manager of the People's Theatre in Cincinnati. In 1847 he assumed the management of the Federal Street Theatre, Boston, which he retained for two seasons. During the season of 1849 he was lessee of the Harvard Athenæum. In 1850, with his wife and two sons, Mr. Thorne visited California, being the first actor to visit the Pacific coast. For a time he was manager of the American, the first theatre built in San Francisco. Leaving California, he made a voyage to the antipodes, playing in Honolulu and Sydney, New South Wales, and appearing in Lima and Callao on his return. After this he again visited California, and managed theatres in San Francisco and Sacramento. He next sailed for the far East, and played in Hong Kong (where one of his sons died of cholera) and Calcutta, reaching England by way of Aden, Suez and Alexandria. In 1857 Mr. Thorne, with his wife, fulfilled an engagement in London, at the close of which they returned to New York city, where, during the next fifteen years, he was at different times the manager of several theatres. All of his children, Charles R., Jr., Edwin F., Thomas and Emily, became prominent on the stage. Mr. Thorne was actively identified with theatrical matters for over sixty years, and was intimately associated with many of the most distinguished American actors and players. His first wife died in 1881, and two years later he was married to Mrs. Sarah Stark, widow of James Stark, the tragedian. He afterwards lived in San Francisco, where he died, Dec. 13, 1893.

ATHERTON, Gertrude Franklin (Horn), author, was born on Rincon hill, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30, 1859, daughter of Thomas Liman Horn, who was of German descent, but came of a family long settled at Stonington, Conn., his birthplace there being a mansion two centuries old. On the maternal side, she is descended from John, brother of Benjamin Franklin. Stephen Franklin, her grandfather, a cotton planter in Louisiana, lost his fortune when he was about the age of forty, and removed to California, becoming the editor of San Francisco's first newspaper. There his daughter, after finishing her education at the then famous Spingler Institute in New York city, was married to Thomas L. Horn, who was prominent in the new community, having been a member of the vigilance committee. Miss Horn was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Benicia; at Sayre Institute, Lexington, Ky., and by private tutors; in addition being well grounded by her grandfather in the classics, English particularly. Before her school days were ended she was married to George Henry Bowen Atherton, a native of Valparaiso, Chili, whose family until very recently has been one of the most prominent in California; perhaps the most so socially. He died in 1888, and Mrs. Atherton went immediately to New York city to begin literary work in earnest. As she was never courteously treated by the press of her own country, not even in her native state, she, in 1895, settled in London, there to meet with gratifying recognition. Her principal works are: "The Doomswoman" (1892); "Patience Sparhawk and Her Times" (1897); "His Fortunate Grace" (1897); "American Wives and English Husbands" (1898); "The Californians" (1898); "A Daughter of the Vine" (1899), and "Senator North" (1900). The London "Spectator" called "The Californians" a powerful and original novel, adding: "It establishes her claims to be considered as one of the most vivid and entertaining interpreters of the complex characteristics of American womanhood. . . . It would be idle to deny the brilliancy of her portraiture, or the humor and freshness of its dialogue." The Leeds "Mercury" styled it "an oasis in fiction," while the "British Weekly" declared the author to be "the ablest writer of fiction now living." According to a western writer: "The early days of the missions and Spanish rule have given her her most congenial field, and she has successfully reproduced their atmosphere in her best novels. . . . Against the background of their romantic traditions she paints the world—old, strong of passion, vague, dreamy, idyllic, yet strong and elemental." "Senator North" is the first attempt in American fiction at the national novel as distinguished from the sectional.

Gertrude Atherton

LIBBEY, William, scientist, was born at Jersey City, N. J., March 27, 1855, son of William and Elizabeth (Marsh) Libbey, and descendant of John Libbey, who came to this country in 1630, settling near Portland, Me. About eighty members of the family fought in the revolutionary war—twelve in one company—and the great-great-grandfather and the great-grandfather of Prof. Libbey were soldiers for three years. The father of Prof. Libbey was born at Newburgh, N. Y., but removed to New York city to engage in the dry-goods business, and became a partner of Alexander T. Stewart. His mother was a native of Elizabeth, N. J. William Libbey was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1877, taking the degree of A.M., and that of Sc.D. in 1879. In 1880 he was appointed assistant professor of physical geography and director of the Museum of Geology and Archæology, and in 1883 full professor. Prof. Libbey has held many offices of distinction. He is vice-president of the American Society of Naturalists; foreign corresponding secretary of the American Geographical Society; fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London and of the Geographical Society of Paris, as well as fellow of the

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geological societies of London and Paris; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of New York and of Philadelphia, and of the American Philosophical Society; vice-president of the international geographical congress, held at London, and member of many other scientific societies. For some years past he has been connected with the scientific work of the Smithsonian Institution and the U. S. fish commission; was editor of the Smithsonian meteorological and physical tables in 1884; had charge of the physical work of the fish commission off the New England coast in 1888–92, where he was occupied in the study of the currents and temperature of the north Atlantic ocean. He has been the leader of several scientific expeditions in various parts of the world, including Alaska, Mexico, Cuba and the Hawaiian islands, and was a member of the Peary exploring party in 1894 and 1899. He has contributed numerous articles to various scientific journals. He was married at Princeton, N. J., Dec. 7, 1880, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Prof W. Henry and Elizabeth (Hayes) Green, whose family has long been noted in the educational and colonial history of New Jersey.

HUBBARD, Henry Griswold, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Middletown, Conn., Oct. 8, 1814, son of Elijah and Lydia (Mather) Hubbard. His father, a lawyer by profession, was for many years mayor of Middletown; for eight successive years a member of the general assembly, and at the time of his death president of the Middletown Bank. One of his ancestors, George Hubbard, came from Wakefield, England, and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. Another ancestor, Elijah Hubbard, took an active part in the war of the revolution, and was a prominent citizen of Middletown. Henry G. Hubbard received his education at the military academy of Capt. Partridge, Norwich, Conn.; the Ellington High School and at Wesleyan University, Middletown. At the age of seventeen he entered the office of J. G. & S. Baldwin, later being employed for a year in the office of Jabez B. Hubbard, a commission merchant of New York city, dealing in woolen goods. He returned to Middletown in the spring of 1833, when nineteen years of age, and became a partner of Jesse C. Baldwin, under the style of Baldwin & Hubbard, manufacturers and dealers in fancy and dry-goods. This partnership was dissolved in two years. In January, 1837, Mr. Hubbard assumed the management of the Russell Manufacturing Co., in which his uncle, Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard, and Hon. Samuel Russell (both residents of Middletown) were large stockholders. Soon after this the great financial revulsion came, which materially affected their prosperity. Mr. Hubbard devoted himself to learning the business and laying the foundation of future success. In 1841 he determined to engage in the manufacture of suspenders, the weaving of the web for which, up to that time, had scarcely been attempted in this country. After much study and investigation, he applied his inventive power to the construction of machinery for reducing India rubber to thread. He was finally successful in placing the business on a solid basis, and it soon became very prosperous; to him belongs the credit of having been the pioneer of elastic-web manufacture in the United States. In 1850 Mr. Lewis Hope had come from England, and had engaged in the manufacture of India-rubber thread in Paterson, N. J. Mr. Hubbard, after some investigation, finding that Mr. Hope produced a much superior thread at less cost, purchased Mr. Hope's machinery, and had it removed to his factory, engaging the services of Mr. Hope and the operatives whom he had brought with him from England. This machinery was operated with successful results until 1865. The company then erected a large factory building, about two miles west of Middletown, for the manufacture of skirt-tape, which brought them so much profit that in two years it paid the whole expense of erecting the mill. The change of fashion causing less demand for this article, the mill was profitably confined to weaving non-elastic web, garter and stay webs, cotton and linen, boot-webs, etc. After 1857 Mr. Hubbard was the principal owner of stock, having, in 1853, purchased the interest of Hon. S. D. Hubbard, and in 1857 that of Hon. Samuel Russell. The successful career of the company was largely due to his personal skill, both as a merchant and a mechanic. He was a member of the Connecticut senate for 1866; for many years was a director in the Middletown Bank; was president and afterwards trustee of the Middletown Savings Bank, besides being president or director in various corporations. Mr. Hubbard was married, June 19, 1844, to Rosella, daughter of Com. Thomas McDonough. They had two daughters.

CANONCHET or **NANUNTENOO,** Narragansett chief, son of Miantunnomoh, is supposed to have become the head of the tribe on the deaths of Mexham, son of Canonicus, and Pessacus, brother of Miantunnomoh. In a deed of 1674 his name was written "Nawnawndantonnew, alias Quananchett, eldest son now living of Miantonico." He was "a large, muscular man, of great courage of mind, as well as strength of body." The Narragansetts under him espoused the cause of Philip; but before the war broke out, while on a visit to Boston concerning a treaty, he appeared friendly, and was presented with a silver-laced coat. By a treaty of Oct. 18, 1675, the Narragansetts had agreed to deliver to the English in ten days "all and every one of said Indians, whether belonging to Philip, the Pocasset, or the Saconett Indians, Quataug, Hadley or any other sachems, or people, that have been or are in hostility with the English, or any of their allies or abettors." This treaty bore Quananchett's mark, in behalf of himself and Canonicus. In March, 1676, Capt. Michael Pierce was sent against him for a violation of his treaty oath, and found Canonchet on Pawtucket river, near the falls, with 300 men. Pierce followed them across the river. They rushed down on him, fighting face to face, while the forces on the east side prevented a retreat of the English. Seeing himself hemmed in, Pierce drew his men upon the margin of the river in two ranks, back to back, and fought until nearly all were slain. The united strength of the colonies was then called out. Capt. George Denison and three other companies pursued the Indian victor, who was now dreaded as much as Philip. The English forces surprised him. He fled toward the river; threw away his blanket and silver-laced coat, slipped and was seized by a friendly Indian within thirty rods of the river side. His manner was strangely proud and lofty when taken. Canonchet was of great physical strength, superior stature, and acknowledged bravery. When Robert Stanton questioned him he said: "You much child. No understand matters of war. Let your brother or chief come. I will answer." When offered release, he would not accept, saying: "Killing me will not end the war. Others were as forward for the war as myself, and I desire to hear no more about it. Have not the English burned my people in their houses?" By the

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advice of the English commanders, he was taken to Stonington. The Pequots, Mohegans and Nianticks were hired by the English to execute their prisoner —a stroke of policy, they thought. His dying words were: "I like it well. I shall die before my heart is soft, or have said anything unworthy of myself." The Pequots shot him; Mohegans cut off his head, and the others made a fire and burned his body—as tokens of love to the English—and presented his head at Hartford.

PAUL, Henry Martyn, astronomer and professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, was born at Dedham, Mass., June 25, 1851, the oldest child of Ebenezer and Susan (Dresser) Paul. On his father's side he is descended from Richard Paul, who was a soldier in the fort in Boston (now Fort Independence) in 1635, and whose marriage, in 1638, to Margery Turner, of Cohannet (now Taunton), was the first one recorded in Taunton. His ancestors were prominent in Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies, more especially in Taunton, Dorchester and Dedham, and were in the colonial, Indian and revolutionary wars, among them being Lieut. Samuel Paul (1639–90) and Capt. Samuel Paul (1670–1726), both of Dorchester; and Ebenezer Paul (1738–1803), who was one of the "minute-men" from Dedham at Lexington. He attended the Readville public school and the Dedham High School, entering Dartmouth College in 1869. In college he took the first mathematical prize in sophomore year; was a member of the college choir and glee-club and stroke oar of the first crew (the "Dartmouth giants") sent by Dartmouth to the intercollegiate regattas at Springfield, 1873. After taking the degree of A.B. in 1873, he remained two years in the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, taking the degree of C.E. in 1875. During summer vacations of 1872–75 he was principal assistant to the late Prof. Quimby in the triangulation of New Hampshire under the coast and geodetic survey, and having also been laboratory and observatory assistant to the eminent astronomer, Prof. Young (later of Princeton), he acquired a taste for astronomy which led him to abandon civil engineering. In the autumn of 1875 he obtained, through competitive examination, the position of assistant astronomer in the naval observatory at Washington. In 1878 he observed the transit of Mercury of May 5–6, at Dartmouth College, and the total solar eclipse of July 29, at West Las Animas, Col. In 1880, upon recommendation of Prof. Young, he was appointed professor of astronomy in the Imperial University at Tokyo, Japan. Upon expiration of this contract, he returned, in 1883, to his work in the observatory at Washington. He is the author of several astronomical papers published as appendices to the volumes of the "Washington Observations," and has given some special attention to the phenomena of variable stars. In 1897 he was appointed by the president to the corps of professors of mathematics in the navy. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, one of the council of the Philosophical Society of Washington, and a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, of the Cosmos Club and of the First Congregational Church. He has kept up his interest in music, and during much of his residence in Washington has sung in churches as soloist or precentor, and has been one of the managers and for two years president of the Choral Society of Washington. He was married, in 1878, to Augusta Anna, youngest child of the Rev. Dr. Edgar Harkness and Mary Jane (Rice) Gray. Dr. Gray was a prominent clergyman in the Baptist denomination, chaplain of the senate during Lincoln's administration and one of the officiating clergymen at his funeral, and in the last years of his life was well known for labors on the Pacific slope. He was descended from revolutionary ancestors, one of them having been in the battle of Bunker hill and in the Continental army at West Point. They have one son, Carroll, born May 5, 1882, in Tokyo, Japan.

SCHNEIDER, George, journalist and banker, was born at Pirmasens, Rhenish Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1828. He was educated in the schools of his native place, and at the age of twenty-one became a journalist. He took an active interest in the revolutionary struggle of 1848, and when its patriotic leaders failed in attaining their object and were obliged to flee to escape imprisonment, he went to France, and from there sailed for the United States, settling in Cleveland, O., where he took up his profession; but meeting with small success, he accepted a professorship of foreign letters and languages in a St. Louis (Mo.) college. In 1850 he became editor of the "Neue Zeit," published in that city, and began to take an active part in the "free soil" movement. Although allied with the Democratic party, he took the ground that the struggle had passed beyond the bounds of compromise, and that unqualified opposition must be made to the further extension of slavery. In 1851 he removed to Chicago, and took charge of the Illinois "Staats-Zeitung," which he changed from a weekly to a daily. As the political crisis approached, his services became invaluable to the maligned but determined men who formed the nucleus of what grew to be the Republican party. The "Staats-Zeitung" led the German press in opposing the Kansas-Nebraska bill and Stephen A. Douglas, and its influence among the Germans of the western states had much to do with their hearty support of the government at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1856 Mr. Schneider helped organize the anti-Nebraska party, and through his influence a naturalization plank was incorporated in the platform adopted at that time, and also in the platform adopted by the national Republican convention at Philadelphia the same year, Mr. Schneider being one of the delegates from Illinois to that convention. He was chosen a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1860, and supported Lincoln as a candidate for the presidency. He was one of the vice-chairmen of a great mass-meeting held at National hall, Chicago, April 20, 1861, for the purpose of stimulating recruiting and otherwise upholding the national government. In August he was placed on a committee to disburse funds subscribed to raise and equip troops and to support the families of volunteers. In the same year Pres. Lincoln appointed him consul to Denmark, for the special purpose of enlightening the peoples of northern Europe with regard to the civil war; further, he intrusted to him the negotiation of the sale of U. S. securities in Europe. He resigned in 1862, and having sold his interest in the "Staats-Zeitung," held for four years the position of collector of internal revenue. On retiring he was elected president of the State Savings Institution, and in 1871 president of the National Bank of Illinois. The position of minister to Switzerland was offered him in 1877, but was declined. In 1880 he was an elector-at-large on the Garfield ticket; in 1896 was a member of the national Republican convention at St. Louis. Mr. Schneider has been president of the Bankers' Club, and of the Chicago clearing-house, also of a society for the protection of immigrant and friendless Germans. He

Geo Schneider

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was a member of the committee of twenty appointed in 1872 to prepare a free-library bill and secure its presentation to the legislature. He aided in organizing the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, and was a very active member of the board of directors. Mr. Schneider was married, June 6, 1853, to Matilda Schloetzer, daughter of a government physician in the district of Rhenish Bavaria. They have seven children.

BOLTON, Henry Carrington, chemist and author, was born in New York city, Jan. 28, 1843, only child of Jackson and Anna Hinman (North) Bolton. His father was for many years a noted physician of New York city, vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and president of the New York Pathological Society; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Elisha North, of New London, Conn., one of the first surgeons in America to practice vaccination and to open an eye and ear infirmary. The original American ancestor, Robert Bolton, settled in Philadelphia in 1718, and his son and grandson became prominent merchants in Savannah, Ga. The latter took into partnership his nephew, Curtis Bolton, who afterwards removed to New York city, and became the head of the firm of Bolton, Fox & Livingston, owners of the Havre line of packets. Curtis Bolton, was married to his cousin, Anna Bolton, and their third son was Jackson Bolton. Henry C. Bolton received his education in private schools of New York city, and in 1862 was graduated at Columbia College. Throughout his course he showed particular aptitude in mathematics and chemistry, which latter branch he pursued under Prof. Charles A. Joy and in a laboratory provided by his father. Immediately after graduation he spent a year in Paris, under the instruction of J. B. Dumas, at the laboratory of the Sorbonne, and of Adolphe Wurtz at the École de Médecine. In 1863–65 he studied at Heidelberg, and a year later at Berlin, where part of the time he acted as assistant to Prof. A. W. Hofmann. In 1866 he received the degree of Ph.D. at Göttingen, and, after an extensive tour through Europe, returned to the United States in August, 1867. He traveled over the United States, from Canada to Mexico, and, finally settling in New York city, opened a laboratory for private research, and gave instruction to a few pupils. In 1872 he was appointed assistant in charge of the laboratory for quantitative analysis in the Columbia School of Mines, remaining there five years. He was also elected, in 1875, to the chair of chemistry in the Woman's College of the New York Infirmary, which he held three years. In 1877 he accepted the chair of chemistry at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., where he remained ten years, exerting a marked influence in the organization of scientific courses and the general interest of the institution outside the class-room. Dr. Bolton retired from teaching in 1887, and, returning to New York city, spent a number of years in the literary pursuits for which he has become famous. He was elected non-resident professor of the history of chemistry in the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences (was its president in 1893); of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (was its vice president in 1882); was one of the founders of the American Folk-lore Society, and president of the New York branch; is a member of the Washington section of the American Chemical Society (its president in 1900), and of many other learned bodies in Europe and the United States, having been a generous contributor to their literary exercises and the pages of their "Transactions." He has made several tours of England and the Continent, and has extended his journeys to Norway, Egypt, Arabia Petræa and the Hawaiian islands; on several occasions giving illustrated lectures on those distant regions with lantern slides made from his own negatives. Dr. Bolton has been an extensive contributor to contemporary literature, and the subjects treated by him cover nearly 200 titles. His well-known "Student's Guide to Quantitative Analysis" has passed through three editions (3d ed., 1899). Perhaps the most important of his numerous chemical researches are his investigations of the salts of uranium, a part of which were made in association with Pres. Henry Morton. Between 1877 and 1883 he published three memoirs on the application of organic acids to the examination of minerals. He is most widely known among chemists as critic and litterateur upon the history and bibliography of chemistry, and in this work he has traveled widely and done a vast amount of literary research. His first work in this direction was "Index to the Literature of Uranium," published in 1870. He has been for more than seventeen years chairman of a committee of the American Association for Indexing Chemical Literature, making annual reports of great value. Other important works are his "Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals, 1665–1882" (2d ed., 1897), and "A Select Bibliography of Chemistry, 1492–1892," to which supplements were published in 1899, 1900. Incidental to his researches in the history of chemistry was his organization and successful carrying-out of the centennial celebration of the discovery of oxygen, held Aug. 1, 1874, at the grave of Dr. Priestley, at Northumberland, Pa., where seventy chemists from all parts of the United States and Canada met to honor the memory of the great scientist. A visit to the "singing beach" at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., in 1882, led him to investigate the phenomena of "singing sand," for which purpose he made journeys aggregating more than 30,000 miles. In 1886 Dr. Bolton became interested in folk-lore, and in 1888 published an important work entitled "Counting-Out Rhymes of Children," which was awarded a bronze medal at the Columbian historical exposition, held at Madrid in 1892. Dr. Bolton was married, in October, 1893, to Henrietta Irving, of Staten Island, N. Y., a great-grandniece of Washington Irving, and, after a year's travel, he took up his residence in Washington, D. C. In 1897 he was elected president of the Library Association of Washington city, and was re-elected the following year. Besides the works above named, he has published: "The Scientific Correspondence of Joseph Priestley" (1891); "The Family of Bolton in England and America, 1100-1894" (1895), the latter being in coöperation with his cousin, Reginald Pelham Bolton, of New York. He has a valuable private library, comprising nearly 1,000 volumes of works on alchemy and the history of chemistry, many of them extended and illustrated with hundreds of portraits of the chemists of all countries and all time.

ANTHONY, John Gould, conchologist, was born in Providence, R. I., May 17, 1804, son of Joseph and Mary (Gould) Anthony, and descendant of John Anthony, of Hampstead, England, who emigrated to Rhode Island in 1634. He was obliged to leave school when only twelve years of age, and to earn his living. In 1834 he removed to Cincinnati, and, engaging in business, continued there for twenty-nine years. From his youth he had taken a deep in-

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terest in natural history, and prosecuted his private studies steadily; he published pamplets from time to time, and contributed to periodicals. These attracted the attention of Prof. Louis Agassiz, who, in 1863, induced him to take charge of the conchological department in the museum of comparative zoölogy of Cambridge University, and the rest of his life was spent in the congenial atmosphere of a university town. He accompanied Prof. Agassiz on the Thayer expedition to Brazil in 1865. His complete writings are: "A New Trilobite: Ceratocephala Ceralepta" (1838); "Fossil Encrinite" (1838); "Description of a New Fossil: Calymene Bucklandii" (1839); "Description of Three New Species of Shells" (1839); "Description of Two New Species of Anculotus" (1839); "On the Byssus of Univ., with Note by J. E. Gray" (1840); "Two Species of Fossil Asterias in the Blue Limestone of Cincinnati" (1846; Graham, Anthony and James); "On an Impression of the Soft Parts of an Orthoceras" (1846); "Descriptions of New Fluviatile Shells of the United States" (1854); "Descriptions of New Fluviatile Shells of the Genus Melania Lam. from the Western States of North America" (1854); "Descriptions of New Species of Ancylus and Anculosa from the Western States of North America" (1855); "Descriptions of New Species of American Fluviatile Gasteropods" (1860); "Descriptions of Two New Species of Gonibasis" (1865); "Descriptions of New Species of North American Unionidæ" (1865); "Descriptions of Two New Species of Monocondylœa" (1865); "Description of a New Exotic Melania" (1865); "Description of a New Species of Shells" (1865), and "Descriptions of New American Fresh-water Shells" (1866). In a tribute to his memory by Prof. William H. Dall, the following passage occurs: "Mr. Anthony was a man of small and delicate frame, with a well-shaped head and brilliant dark eyes, which were a marked feature in his countenance. He suffered in later years from an affection which impaired his sight and at times prevented him from doing any work. To this cause is due the fact that some of his later work was occasionally wanting in the precision and accuracy which characterized that of an earlier time. He wrote a very beautiful, clear hand, and his labels were as elegant as if engraved on copper. The attractiveness of the Cambridge collection is largely due to his unwearied efforts." Mr. Anthony was married at Providence, R. I., in 1832, to Anne Whiting, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Keene) Rhodes. They had seven sons and two daughters. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 16, 1877.

WEST, Francis, colonial governor of Virginia (1628–29), was born at Wherwell, Hampshire, England, Oct. 28, 1586, fourth but second surviving son of Thomas West, second Baron De La Warr, and Ann Knollys, and younger brother of Thomas West, third Baron De La Warr, who was governor of Virginia in 1610–11. He became a resident of Jamestown early in its history; was a member of the council in 1609, and subsequently had a quarrel with Capt. John Smith, who was accused of conspiring with Powhatan to put West out of the way. He visited England in 1610, returning the same year; in 1612 succeeded George Percy as commander at Jamestown, and probably sat in the council; in 1619 joined in a petition to have a nobleman appointed governor of the province. In November, 1622, the Plymouth or New England Co. appointed West governor of New England, and after that date he spent much of his time out of Virginia. He was appointed governor of Virginia March 22, 1628, and held office until March 5, 1629, when he was succeeded by John Pott. West visited England in 1629, and while there opposed Lord Baltimore's project of founding a colony within the limits of Virginia. It is known that he was a member of the governor's council in 1631–33. He had estates at Westover and Shirley on the James, and he left children. According to family tradition, he was drowned.

ALDEN, Isabella (Macdonald), author, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1842, daughter of Isaac and Myra (Spofford) Macdonald. Her father was a man of refinement and education and an active advocate of the reforms of the day. From him, when a very little child, she received the name of "Pansy," which served her as a *nom de plume* through many years. Her mother was a daughter of Horatio Spofford, a distinguished scholar of New York. She was educated at Seneca Collegiate Institute, at Ovid, N. Y., and at a young ladies' institute in Auburn, N. Y. At an early age she was encouraged to keep a daily journal for criticism, and under the direction of her father, who was her guide and friend, she attained that facility and felicity of expression which are so noticeable in her writings. Her first story, suggested by an accident which befell the old family clock, was published when she was ten years old, and her first book, "Helen Lester," written in competition for a prize, appeared ten years later. This success has been followed by constant literary work, until now her books number about sixty volumes, of which it is said that 100,000 are sold annually. They are in demand in all the Sunday-schools, and are general favorites, as they are cleverly written and very wholesome in tone. Of her many books, "Ester Ried," written out of the depths of personal experience, has had the most popularity. She aims in her writings to make religion attractive to young people and the observance of the Golden Rule a pleasure. She is a minister's wife, and besides performing with fidelity her duties as housekeeper, wife and mother, has always been an active worker in the church. She has furnished the "Herald and Presbyter" for thirty winters with a serial story, and for many years has taught in the various Chautauqua assemblies. For twenty years she wrote the Sunday-school lessons for the primary department of the "Westminster Teacher," and edited the "Primary Quarterly." The Sunday magazine for children, the "Pansy," was edited by her from 1874 until 1896. One outgrowth of this magazine was the "Pansy Society," composed of youthful subscribers, the object of which was to root out besetting sins and teach right conduct. Since 1896 Mrs. Alden has been on the editorial staff of "The Christian Endeavor World," of Boston, and "Trained Motherhood," of New York. Her most important works are: "The Prince of Peace," a life of Christ, published in 1893, and "Yesterday, Framed in To-day," a story in which the life of Christ is retold in the frame-work of modern civilization (1899). Other recent publications are: "Stephen Mitchell's Journey"; "What They Couldn't"; "Wanted"; "Making Fate"; "Overruled," and "As in a Mirror." She was married, in May, 1866, to Rev. Gustavus R. Alden, D.D., a Presbyterian minister and a lineal descendant of John Alden. They have two children. Their residence is now (1900) in Philadelphia, Pa., where they removed in 1897, and where their son is an instructor in the University of Pennsylvania. Their summer home is at Chautauqua, N. Y., with which place a number of Mrs. Alden's books are associated; they also have a winter residence in Winter Park, Fla.

Isabella Macdonald Alden.

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WALES, Thomas Crane, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Stoughton, Norfolk co., Mass., Nov. 10, 1805, son of Samuel and Mary (Crane) Wales. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of Nathaniel Wales, who came, in 1635, in the ship James, of Bristol, with Rev. Cotton Mather, to Boston, and lived in that town until his death in 1661. Thomas C. Wales received his education in the schools of his native town, and remained on his father's farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Amos Fitch, of Boston, who was then in the retail shoe business. After a year he became employed by Joseph Thayer, of Boston, in the same line of business, in which he remained two years. After being with Benjamin C. Harris, also in the same business, in 1823 he was hired by Mr. Thayer, his former employer, to assist in the establishment of the shoe business in New York city. The locality being distasteful to him, the following year he gladly availed himself of an offer from Mr. Harris, of capital sufficient to enable him to start business on his own account in Boston. He was then eighteen years of age. In 1825 the first India-rubber shoe ever sold in the United States, and, so far as is known, in the civilized world, was sold by Mr. Wales, he having purchased a pair of rubber shoes from a sailor, who had brought them as a curiosity from Pará, Brazil; shortly afterward a small lot of the shoes was brought to Salem, Mass., from Brazil, in one of the vessels belonging to Robert Upton. Mr. Wales worked these over, putting them on lasts, and offered them for sale. In this manner he began a trade which was developed by himself and others into a business so extensive that there was a large demand in every part of the country. In 1830 he entered into partnership with Benjamin C. Harris, under the style of Harris & Wales, and engaged in the wholesale business of boots, shoes and rubbers. In 1833, after having met with some financial loss, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Wales started a retail business in Boston, the trade in rubber shoes being still a very important feature of his business. During the great financial crisis of 1837 Mr. Wales indorsed notes to a considerable amount, and being compelled to meet them, suspended payment and made an assignment. Within that and the following years he paid the borrowed money and indorsed paper in full, and 50 per cent. of other claims upon which he had agreed. By 1866 he had paid the interest on the 50 per cent. for the twenty-two years which had elapsed, amounting to one-third more than the principal. After closing up the business on his own account, he established an agency in Boston for the sale of boots, shoes and rubbers on commission. About this time he began a life connection in business with Capt. John Bertram, a successful ship-owner of Salem, who agreed to put two vessels into the Brazil trade, on condition that Mr. Wales, who had become the largest dealer in rubber shoes in the country, would act as his agent. Capt. Bertram authorized Mr. Wales to have well-shaped lasts made, which he sent out to Pará, and had the shoes made on them by the natives. They were called "fabricas," and proved a great success, becoming so popular that in a single year 500,000 were sold in the United States and in Europe. Mr. Wales subsequently became agent for the goods of the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Co. at Naugatuck, Conn.; in 1851, with Capt. Bertram, he bought a large part of its stock, and was appointed one of its directors. Mr. Wales invented and patented, Feb. 2, 1858, the celebrated water-proof and cold-proof overshoes, made of cloth and rubber, named by him the "Wales Patent Arctic Gaiter," more commonly known as the "Arctic." In January, 1863, he patented a valuable improvement in his "Arctic," which overcame the tendency, which existed in the earlier style, of tearing apart on the upper edge or down at the side. Millions of dollars have been annually made on this important and valuable invention. Mr. Wales was connected with the boot and shoe trade, in some form, for nearly sixty years. He finally transferred the active responsibility to his son, Nathaniel. In 1826 he was married to Mary Rebecca, daughter of Barzillai Holmes, of Boston, and Sally Flagg, of Lancaster, Mass., grandniece of Benjamin Franklin. They had eleven children. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1880.

PEIRCE, John, chemist and microscopist, was born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 16, 1836, son of John and Mary Olney (Barton) Peirce. His father was from North Kingstown, R. I., and was descended from Roger Williams. His early education was obtained at the University Grammar School at Providence, under Prof. Henry S. Frieze and Dr. Merrick Lyon. He entered Brown University in 1852, and was graduated in 1856 with the degree of A.M. During the following year he held a position in the wholesale department of a large drug and dye house, which gave him experience that was of great practical value in the study of textile manufactures, to which he devoted himself in after years. Early in 1857 he withdrew, and sailed for Europe, where he remained until June, 1858. Returning to Providence, he studied law the following year in the office of Hon. Abraham Payne. While never admitted to the bar, he always retained an interest in legal subjects. In 1862 he was appointed assistant professor of chemistry applied to the arts in Brown University and professor in 1863, which positions he held for two years. Provided by his grandfather with an ample estate, he practically devoted his whole life to chemistry, physics, biology and mathematics; but he chiefly investigated the dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fabrics. He also took up the subject of dry plates in photography, with great success. In physics, he was chiefly interested in the telephone, with which he made experiments of great importance and value. He invented the funnel-shaped mouthpiece, and was the first to suggest the hand telephone. He also invented systems of duplex and quadruplex telegraphy. In biology he was an expert in the use of the microscope, possessing a large collection of normal and morbid sections, some of extreme rarity and many of his own preparation. There is a microscope cell of his invention, called the Peirce cell. With a thorough knowledge of mathematics, he was a superior theoretical and practical mechanic, owning and using some of the finest tools made in the world. He also devoted considerable attention to genealogy and history, especially the early history of the city of Providence. He left a private library of great variety and value, particularly for purposes of reference. Prof. Peirce was endowed with the enthusiasm, patient industry and love of truth of the investigator in exact science. He was modest almost to a fault, living a life of exceeding purity of thought and act. He was very generous with his books and means, distributing gifts widely but without attracting attention. He was more widely generous with his sympathy, and from the vast storehouse of his retentive memory he poured out gratuitously his aid, advice and instruction to a generation of students in the laboratories of Brown University, in which he was for years a familiar figure. In 1894 he received the honorary

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degree of D.Sc. from Brown University. He was elected a trustee of the college the same year, but declined to serve. He was never married. He died in Providence, R. I., March 3, 1897.

WISSER, John Philip, soldier and author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1852, son of Philip and Barbara (Weber) Wisser. His parents were both natives of Rhenish Bavaria, and came to America from the neighborhood of Landau in 1838. He was educated in private and public schools in St. Louis, and entering the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., was graduated in 1874. His first military commission was as second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. artillery, and until December, 1875, he was stationed at Key West, Fla. He was then ordered to Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., where he remained until May of the following year, being then detailed to the U. S. artillery school, Fortress Monroe, Va. On his graduation, in 1878, he was ordered to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and after a brief service with his regiment, to West Point as assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology. In January, 1880, he was promoted first lieutenant, and in 1882 was transferred from West Point to Fortress Monroe, Va., where he was instructor in chemistry and the metallurgy of iron for about one year. During 1883–84 he was a student at the Royal School of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony, and in 1884 visited the military schools of Austria, Germany, England and France. He represented the United States at the French military maneuvers in August and September, 1884, and on his return home was again attached to his regiment, with which he served at forts Winfield Scott and Canby, in California and Washington Territory. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, commander of the department of the Columbia (1885–86), and then, being again detailed to West Point, filled the assistant professorship previously held by him for eight years. In 1894 he was again attached to his regiment, then stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and in 1895 was appointed editor of the "Journal of the United States Artillery" and transferred to Fortress Monroe. Since 1896 he has continued his editorial duties, in connection with those of instructor in military science and military engineering in the U. S. Artillery School. He was promoted captain and attached to the 7th U. S. artillery on March 8, 1898. Capt. Wisser is a recognized authority on ordnance matters and high explosives. In addition to his editorial contributions to the "Journal of the United States Artillery," he has written a number of articles for "Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine"; "The United Service Magazine"; "Harper's Weekly"; "By Land and Sea," and "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia," and has prepared book reviews for the "Nation," "Epoch" and other papers. His published books are: "Gun Cotton" (1886); "Practical Problems in Minor Tactics and Strategy" (1888), and "Explosive Materials" (1898). Of the last-named book, Capt. Cecil B. Levita, of the British army, wrote: "It will be a great convenience to both professional and non-professional readers. The classification of explosive materials is excellent and definite." Capt. Wisser is a member of the Century Association; the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other learned bodies. He was married, in 1893, to Georgiana, daughter of Col. E. P. Hollister, of Buffalo, N. Y.

MIANTUNNOMOH, Narragansett chief, was a nephew of Canonicus; was joint ruler with him, and in 1636 became sole ruler of the tribe. The island of Acquidneck, now Rhode Island, was his seat, his wigwam standing on what is now called Tonomy hill, north of Newport; but the court appears to have been movable, as Roger Williams on one occasion spoke of it as having been kept at his house. Miantunnomoh was tall, well formed, haughty, and so stern that his followers held him in great awe; while the Wampanoags and Pequots found him a foe to be dreaded. His friendship with Williams was marked, and through the latter's influence some lands were returned to Massasoit which Miantunnomoh had taken from his enemy. In 1632, accompanied by his wife, Wawaloam, and twenty warriors, he visited Boston, where he was received by Gov. Winthrop with great formality, and made a treaty by which support against the Pequots was secured; but neither party could make peace with that tribe without the consent of the other. He continued his friendly relations by helping to capture the murderers of John Oldham, and in 1637 sent to the governor of Massachusetts, as proof of his willingness to coöperate, a Pequot's hand and forty fathoms of wampum; but when Capt. John Mason marched against the Pequot fort the Narragansetts joined him grudgingly, and eventually deserted. In 1638 the troubles between the Narragansetts and Mohegans increased. The Pequots joined the Mohegans against the Narragansetts, and threatened to boil Miantunnomoh in a kettle; but he went to Connecticut, and returned in safety. When Mr. Williams urged a retreat, Miantunnomoh declared "no man should turn back." In an effort to secure peace, the English urged Miantunnomoh to take the hand of Uncas, which he did, inviting his enemy to dine with him; but the latter refused, and hostilities were resumed. In 1638 Miantunnomoh and four other chiefs sold the island of Acquidneck for forty fathoms of white beads, the former receiving a fifth part. He was to have also ten coats and twenty hoes to give the inhabitants as an inducement to move before the next winter. The deed was dated March 24th, and bore the marks of Canonicus and Miantunnomoh. On Sept. 21, 1638, a treaty of peace was signed by Uncas and Miantunnomoh. Each agreed not to revenge the other for any injuries, but to appeal to the English, and if either refused to abide by the decision the English might compel submission; and further, that they would not harbor any Indian enemies, but would bring the chief of the Pequots, who killed the English, to them that they might take off their heads. When it was reported, in 1640, that Miantunnomoh was plotting against the English, he would not talk through a Pequot messenger, but agreed to go to Boston to talk if they would allow Roger Williams to go with him. As this was not agreed to, he went alone. When not allowed to sit at the table with the English, he resented it, saying: "When your people come to me they are permitted to use their own fashions. I expect the same liberty." In 1642 Connecticut, becoming suspicious of Miantunnomoh, invited Massachusetts to join in a war; but Massachusetts having sent messengers to Miantunnomoh, had received satisfactory replies. In their two days of deliberation with him they were astonished at his wisdom. At a meeting of the united colonies, in 1643, it was agreed that Massachusetts, in behalf of the other colonies, give Canonicus and the Narragansetts to understand that they had noticed their violations of the covenant between

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them, and of Miantunnomoh's late mischievous plots "to root out the body of the English" by gifts and allurements to other Indians, and that he had invaded Uncas' territory, contrary to the "tripartic covenant." Wiandance, a Long Island chief, was also an enemy of Miantunnomoh. He charged the latter with a speech urging the union of Indians against the English, saying the latter had destroyed their living, and that he would send over fifty men to help them in a contest with the invaders. In 1643 Uncas made war upon one of Miantunnomoh's chiefs. The latter raised 1,000 men, who came upon Uncas with 400 men at Great Plains, near Norwich, but the Narragansetts were put to flight and Miantunnomoh was taken prisoner. His coat of mail, furnished by the English, was recognized, and proved his ruin. He was seized by two men who hoped to save their own lives by delivering him to the conqueror. Uncas said to him: "If you had taken me I would have besought of you my life." He was taken to Hartford, where it was decided that as there was no war between Connecticut and the Narragansetts his case should be referred to the commissioners of the united colonies. A meeting of the commissioners was held in Boston in September, and, after consultation with several prominent clergymen, the conclusion was reached that Miantunnomoh was guilty of inciting a general conspiracy against the English, and should be put to death; but without torture. Accordingly, he was returned to Uncas; was taken to a spot near where he was captured, and his head was cloven with a hatchet, the stroke being delivered by one of Unca's men, or, as some accounts say, by the chief's brother. Uncas cut a piece from the shoulder of his fallen foe and ate it, exclaiming: "It is very sweet; it makes my heart strong!" The spot where he was buried is what is now called Sachem plain, near the village of Greenville, in the township of Norwich. For many years his grave was marked by a pile of stones, partly contributed by his tribesmen. In 1841 this memorial was replaced by a granite block.

SATTERLEE, Henry Yates, first bishop of Washington and 180th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1843, son of Edward and Jane Anna (Yates) Satterlee. The Satterlee family originally came from the parish of Sotterley, Suffolk, England, in 1685. It is descended from Benedict Satterlee, the son of Rev. William Satterlee, vicar of the parish of St. Ide, near Exeter, Devonshire. Rev. William Satterlee was a royalist, and was sequestered from his parish during Cromwell's time. During the days of the colonial wars a younger Benedict Satterlee was lieutenant of a Connecticut company, and was killed during the revolutionary war, in the massacre of Wyoming. He was Bishop Satterlee's great-grandfather. Henry Satterlee was educated at the Columbia Grammar School, New York city, under Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., and at Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1863, receiving the degree of A.B Subsequently he was made M.A. In the autumn of 1863 he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York city, and in 1866 was graduated. He received deacon's orders in 1865, and was admitted to the priesthood in 1866. On Sept. 3, 1865, Mr. Satterlee began his career as assistant in Zion parish, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., and on Sept. 3, 1875, was elected rector of the church. On March 2, 1882, Mr. Satterlee accepted the call to become rector of Calvary parish, New York city, and held the position until his consecration as bishop of Washington. He was elected Dec. 6, 1895, and was consecrated to the office in Calvary Church, March 25, 1896. Previously—in 1888 and 1889, respectively—Dr. Satterlee had been elected assistant bishop of Ohio and bishop of Michigan, but had refused to accept, believing that his parish duties were more urgent. He received the degree of D.D. from Union College in 1882, and again in 1896, at the celebration of the sesqui-centennial of Princeton College. During the summer of 1896 Bishop Satterlee, who was then traveling in Europe, was chosen to be the bearer of a non-political petition to the czar, Nicholas II. of Russia, entreating him to use his influence, in combination with other Christian powers, to put an end to the massacre and persecution of the Armenians in Asia Minor. This petition was indorsed by the archbishop of Canterbury, and signed by many other dignitaries of the church of England, the Episcopal churches of Scotland and Ireland, the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, and the American Methodist Episcopal church; also by prominent clergymen and other officers representing various non-Episcopal churches of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States, the memorial embodying the plea of over 40,000,000 of Christians. Although many were skeptical as to the probability that the bearer of the petition would be granted an audience, Bishop Satterlee was graciously received in a private interview by the czar and czarina at St. Petersburg, Aug. 5th, and by the dowager empress on Aug. 7th. He is the author of several books, notably "A Creedless Gospel and the Gospel Creed" (1894), which was inspired by the world's first parliament of religions at Chicago in 1893. In 1866 he was married to Jane, daughter of Timothy G. and Patience (Lawrence) Churchill, of New York city.

H. Y. Satterlee

CUSHMAN, Henry Wyles, legislator, author and bank president, was born at Bernardston, Franklin co., Mass., Aug. 9, 1805, son of Polycarpus Loring and Sally (Wyles) Cushman. He was a descendant in the eighth generation of Robert Cushman, who, with John Carver, was instrumental in the emigration of the Pilgrims from England to Holland, and later to America. He was educated in the common schools of Bernardston, the academies of Deerfield and New Salem, Mass., and the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Norwich, Vt. For a time he taught school and also worked upon his father's farm. In 1837 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and again in 1839–44. In 1844 he was a Democratic member of the state senate, his father being then a Whig member of the same body. In 1851–52 he was chosen as lieutenant-governor of the state by the legislature, there having been no election in either year by the people. In 1853 he was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention. In 1826–41 he was a member of the school committee of Bernardston, and for nineteen years he was town clerk and treasurer. He was also postmaster of Bernardston for ten years, and for many years a member of the Franklin County Common School Association and the Massachusetts board of education. For several years he was president of the Franklin County Bank at Greenfield, Mass., and of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, and vice-president of the State Legislative Temperance Society. He lectured often in the local lyceum, and was the author of a "History of Shays' Insurrection in Massachusetts"; "An Historical Sketch of Bernardston" (1834), and "An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Cushmans in the United States from the Days of Robert Cushman, the Puritan, in 1617, to the Present Time" (1855). He was

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married, June 16, 1828, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Thomas Dickman, the first printer, bookseller and postmaster of Greenfield, Mass. She died Oct. 11, 1855. He was married, second, to Anne Williams, daughter of Thomas Fettyplace, of Salem, Mass., who survived him. Mr. Cushman died at Greenfield, Mass., Nov. 21, 1863.

SAUNDERS, William, horticulturist, was born at St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland, Dec. 7, 1822, and was the son of a gardener. In 1834 he studied at Madras College of St. Andrews, and began preparation for the ministry of the Scottish church, but relinquished this object, to follow his natural bent, horticulture. As a preparation for this profession, he took a scientific course at Edinburgh, at the close of which he went to London, and obtained employment in the famous Kew gardens, and later, in a noted garden near Richmond. In February, 1848, he came to America, and soon after secured employment as manager of the Clifton park estate, Baltimore, Md., the property of Johns Hopkins. He also planned and arranged the estate of Thomas D. Winans, of Baltimore. In 1854 he formed a partnership with Thomas Meehan, whom he had known at Kew, and removed to Germantown, Pa., there beginning a notable career in planting and setting out parks and estates. He had a large share in beautifying Fairmount and Hunting parks, Philadelphia, and in laying out the park and garden system of Washington, D. C. He has also laid out cemeteries at Amboy and Rahway, N. J.; Chicago and Springfield, Ill., and Bethlehem, Pa., and the National cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa. In 1862 he was appointed to the office of horticulturist, in the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. His work of beautifying the city of Washington, in which, according to his design, over 80,000 trees were planted, and other picturesque effects completed, was begun in 1872, under the commissioner for the District of Columbia. Mr. Saunders has been instrumental in introducing several valuable features in American horticulture. In 1862 he imported twelve trees of the seedless orange from Bahia, Brazil, from which have been propagated, all the first growths of this variety of fruit in California and Florida. He was the first to import camphor trees, now so numerous in the southern states, thus benefiting American industry by increasing the supply of this precious gum. In 1890 he helped establish the famous tea gardens of Dr. Charles W. Shephard, near Somerville, S. C., which, in 1898, produced over 3,500 pounds of prime leaf. In 1855 he started the movement which has resulted in the establishment of the farmer's society known as the Patrons of Husbandry, the preamble to whose constitution was written by him. It has spread throughout the country, and has been an important factor in bringing together the agricultural interests of all states. He has edited several agricultural and horticultural newspapers, and has written thousands of articles. Mr. Saunders has the largest collection of books and pamphlets on these subjects in the United States. He introduced "fixed roofs" for greenhouses, an invention which, in the words of Mr. Meehan, "has been a saving to the gardeners of this country of hundreds of thousands of dollars, besides giving the plants one-tenth more light." He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1900.

INNES, Harry, jurist, was born in Caroline county, Va., Jan. 4 (O. S.), 1752, son of Robert and Catharine (Richards) Innes. His father was a Scotchman, but a clergyman of the Episcopal church; his mother's ancestors were Welsh or English. "At a court held in King George county, Sept. 3d, 1772, it was ordered to be certified that Harry Innes, gent., is a person of honesty, probity and good demeanor." On Sept. 24th he was licensed to practice in the courts of Virginia, and began active life in his native county; but attended court in eleven other counties, from Essex on the east to Botetourt on the west and to the North Carolina line. By writing from time to time for the clerks of Fincastle and Pittsylvania counties and by collecting clerks' fees from people in the counties he practiced in he increased a by no means large income. From Caroline county he removed to Fincastle, and in 1775 to Bedford, where he was married. In 1776-77 he had charge of Chipil's lead mines and the powder mill at New London, sources of supply for the Virginia Continental troops, under the supervision of the committee of safety, and was heartily thanked by that committee for his fidelity and energy. On Oct. 4, 1778, he was commissioned deputy attorney for Bedford county by Gov. Patrick Henry, and on July 26, 1779, escheator for the same by Gov. Thomas Jefferson. While in the latter office he turned over thousands of pounds for British property sold. In 1781 he was made commissioner of specific tax for the county of Bedford, and during the same year was commissary for the Bedford militia, who were ordered to the "south'ard." In 1782 the state was divided into districts for the more thorough collection of taxes, and on March 27th Mr. Innes was appointed by Gov. Harrison commissioner for the district comprising Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, Henry and Pittsylvania counties. The difficulty of raising money to defray ordinary expenses was great, and his administration was approved both by the governor and the Federal war department. In 1782 a district court "on the western waters" was established by the council of state, and in July Mr. Innes was appointed assistant judge, and in November judge. Declining both positions, he continued his duties as commissioner until the latter part of 1783, and then returned to the practice of law. In November, 1784, the Virginia legislature elected him attorney-general for the western district, and early in 1785 he removed to Kentucky. He carried with him slips of fruit trees and many kinds of seeds, and letters from Jefferson and others giving instructions as to the development of agriculture and other industries. He was a member of all the early conventions held in Kentucky. In 1789 a society for the encouragement of manufactures was organized in Danville, with Judge Innes as chairman. Afterward he was one of the managers, and conducted the correspondence which resulted in the purchase of machinery in Philadelphia and Baltimore and the erection of a brick building in Danville. In 1790 the cotton mill was in operation. He was chairman of the board of trustees of Transylvania University in 1787-98; was a member of the famous Political Club of Danville, and one of the committee appointed by it to draft a constitution for Kentucky, which it was supposed would at once enter the Union. Many have given Col. George Nicholas credit for being sole author of that document; but correspondence in existence proves that Innes aided him. Under the first judiciary act of the United States Judge Innes was appointed U. S. judge for Kentucky, being chosen by Washington because of his integrity, in spite of the fact that he was a strong Republican, or Anti-Federalist. His political opponents, in letters to the president, accused him of conspiring with the emissaries of Spain to detach Kentucky from the Union. On the contrary, while he favored Kentucky's independence and a separate arrangement

Harry Innes

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with Spain respecting the navigation of the Mississippi, he refused to countenance the question of secession. Washington showed his confidence by giving him charge of the military forces in Kentucky in 1790 and by appointing him one of a military board of Kentucky to prosecute a war against the Indians in 1791. He several times received the thanks of the president for his services. Judge Innes was a member of the electoral college of Kentucky to elect a governor and lieutenant-governor. Gov. Shelby, in July, 1792, appointed him the first chief-justice of the state, but he declined the office. In 1808 his Federalist enemies renewed their attacks and strove to have him impeached, but congress refused to institute measures against him. His high position as a lawyer is shown by the statements that nearly every man of note in Kentucky was a client of his, and that he was frequently appointed guardian for children and administrator of estates. He was twice married: first, in Bedford county, Va., Oct. 3, 1775, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. James Calloway. She bore him four daughters, who married into the Thornton, Adams, Alexander and Morris families. Mrs. Innes died in Virginia in 1790. He was married, secondly, Feb. 10, 1792, to Mrs. Ann (Harris) Shiel, widow of Dr. Hugh Shiel, of Philadelphia. Their only child, Maria Knox, was married to John Harris Todd, and afterward became the wife of John J. Crittenden. Judge Innes died at Cedar Hill farm, near Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 20, 1816.

KOBBÉ, Gustav, author, was born in New York city, March 4, 1857, son of William August and Sarah Lord (Sistare) Kobbé. His father, a native of Idstein, in the former duchy of Nassau, Germany, was a merchant in New York city, and for many years consul-general of Nassau to the United States; his mother was a daughter of Joseph Sistare, of New York, and a descendant of an old family of New London, Conn. His father's family was an old and prominent one in Germany, and traces an unbroken line of professional and military men from the year 1600. Gustav Kobbé was educated in the schools of his native city, and for five years (1867–72) in Wiesbaden, Germany. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1877, and at the Columbia Law School in 1879. He began legal practice in New York, but soon after accepted a position on the editorial staff of the "Musical Review." In 1881 he became assistant editor in music and dramatic critic on the New York "Sun"; in 1882, musical and dramatic editor on the New York "World," for which he reported the production of "Parsifal" at Bayreuth, Germany. He was afterward musical critic on the "Mail and Express," meantime having begun a brilliant career as contributor to the "Century" "Scribner's" and other leading periodicals. He also writes for the "Review of Reviews" and the "North American Review." Among his best known articles are: "Life on the South Shoals Lightship," "Life in a Lighthouse" and numerous contributions to the "Heroes of Peace" series in the "Century." He has also contributed essays on music, drama and art to the "Forum," among them: "The Dramas of Gerhart Hauptmann"; "The Plays of Arthur Wing Pinero"; "Cyrano de Bergerac"; "Johannes Brahms," and "American Art Coming Into Its Own." In April and May, 1898, the "Chapbook" published two articles by him: "Whistler at West Point" and "Whistler in the U. S. Coast Survey." These articles, compiled from the official records of the U. S. Military Academy and of the survey, with many anecdotes from Whistler's former associates, were accompanied by reproductions of the artist's first etching and several humorous sketches of his cadet days. Mr. Kobbé has published: "Wagner's Music Dramas" (1887); "Wagner's Life and Works" (1890); "Short Plays for Amateurs" (1892); "New York and Its Environs" (1894); "My Rosary and Other Poems" (1896); "Miriam" (1898); "Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung" (1899). Mr. Kobbé was married in New York city, Nov. 11, 1882, to Carolyn, daughter of the late George Minor Wheeler, of New York city.

Gustav Kobbé

KNOWLTON, Frank Hall, botanist, was born at Brandon, Rutland co., Vt., Sept. 2, 1860. He was a descendant of the Knowltons of revolutionary fame, who emigrated from Massachusetts to Vermont when that country was first being settled. He was a son of Julius Knowlton, a farmer, and on the farm his early life was spent. He received his education in the district schools, and was graduated when sixteen at the High School. On account of poor health he had to give up for a time his ambition for a higher education. He, however, continued his studies in ornithology and botany, taking his books with him to the fields. In 1882 he entered the junior class in Middlebury College, Vermont, and was graduated with the degree of B.S., July, 1884. He received the highest honors in the natural sciences ever granted by the college. In 1884 he went to Washington to take a position as assistant in the U. S. National Museum. Soon after this he was advanced to a prominent position on the scientific staff of the museum and placed in charge of the newly organized department of botany. He devised cases and arranged and studied collections, and, July, 1887, was made assistant curator of botany and fossil plants in the museum, a position he held until June, 1889, when he resigned to take the position of assistant paleontologist in the U. S. geological survey. In 1887 he received the degree of M.S. from his alma mater, and the same year was elected professor of botany in the Corcoran Scientific School of the Columbian University, Washington, from which he retired in 1896. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the Columbian University in 1894. His first publication was a "List of the Birds of Brandon, Vermont." The special direction of his studies has been the investigation of internal structure of fossil plants as exhibited under the microscope, and he is perhaps the highest authority on this subject in the United States. He is editor of "The Plant World," and has published works on the "Fossil Wood and Lignite of the Potomac Formation"; "Fossil Flora of the Yellowstone National Park," and over 200 short papers and reviews.

BIGELOW, Frank Hagar, astronomer, meteorologist and clergyman, was born at Concord, Mass., Aug. 28, 1851, son of Francis Edwin and Ann (Hagar) Bigelow, both of Weston, Mass. The original ancestor of the family was John Biglo, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630. From him have descended many persons prominent in history and literature. Mr. Bigelow gained his preparatory education in his native village and at the Boston Latin School, where he completed the course in 1869, and then entering Harvard College, was graduated A.B. in 1873. Immediately afterward he was appointed assistant astronomer in the national observatory, Cordoba, Argentine Republic, under Dr. Benjamin A. Gould, director, and took part in the preparation of the "Uranometria Argentina," the

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"Catalogue of Zones" and the "General Catalogue of Southern Stars," published by this observatory. Returning to the United States in 1876, he was assistant to Prof. Simon Newcomb at the U. S. Naval Observatory for one year, and then, having determined to enter the ministry, he began studying in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., receiving the degree of B.D. in 1880. In the same year he was graduated A.M. by Harvard University. Having been ordained deacon in 1880, and priest in 1881, he had charge of St. Paul's parish, Natick, Mass., for one year; then, under the advice of his physician, he relinquished parochial work, and by a second service at the Cordoba observatory reestablished his health. On his return home, in 1883, he was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy at Racine College, Racine, Wis., and remained there until the state of the finances caused the disbanding of the faculty in 1889. He was then made assistant in the "Nautical Almanac" office, Washington, D. C., and afterward, in 1891, professor of meteorology, U. S. Weather Bureau, which position he still holds. The navy department sent him as assistant to observe the eclipse of Dec. 22, 1889, at Cape Ledo, on the west coast of Africa. His writings include several papers on solar and terrestrial physics; his work on the solar corona being best known. Mr. Bigelow secured the first complete record of photographic star transits, and is the author of several new theories in meteorology, solar and terrestrial magnetism. He had charge of the international cloud observations in 1896–97 for the United States, and has published an extensive report of them (Mather bureau, 1899). He now resides in Washington, and is a member of the Cosmos Club; the Washington Philosophical Society, of which he was president in 1898, and of the Academy of Sciences. He also belongs to several well-known scientific societies in Europe. He received the degree of L.H.D. from Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in 1899. In addition to his scientific duties he has filled the position of assistant minister in St. John's Church, Washington, since 1890. He was married, Oct. 6, 1881, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Rev. Amos and Caroline E. (Sanderson) Spalding, of Cambridge, Mass.

WOLFE, Catharine Lorillard, philanthropist, was born in New York city, March 8, 1828, daughter of John David and Dorothea Ann (Lorillard) Wolfe. Her great-grandfather, John David Wolfe, came to America from Saxony, prior to the year 1729. He died in 1759, leaving four children. David, the eldest, lived to the ripe old age of eighty-eight in the old family residence on Fair street, now Fulton street, New York city, which, with other valuable property, has since remained in possession of the family. David and his brother, Christopher, served in the revolutionary war, and subsequently engaged in the hardware business in New York city. John David Wolfe was born July 24, 1792. He retired from business in the prime of life, and devoted his best labors and great wealth to philanthropic and benevolent purposes. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and at his death was senior warden of Grace Church. Mr. Wolfe was unostentatious in his character, but has left many enduring monuments to his memory, not only in New York city, but in various remote parts of the country. He gave labor and money for the advancement of the New York Historical Society, and was one of the founders of the American Museum of Natural History, and its first president. He died on May 17, 1872, leaving but one child, Catharine Lorillard, who inherited her father's noble qualities. She had a fine mind, which was well able to receive the best educational advantages that were placed at her disposal. From early life she had cultivated a taste for art, which was broadened by extensive travel in many countries. Miss Wolfe gave of her abundance with sound judgment, personally making investigations when it was possible; and when this could not be done, she displayed superior ability in the selection of sound and trustworthy advisers upon whom she could rely. It would be difficult to estimate the catholicity and munificence of her benevolence. She visited the poor, educated young girls, brought out opportunities to relieve those who were in want and sorrow, and always had a large number of beneficiaries. Among the larger of her benefactions may be mentioned appropriations to Union College, Schenectady; the American Chapel at Rome, Italy; St. Luke's Hospital, New York; the noble charities of St. Johnland, Long Island; the Italian Mission, New York; the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; Grace Church, New York, to which she gave the chantry and other buildings; the Wolfe expedition to Asia; the Home for Incurables at Fordham; the Diocesan House in Lafayette place, New York city, etc. Miss Wolfe was one of the patrons of and a large contributor to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Recognizing the fact that, without endowment, every new gift entails increased expense on the institution, she not only gave to the museum her collection of paintings, but an endowment of $200,000, to be used for its preservation and increase. "The Catharine Lorillard Wolfe collection" is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city. More than $1,000,000 in money was willed by Miss Wolfe for the perpetuation of charities and educational institutions established by her father and herself. She died in New York city, April 4, 1887.

MABERY, Charles Frederic, chemist, was born in New Gloucester, Cumberland co., Me., Jan. 13, 1850, son of Henry and Elizabeth A. Mabery. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Windham and New Gloucester, and were in active service during the revolutionary and subsequent wars. Charles F. Mabery received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and was engaged in teaching during five years in the various grades of the common schools and academies of Maine. When called upon to teach chemistry, natural philosophy and mathematics in Gorham Seminary, he became deeply interested in physical science, and in 1873 he entered courses of instruction in science at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. After teaching one year in Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass., preparing candidates for admission to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in chemistry and mathematics, he was appointed assistant teacher in the Harvard chemical laboratory. During the following eight years he developed summer courses in chemistry, which were attended by teachers from all parts of the country, and demonstrated the utility of this system of instruction as a feature of university training. During this period he received the degree of B.Sc. and the degree of D.Sc., publishing numerous papers on results of his investigations in chemistry. In 1883 he accepted a position in the Case School of Applied Science of Cleveland, O., where he has since devoted his entire energy to the development of the chemical department, which now offers as good advantages for the study of chemistry as do the older and larger institutions. Under his care, the Case laboratory has seen many and varied chemical problems attacked and solved by him and his assistants. His researches in the chemistry of American petroleum

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have caused him to be recognized the world over as the foremost authority on this subject. He is the author of numerous papers on pure and applied chemistry. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and other scientific societies of this country and of Europe. Prof. Mabery was married, in 1872, to Frances A. Lewis, whose ancestors were early settlers and influential citizens in Gorham, Me., several of them serving in the revolutionary war.

RUSSELL, Sol Smith, comedian, was born at Brunswick, Cumberland co., Me., June 15, 1848, son of Charles Elmer and Louisa (Matthews) Russell. His father, a native of Salem, N. J., was in early life a doctor, then entered the ministry, and, after nine years of service, became a merchant. His mother was a daughter of Edwin Matthews, and a native of Cincinnati, O. He was named for Sol Smith, the actor, husband of Mr. Russell's aunt. He was educated at schools in St. Louis, Mo., and Jacksonville, Ill., and began his theatrical career by organizing minstrel companies among his school-fellows. For a brief period he was a drummer in the Federal army, but left the ranks in 1862, at Cairo, Ill., to go on the stage, making his first public appearance at the Defiance Theatre there. His first part was that of Pit-a-Pat, a negro girl, in the "Hidden Hand," and between the acts he rendered songs of a patriotic character. Frequently his duties comprised acting, singing between acts and playing the drum in the orchestra, all in one evening, his average weekly salary at that time being $6. During the latter part of his engagement at Cairo he was approached by a strolling manager, who offered him $8 a week, if he would add slack wire walking to his accomplishments. The youth undertook to satisfy this demand; but before he had attained proficiency was so badly hurt by a fall that he decided to confine his energies to acting, and, after a short tour with his patron, literally "went on the road" by himself. The entertainments he gave were not pecuniarily successful, and at one place, after he had advertised himself by ringing a bell through the streets, brought him only sixty five cents; but, undiscouraged, he found his way back to St. Louis, where he secured an engagement as second low comedian at De Bar's Theatre. This experience was of great value, as he was brought into contact with popular stars. A little later he made a western tour with the Berger family; next was a member of the stock company at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and in 1871 appeared for the first time in New York city, at Lina Edwin's Theatre. In 1874 he returned to New York city, and played for more than six months at the Olympic, in a variety of characters. In 1874 he joined Augustin Daly's company, and won particular praise for his impersonation of Mr. Peabody in "What Could She Do?" and Trip in "School for Scandal," etc. His friends now urged him to star, and in 1880 he joined a company of which Frederick G. Berger was manager, appearing in a play called "Edgewood Folks." The piece, which ran for five successive years, was performed 1,500 times, and on each occasion he sang seven songs and made ten changes. Meanwhile he had become Mr. Berger's full partner. In 1885 William Warren, of the Boston Museum, retired from the stage, and Russell filled his parts for several months. In 1886 he starred again in the "Country Editor" and "Felix McKusick"; in 1887 in "Pa"; in 1889 in "Bewitched"; in 1890 in "A Poor Relation," by Edward Kidder, and "The Tale of a Coat," by Dion Boucicault, remodeled by Clyde Fitch into "April Weather." Later plays are: "Peaceful Valley"; "Uncle Dick"; "A Bachelor's Romance"; "Hon. John Grigsby"; "The Heir-at-law," and "The Rivals," in which he took the part of Bob Acres. Mr. Russell has always been a great lover of books, and has a library of more than 6,000 volumes, in addition to a large collection of autographs, notably of actors. He is a member of the Players' and Century clubs of New York city; the Clover Club of Philadelphia; and the Papyrus Club of Boston. He was married at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 13, 1876, to Alice M., daughter of William T. Adams (Oliver Optic) and Sarah (Jenkins) Adams.

DAWES, Rufus, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1803, son of Thomas Dawes, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1792–1803; of the municipal court in 1803–23, and judge of probate until his death. His grandfather, also named Thomas, was a member of the general assembly of Massachusetts, and in 1773–78 was colonel of the Boston regiment. Rufus, youngest of a family of sixteen, entered Harvard in 1820, but was refused a degree because of supposed participation in a violation of the college rules. Subsequently it was proved that he was guiltless of the charge. He made the incident the subject of his first published poem, which was a satire on the faculty. On leaving college he studied law, but never practiced, giving his attention to literary work, his preference being for verse writing, in which his father before him had indulged. From time to time he published poems in the "United States Literary Gazette," a Cambridge journal, and then removed to Baltimore to edit for a time the "Emerald," a weekly newspaper. His chief works are: "The Valley of the Nashaway and Other Poems" (1830); "Geraldine," a composition in the style of "Don Juan" (1839); "Athenia of Damascus and Other Poems," the first dealing with the siege of that city, A. D. 634 (1839); "Nix's Mate," an historical romance (1840); "Ode on the Death of Sir Walter Scott," and similar compositions, one of which was sung at the celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker hill monument. Mr. Dawes was a member of the New Church (Swedenborgian), and often preached in its pulpits. His later years were spent in Washington, D. C., as a government clerk. He died in that city, Nov. 30, 1859.

PRICE, Eli Kirk, lawyer, senator and author, was born in Chester county, Pa., July 20, 1797, son of Philip and Rachel (Kirk) Price; sixth in lineal descent from Philip Price, the first settler of that name, who, with his wife, went to Pennsylvania with the Welsh settlers about the time of the Penns (1682), and settled in Haverford, within six miles of Philadelphia. He was educated in the Society of Friends, and was a student at Westtown Boarding School. His first business instruction was received in the store of John W. Townsend, of West Chester, from which place he went to Philadelphia, accepting a position in the counting-house of Thomas P. Cope, a shipping merchant in the Liverpool trade. His leisure hours were devoted to the reading of law and to study In 1819 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, May 28, 1822. Mr. Price was a member of the first state revenue board in 1845, and again of the second board in 1848, being the author of the report of the latter body to the state legislature. In 1850 he was sent, in conjunction with Judge Cadwalader, to Harrisburg, and placed before the members of both houses.

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assembled in conference, several weighty arguments why the city and county of Philadelphia, then consisting of a dozen separate and distinct municipalities, should be consolidated, but no definite action was then taken. He was elected to the state senate in 1854, 1855 and 1856. His first act was to offer a memorial again urging consolidation, the result of which was a new charter of the city, obtained Feb. 2, 1854. This united a dozen corporations, including Philadelphia county, into one great city of 130 square miles. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; president of the University Hospital; president of the Preston Retreat; president of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; vice-president of the American Philosophical Society; president of the Numismatical and Antiquarian Society; member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; etc., etc. He was the great chancery and real estate lawyer of Philadelphia. Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, in his tribute to Eli K. Price, says: "He was one of the great old lawyers, and the works of their lives will remain as a lasting benefit to the public they served." He was the author of "A Digest of the Acts of Assembly and of the Ordinances of the Inhabitants and Commissioners of the District of Spring Garden for the Government of that District" (1833); "Institutes of Morality for the Instruction of Youth" (1838); "Memoir of Philip and Rachel Price" (1852); "Our Unknown City Laws" (1855); "Of the Limitations of Actions and of Liens Against Real Estate in Pennsylvania" (1857); "The History of the Consolidation of the City of Philadelphia" (1870); "The Proprietary Title of the Penns" (1871); "The Act for the Sale of Real Estate" (1874), besides numerous essays and treatises. His arguments before the supreme court from 1825 until 1884 have been published in the "Reports," numbering about 150 volumes. He was married, June 10, 1828, to Anna, daughter of James and Rebecca Embree, of Chester county, members of the Society of Friends. They had three children: Rebecca E., John Sergeant and Sibyl E. Mr. Price died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1884.

POWHATAN, or **WAHUNSONACOCK,** a name supposed by the English to mean the country over which he ruled, was born at Powhata, near Richmond, on the James river, about 1550. He was tall, well-proportioned, bearing an aspect of sadness, exceedingly vigorous, with a body able to sustain hardships—was the most famous of all chiefs in Virginia. His three brothers were Opitchepan, Opekan Kanough and Catamigh. He had two sisters. His residence was Werowocomoco, on the north side of York river, in the county of Gloucester. When the English began their encroachments he took up his residence at Orakakes. His territory extended to the Patuxent, in Maryland, and he claimed as subjects some of the tribes on the Chesapeake. His possessions fell, not to his children, but to his brothers. His guard consisted of forty or fifty men when he slept, which number was afterward increased to 200. He had as many wives as he pleased, and when he became tired of any of them they were assigned to his personal favorites. He had many places for rest; his wigwams were spacious, and some were thirty to forty yards in extent. When Capt. John Smith, arrested by Opekan Kanough, was about to be killed, Powhatan's daughter, Pocahontas, saved him from death. The chief set aside the sentence, and employed Smith as artisan for himself and daughter, promised to give him a large tract of land in exchange for guns and a grindstone, and to esteem him as a son. Capt. Newport sought the chief's friendship; but in reply to Newport's attempt to trade, Powhatan said: "It is not agreeable to my greatness, in this peddling manner, to trade for trifles: Therefore, lay me down all your commodities together; what I like I will take." Newport only received about three bushels of corn, when twenty hogsheads were expected; but Smith, for a pound or two of blue beads, secured 300 bushels of corn. Naturally arrogant, Powhatan was rendered more so by the gift of a crown from Newport, and later he strove to exterminate the English, being incited by some Dutchmen whom Newport had brought over, and who hated Smith. He tried to carry out the suggestion by inviting Smith to trade; but the latter, warned of his intention, went guarded; speeches of reproach and friendship followed. Smith, too, resorted to strategy, and while preparing to seize Powhatan, the wily chief appointed some women to entertain his guest, while he disappeared in the woods, resolving to fall upon the English in their cabins at night. Pocahontas, however, revealed the plot; her father having thus failed, threatened death if Smith was not killed by his men; but the explosion of some gunpowder so frightened the king, peace was desired. Stolen articles were returned and provisions supplied in abundance. The greater part of Powhatan's life was spent in difficulties with the English, yet he died at peace with them in April, 1618, and was succeeded by Opitchepan, his second brother, afterward known as Itopatin. His life might have been less turbulent under a different mode of treatment. If Newport and Smith were severe in their designs against him, their successor, Lord De-la-Ware, widened the breach.

BECKER, Washington, banker, was born at South Worcester, Otsego co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1847, son of Abraham and Marie (Danforth) Becker. He is of combined Dutch and English descent, his great-grandfather on his paternal side having come to America from Holland, and his mother's ancestry having been among the early settlers of Massachusetts and conspicuous in the history of that state. He was educated in Worcester, and after being graduated at Phillips Exeter Academy, in 1865, he entered Harvard College, but was summoned home before finishing his course to take charge of important business affairs for his father, who was then a prominent banker in Worcester. While in this connection he studied law, and after his father's death, in 1867, was graduated at the Albany Law School. He practiced law in Worcester until 1874, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wis. He was soon diverted from the practice of law by interests in large business enterprises. He organized the Westside street railway system, and was president from 1880 to 1891, when it was bought by the North American Co. of New York city, which consolidated the street railways of Milwaukee into one system. When the Wisconsin Marine Fire and Insurance Co. Bank, one of the oldest institutions of the West, became overwhelmed in the panic of 1893, Mr. Becker was appointed receiver. The liabilities of this institution amounted to over $7,000,000, and the shock of its suspension was widely felt throughout the Northwest; but under his administration it was reorganized within six months, all its debts redeemed, and Mr. Becker became its president. This colossal undertaking, besides benefiting thousands of depositors, undoubtedly did more than anything else to help along the re-establishment of Milwaukee's business interests. He was married, June 22, 1875, to Sarah W., daughter of Sherburn S. Merrill, a pioneer in railroading in the West. They have one child.

Washington Becker

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JONES, Samuel Milton, manufacturer, inventor and non-partisan Socialist, was born at the village of Ty Mawr, near Beddgelert, Caernarvonshire, Wales, Aug. 3, 1846, son of Hugh Samuel and Margaret (Williams) Jones. His father was an industrious man of high character and piety, and both parents came of peasant families long settled in Caernarvonshire. This fact is a source of satisfaction to Mr. Jones, who, speaking of his ancestry, says: "I rest secure in the comforting belief that they all earned their living, and observed the divine injunction, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.'" His early life was spent in continual employment in some kind of labor—in stone quarries, saw mills and on farms and steamboats: and, according to his own statement, he never had more than thirty months of schooling. He removed to America with his parents in 1849, and lived in Lewis county, N. Y. At the age of eighteen, attracted by the reports of profitable operations in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, he made his way to Titusville, and obtained work at one of the wells there. By virtue of energy and enterprise, he pushed steadily to the front, and by 1870 had obtained a substantial interest in the business. In 1886 he began operations in the oil fields of Ohio, and since that time has followed the business in Ohio and Indiana, and to some extent in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1893 he invented important improvements in appliances for producing petroleum, notably the Acme sucker-rod now in general use. Finding that manufacturers were unwilling to make this article, he incorporated the Acme Sucker-Rod Co., of Toledo, O., which is now one of the prosperous manufacturing concerns in the state. Mr. Jones has always been an outspoken and earnest friend of the laboring man and of all who suffer from the unjust conditions of industrial life. He believes absolutely in equality and brotherhood, and, has directly applied the Golden Rule to business. He made earnest efforts to promote friendly relations with his employees, studying their interests and necessities, and frequently providing excursions and entertainments in which he shared the pleasure with them. Since the Christmas of 1895 the company has presented to each employee a sum of money equal to five per cent. of his total annual wages, with the object of making a practical application of the theory of profit-sharing. By this practice of encouraging the men to self-respecting coöperation it has been possible to conduct the business on a basis of mutual confidence. In Mr. Jones' own words: "After nearly four years of a test, I am pleased to say that the Golden Rule works. It is perfectly practicable, and is worthy of a trial. But my experience has shown me that it is a *social*, not an industrial rule, and no *one* can truly live the Golden Rule until all live it." He was, however, careful to explain that it is "a double acting rule," demanding strict and faithful service from employees as well as fairness and consideration in employers. In 1897 Mr. Jones was nominated for the mayoralty of Toledo by the Republicans, and, although vigorously opposed in many quarters, made an energetic and effective campaign. His friendship for the laboring man was represented as demagoguery, and his prominence in religious circles, it was argued, boded ill for the saloon business. On his election, however, he quickly showed himself a masterful and determined leader, carrying out needed reforms in municipal administration and scorning the dictation of party leaders. He refused to encourage movements for closing the saloons on the ground that their business is merely one "evidence of wrong social conditions," yet he gave his allegiance to all measures calculated to promote the good of the laboring class. As a result, his administration was obnoxious alike to the moralists and to the Republican "machine," and at the Republican convention in 1899 his policy was repudiated and renomination refused him. Immediately after this action of his party he announced himself an independent candidate for re-election, proposing to run on a platform containing provisions for abolition of special privileges; public ownership of public utilities; limitation of franchises; the abolition of private contract system on public works, and the establishment of a definite wage rate and time limit for common laborers. He was re-elected by the largest majority ever given an independent municipal official. Since holding the office of mayor Mr. Jones has been constantly identified with such movements as the League of American Municipalities and with the anti-trust convention. He vigorously opposed the election of Mark A. Hanna to the U. S. senate, and by this action still further antagonized the influential elements of his party. Adjoining his factory in Toledo is a plot of ground 150 feet square which he has laid out as a park and play-ground for the use of the public without restrictions. He has been twice married: first, Oct. 20, 1875, to Alma Bernice, daughter of Henry H. and Varilla Curtiss, of Pleasantville, Pa., who died in 1885; second, Aug. 24, 1892, to Helen L., daughter of William and Harriet Beach, of Toledo, O.

Samuel M. Jones

ROBINSON, Hamilton W., jurist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1814, son of James W. Robinson, a prominent business man of that city, who exerted a most inspiring influence upon his son and trained him at home in the most careful manner. Young Robinson prepared for college at the Albany Academy, and then entered Union College, where he was known as a diligent and ambitious student and a genial companion. On graduation in 1832, he began the study of law in the office of MacKown & Van Buren, at Albany, the former being city recorder. Not long after he was admitted to the bar he became Mr. Van Buren's partner, Mr. MacKown having retired from active participation on account of advanced age. Mr. Van Buren's taste and aptitude for politics drew him more and more from his practice, and eventually much of the business of the firm was transacted by Mr. Robinson alone. He withdrew from the firm, however, and removed to New York; but in 1845 was recalled to Albany by Mr. Van Buren, who had been chosen attorney-general of the state, and desired Mr. Robinson to act as his deputy. Having complied, he took up also the business of the old firm, and was so busily engaged in the preparation of pleadings, opinions and briefs that he was but rarely seen in the courts. Soon after the close of Mr. Van Buren's term of office he and Mr. Robinson removed to New York city, where they built up a large practice. In 1850 they came prominently before the public as counsel for Edwin Forrest, being opposed by Charles O'Conor. Although Mr. Robinson disliked to appear in the court room, he became widely known for his learning and ability, and was constantly sought as a referee, by consent of parties, his record in that capacity being unequaled in the history of the state. The partnership lasted for ten years, and then Mr. Robinson practiced alone until 1863. During this period he was counsel for the Seventh Avenue, Broadway, Dry Dock, and other

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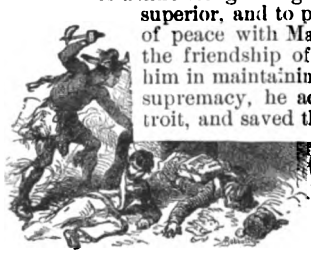
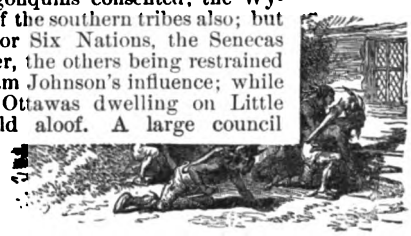
railroads. In 1863 he formed a co-partnership with John M. Scribner that was of seven years' duration. In 1870 he was offered by the Democrats the nomination to the judgeship of the court of appeals; but, although his election seemed certain, declined in favor of his friend, Charles A. Rapallo; but in the same year, at the urgent request of Judge Charles P. Daly, he consented to become a candidate for the judgeship of the court of common pleas, and was elected. The duration of his term was to be fourteen years and six months, and he took his seat July 1, 1870. His great legal ability, assiduity and faithfulness, his supreme love of right and truth, his unselfishness, his modesty, his urbanity of manner, his tender and affectionate disposition, commanded for him universal respect. A memorial tablet, presented to the court by the bar of New York in 1895 and erected in the county court house, extols him as an honor to the judiciary and to the profession, and as an able and upright judge. Judge Robinson was twice married: first, to Emma Whitney, of Albany, who died in 1865; and second, to Mrs. Catherine D. Barker, of Albany, who survived him. He left two daughters and two sons, one of whom, Henry A. Robinson, is a lawyer in New York city. Judge Robinson died in New York city, April 17, 1879.

PONTIAC, chief of the Ottawas, was born about 1720, and was the son of an Ojibwa woman. Some writers claim that he was a Miami; others a Nipissing. The alliance of the Ojibwas and the Pottawotamies with the Ottawas made him the leader of many warriors and the claimer of dominion over an extensive tract of territory. His summer home was on an island at the entrance to Lake St. Clair. Descriptions of his personal appearance differ: in one narrative we are told that he was nearly white; in another, that he was unusually dark in complexion; but all accounts agree in representing him as having great strength of judgment and as superior to the majority of his race, though possessing in full measure the cruelty and cunning of the savage. He is said to have defended the French at Detroit against an attack of the northern tribes in 1746, and to have led the Ottawas at Braddock's defeat in 1755. After the fall of Quebec, Maj. Robert Rogers, of New Hampshire, at the head of 200 rangers, was sent to displace the French at Detroit and Mackinaw, and in November, 1760, encamped at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, where Cleveland now stands. There they were met by ambassadors from Pontiac, who inquired their reason for invading his country. On hearing that no hostility to the Indians was intended, and that the French had lost Canada, he consented to acknowledge King George; but as an uncle, not a superior, and to prove his loyalty smoked a pipe of peace with Maj. Rogers. Anxious to secure the friendship of the English, who might aid him in maintaining, and perhaps extending, his supremacy, he accompanied the troops to Detroit, and saved them from being massacred by 400 ambushed braves, persuading the latter to abandon their design. Not receiving the recognition that he considered his due as a great sovereign, he soon changed his mind; foresaw the subjugation of the Indian tribes, and believing a rumor to the effect that the French were about to reconquer their American possessions, began to plan a general uprising. The advanced northern forts, besides Detroit, were: Niagara; Pitt (Du Quesne); Ligonier, southeast of Pitt; Le Bœuf and Venango, on the Alleghany; Miami, where later Fort Wayne was built; Le Baie, at the head of Green bay; St. Joseph, near the mouth of the river of that name, and Ouatanon, on the Wabash; while near Erie was the trading post of Presque Isle. Late in 1762 Pontiac sent messengers to the various nations from the Ottawa to the mouth of the Mississippi, seeking their coöperation, and specifying a certain change of the moon in the following May as the time for action. The tribes were not to unite in an army; but each was to reduce the nearest garrison, and next, the dependent settlements; and, with the aid of the French, the ambitious chief hoped to overpower the older settlements and utterly exterminate the English. Nearly all the Algonquins consented; the Wyandots and some of the southern tribes also; but of the Iroquois, or Six Nations, the Senecas alone were won over, the others being restrained through Sir William Johnson's influence; while a branch of the Ottawas dwelling on Little Traverse bay held aloof. A large council was held, April 27, 1763, on the Ecorches river, near Detroit, at which Pontiac rehearsed the wrongs inflicted by the English, and assured his hearers that they must conquer or be enslaved. Detroit was chosen as the first point of attack, and May 7th was the date set. Pontiac and a number of his warriors, with weapons concealed under their blankets, were to enter the fort on a professedly peaceful errand; the unwary officers were to be slaughtered, and a general massacre of the soldiers and citizens was to follow. Being thwarted by an Indian girl, who revealed the plot to Maj. Gladwin, the commander, Pontiac could only lay siege to the fort. He was supplied with food by French settlers on the Canadian side of the Detroit river, to whom he gave promissory notes of birch bark, which he is said to have redeemed; the besieged also had friends who brought over provisions at night. During May and June the other forts were attacked, and all but Niagara, Pitt and Ligonier were reduced, the entire garrison in several instances being massacred. The panic excited in western Pennsylvania was like that caused in New England by King Philip's war. Forts Pitt and Ligonier were relieved by an expedition under Col. Henry Bouquet, and on Aug. 5th and 6th was fought the battle of Bushy run, in which that officer routed the Indians. In June the Wyandots and Pottawatomies, who had been aiding Pontiac, grew weary and sued for peace, leaving the Ottawas and Ojibwas to continue the siege of Detroit. Of three expeditions sent from Fort Niagara to the relief of the fort, two were successful in landing supplies and ammunition, and the last, commanded by Capt. Dalzell, brought a reinforcement of men. Two days later, against the advice of Maj. Gladwin, Capt. Dalzell and Maj. Rogers, at the head of about 250 soldiers, attacked Pontiac's camp, which was situated on Parent's creek. The chief, who had learned of the plan, surprised the enemy at what was thereafter known as Bloody bridge, and Capt. Dalzell and fifty-nine of his men were slain. Discouraged by failure to take the fort, by shortness of rations and by the report that a large army was on the march from Niagara, all the Indians but the Ottawas made peace. On Oct. 30th Pontiac's hopes were further dashed by the arrival of a messenger from Fort Chartres, on the Mississippi. A letter from M. Neyon, commander there, advised him to end the war, for the French, having signed a treaty with the English, could not be reckoned on as allies, and with some 200 followers the chief withdrew to the Maumee river, in the Illinois country. At other points along the frontier skirmishes and massacres occurred now and then through the winter and into the spring of 1764, when an expedition under Col. Bradstreet was sent up the Great lakes, and another under Col.





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Bouquet appeared in the Muskingum valley. The uselessness of prolonging the war became evident to the various nations; but Pontiac, unwilling to give up, made a second attempt to incite the tribes along the Mississippi. George Croghan, deputy superintendent under Sir William Johnson, now began to move westward on an errand of pacification, and in July, 1765, at a council at Fort Chartres, induced the powerful group of Illinois Indians to bury the hatchet. On Aug. 17th, at Detroit, Pontiac formally made peace, and his promise was faithfully kept. He attended a council at Oswego in the summer of 1766, when Sir William Johnson concluded another treaty. In 1769 he reappeared in the Illinois country, and spent some time at St. Louis, whose commandant had always been his friend. In the same year he attended a drinking carousal at Cahokia, across the Mississippi, and there was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian, who had been bribed by an English trader. He was buried with military honors near the fort of St. Louis. The northern tribes now made war on the Illinois to avenge their chieftain's death, and the latter nation was almost exterminated. Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac" is the most vivid and trustworthy account of this great uprising.

RHODES, Bradford, banker and editor, was born in Beaver county, Pa., Feb. 25, 1848, son of William and Mary Maria (Baird) Rhodes. After acquiring a good common school education, he added to his income by teaching school in winter, continuing to work on his father's farm in summer. This enabled him to improve his education still further by attending Beaver Academy, and soon after his graduation he became principal of Darlington Academy, an old-established educational institution of western Pennsylvania. In 1872 he went to New York and engaged in newspaper work, first as a reporter, and later in the business department of the "Daily Commercial Bulletin." Afterward he established "The Safeguard," a publication devoted to the interests of savings banks and their depositors. It was widely circulated, and in a short time achieved such success that he determined upon issuing a monthly magazine representative of general banking and financial interests. In pursuance of this purpose, he brought out "Rhodes' Journal of Banking" in 1877, and it soon became the leading bankers' periodical in the country. In 1895 Mr. Rhodes purchased "The Bankers' Magazine," the oldest financial publication in the country, and consolidated the two periodicals under the title of "The Bankers' Magazine and Rhodes' Journal of Banking." This publication is acknowledged to be without a peer in the field of banking and financial literature. In 1888, 1889 and 1890 he was elected to the New York legislature, where he established a reputation as a conscientious and painstaking member, his work as chairman of the committee on banks, which he held during his three terms, gaining for him especial distinction for the knowledge displayed in regard to such institutions and their important relations to the business interests of the state. While chairman of this committee he was instrumental in effecting some desirable amendments to the banking laws, and also introduced and secured the passage of the law against bucket shops. Mr. Rhodes is president of the Mamaroneck Bank and the Union Savings Bank, of Mamaroneck, Westchester co., N. Y.; has twice been chosen chairman of Group VI. of the New York State Bankers' Association, and is at the present time (1899) serving a second term as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. He is also a director in several large corporations. He is a tireless worker, or as he himself expresses it, "keeps everlastingly at it," and to this one trait in his character he attributes all his success in life. He is, in the broadest sense of the word, a self-made man. Besides enjoying an enviable reputation as a clean-handed journalist, he has an excellent standing in the banking and business world, and although not regarded as wealthy in these days of great fortunes, he is the possessor of a considerable estate, secured solely by his own exertions. He is a member of the Union League Club; the chamber of commerce; the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Larchmont Yacht Club; the Republican Club; the West Side Republican Club, and the Transportation Club. He was married, Feb. 27, 1878, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of James M. and Jane A. Fuller, of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Bradford Rhodes.

RUTHERFORD, Mildred Lewis, author and educator, was born at Athens, Ga., July 16, 1852, daughter of William S. and Laura (Cobb) Rutherford. Her maternal great-grandmother, Mildred Lewis, was a descendant of George Reade, a member of the house of burgesses. Augustine Warner, John Lewis and other ancestors were royal councillors and noted men in colonial days. On her father's side she is descended from Col. John Rutherford and Maj. Francis Boykin, of revolutionary fame. Her father for over thirty years was professor of mathematics at the University of Georgia, and is the author of "Church Member's Guide for Baptist Churches." Her mother was Laura, the sister of Gens. Howell and Thomas R. R. Cobb, prominent leaders in the secession movement. Miss Rutherford was graduated at the Lucy Cobb Institute at Athens, Ga., in 1868. She began to teach when quite young, and in 1879 became the principal of her alma mater. The growth of the school under her management has been phenomenal. Realizing the need of awakening an interest in literature among young people, she conceived the idea of writing sketches of authors, embracing anecdotes and incidents of a personal nature; these, combined with historical questions of the times of the writers, originated her "English Authors," which was published in 1890; and was followed by "American Authors" (1894); "French and German Authors" (1895); "Classic Authors" (1896), and "Bible Authors" (1897); also by a catechism of "Bible Questions on Testament History" (1891), and "That School Girl."

MERRICK, Pliny, lawyer, railroad president and judge, was born at Brookfield, Worcester co., Mass., Aug. 2, 1794, son of Pliny and Ruth (Cutler) Merrick. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Merrick, who emigrated from England or Wales in 1630 and settled in Springfield, Mass. His father was a lawyer. His early education was obtained in the schools of Worcester county; in 1814 he was graduated at Harvard College. He studied law at Worcester with Gov. Levi Lincoln, and in 1817 was admitted to the bar. He practised law with success in Worcester for several years, and then removed to Taunton, Bristol co., where he remained until 1824, practising part of the time with Gov. Marcus Morton. He returned in 1824 to Worcester, and there he made his home until his death. In 1824–43 he was district attorney for that part of Massachusetts of which Worcester county is a part. In 1843 he was made a justice of the common pleas court of Massachusetts. In 1848, yielding to the appeals of his friends, he became president of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co. In 1849 he was elected to the state senate, in which body he took a prominent part as a legislator. In the same

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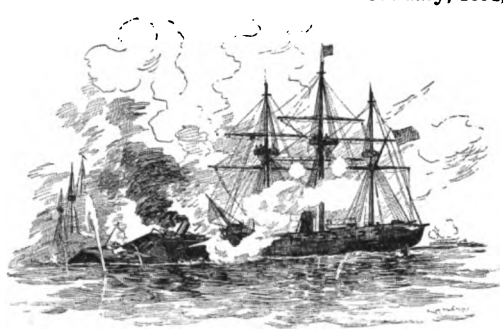
year he was counsel for Prof. John White Webster, of Harvard College, in his trial for the murder of Dr. John Parkman. Prof. Webster was ably defended by Judge Merrick and others, but he was convicted and hanged. After seeing the Worcester and Nashua railroad in good working order, Judge Merrick was appointed in 1850 to the court of common pleas; accepted an appointment in 1853 to the supreme court of Massachusetts, and sat upon the bench of that court until 1864. In 1852–56 he was an overseer of Harvard College, which institution gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1853. As an advocate he was successful, and as a judge he was held in high esteem. He took great interest in educational matters, and upon his death he left a large sum of money for the support of the public library at Brookfield. He was married, May 23, 1821, to Mary Rebecca, daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Weld) Thomas, of Worcester. They had no children. Judge Merrick died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 31, 1867.

McCANN, William Penn, naval officer, was born at Paris, Bourbon co., Ky., May 4, 1830, son of James Hervey and Jean Rusk (Lowery) McCann. The original American representative of his family was his grandfather, John McKeand, a native of Withorn, in the county of Wigtown, Scotland, who was brought to Philadelphia before the revolution, and in 1797 was married to Nancy Penn, a descendant of the founder. He resided for awhile in Maryland, and later at Paris, Ky., where both his sons and grandsons were born, and was the first to change the spelling of the family name to McCann. William P. McCann was educated at the Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1854, eighth in a class of twenty-eight. Shortly after graduation he was promoted to passed midshipman, and assigned to the frigate Independence, on which he made a three years' cruise in the north and south Pacific and Polynesia. On Sept. 16, 1865, he was commissioned lieutenant; served on the receiving ship Allegheny in 1858, and in 1859 was lieutenant and navigator of the Sabine in the expedition to Paraguay. He was still attached to the Sabine at the opening of the civil war, and on April 14 and 15, 1861, assisted in the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, Fla., with sailors and marines, remaining off the fort 127 days. She was then engaged in blockading duty on the coast of South Carolina, and rescued the sailors and marines of the foundered steamer Governor, of the Port Royal expedition. Ordered to command temporarily the Maratanza, he was present at the siege of Yorktown, April and May, 1862, engaging batteries; and also at Gloucester point, where he landed sailors and marines and brought off flags from the batteries. Coöperating with the army on the York and Pamunkey rivers, at West Point, he drove off a force of Confederates attacking Franklin's corps. He was relieved by Comr. Stevens, remaining as executive officer. Also coöperating with the army of the Potomac on the James and Appomatox rivers, he was in the engagement at Point of Rocks on the latter and frequent actions on the former. On July 4, 1862, the Maratanza captured the gunboat Teazer, with plans of the batteries and defences of Richmond; also thirty-six officers and men who had been taken prisoners, and subsequently a number of blockade-runners in the Potomac river. McCann was promoted to be lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862. On Oct. 1st he took command of the Hunchback, blockading the sounds of North Carolina; and at Newbern, March 14, 1863, resisted an attack by Gens. Hill and Pettigrew with an army corps and eighteen pieces of artillery with such skill and vigor that in an hour and a half they were forced to withdraw. During the siege of Washington, N. C., in April, 1862, he commanded five gunboats, and was frequently in action. In November, 1863, he was transferred to the Kennebec, of the west Gulf blockading squadron, and for thirteen months was actively engaged in blockading Mobile. For assisting at the destruction of the Ivanhoe under the guns of Fort Morgan, he was officially commended by Adm. Farragut. He also captured three blockade-runners with valuable cargoes. At the battle of Mobile bay, Aug. 5, 1864, the Kennebec was fifth in the line of battle; engaged the ram Tennessee; pursued and engaged the Morgan, which finally escaped. In 1865 he commanded the Tahoma, and in 1867 the Tallapoosa of the west Gulf squadron, later being stationed at the Philadelphia naval rendezvous, and in 1869–70 at the Philadelphia navy yard. He was promoted commander Dec. 8, 1867; captain, Sept. 21, 1876, and commodore, Jan. 26, 1887; was commandant of the Boston navy yard in 1887–90. On July 26, 1890, he was appointed rear-admiral, and ordered to the command of the south Atlantic station. With the Pensacola, his flagship, and the Essex, he participated in the ceremonies of embarking the remains of John Ericsson for Sweden on board the cruiser Baltimore, on Aug. 31st, an occasion made notable by the presence of three rear-admirals, Gherardi, Walker and himself. Setting sail for his station on the following day, he reached Rio Janeiro in time to assist at the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Brazilian republic. On the outbreak of the Chilian revolution in January, 1891,



he was ordered to Valparaiso, in command of that portion of the Pacific station south of Guayaquil. Later, transferring his flag to the Baltimore, he was sent in pursuit of the filibuster steamer Itata, which had escaped from the U. S. authorities at San Diego, Cal. By arrangement with the insurgent authorities, she was finally captured at the port of Iquique, after an exciting chase of several weeks, and returned to California in convoy of the Charleston. Later he endeavored to arrange a peace between Pres. Balmaceda and the insurgent junta, but was unsuccessful, largely through difficulty in communicating with U. S. Minister Egan. On his return to the United States he was president of the naval examining and retiring board, and retained the office until his retirement, May 4, 1892. His services in Chili were acknowledged by the secretary of the navy, who wrote him in August, 1891, expressing the department's "high appreciation of the efficient manner in which you have performed the responsible and delicate duties which have devolved upon you as commander-in-chief of the south Pacific squadron, in consequence of the civil war now existing in the republic of Chili." The war with Spain in 1898 stirred in him a desire for active service, and, on his own solicitation, he was appointed president of the court of inquiry and court-martial in Brooklyn and Denver, and prize commission for the southern district of New York. On Jan. 31, 1867, he was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Charles W. Vulte, of New York city.

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ERATH, George Bernard, soldier and legislator, was born in Vienna, Austria, Jan. 1, 1813. His father, a well-to-do tanner, was a native of the Black Forest district of Germany, where his ancestors had plied the same trade for generations; his mother, Barbara Diel, was a native of Vienna. The son's education began under private tutors at home. At the age of ten he was placed in the Santa Anna College, at Vienna, where he devoted particular attention to the study of modern languages, and at twelve entered a polytechnic institute school, where he remained about two years, until his father died, leaving his estate involved. Soon after this he was sent by his mother to his father's relatives in Germany, in order to escape conscription—she trusting to some excuse to prolong his absence beyond the year allowed by his passport. When the time expired, however, he emigrated to America. Landing first at New Orleans, he went thence to Cincinnati, O., and to Florence, Ala., in both places working at the tanning trade. In 1833, at the age of twenty years, he went to Texas, and was employed at various occupations until July, 1835, when he joined Moore's expedition against the Indians. Upon his return he joined Thomas A. Graves' surveying expedition to the head of the San Gabriel river. Then, being attached to several scouting parties, he was in Capt. Billingsly's company at the battle of San Jacinto, and later in Hill's and Baron's companies of rangers. He especially distinguished himself in 1837, when, with fourteen men under his command, he attacked several hundred Indians, putting them to flight in what has since been known as the Elm Creek fight, and prevented threatened raids on the settlements. In 1838, he formed a surveying party, but since the Indians were on the warpath, little was accomplished. Accordingly, in the following year, another ranging expedition was formed, and he was elected captain—from that time until 1841, when he took command of the Milan county minutemen, being almost constantly engaged in Indian-fighting. He joined the Mier expedition in 1842, but was so disabled by illness as to take but little part in its operations, and remained in camp when his comrades entered the town, escaping with others who were left in charge there. His distinguished services caused his election to the congress of Texas, in which he served during 1844–45; and after the annexation, in 1846, he was returned as a member of the state legislature. In 1848, and again in 1861 and 1873, he was elected to the state senate, being known as one of the most efficient and honored of its members. As agent for Thomas J. Chambers' estate in 1849, he located the town of Waco, at the time predicting its importance as a commercial centre. In 1861, he raised a company, which was attached to the 15th Texas infantry; but continued ill health prevented his entering active service. He was, however, appointed major of the state frontier forces, and despite his physical sufferings won an honorable reputation for bravery and faithfulness. After the war he settled on his farm at South Basque, eight miles from Waco; but his high reputation as a topographist caused him to be far oftener engaged in surveying than in farming. His extraordinary memory of all former surveys caused him to be nicknamed the "walking dictionary of the land office." Erath county, Tex., was named in his honor. Mr. Erath was one of the most representative men of Texas in the days of both republic and state. He excelled as a soldier, scholar and citizen, his faithfulness and pertinacious industry gaining him an enviable reputation in each field of activity. He was married, in December, 1845, at Nashville, Tex., to Lucinda Chalmers, born in Albany, N. Y., and had two sons and three daughters. One son, Edwin Porter Erath, died of fever in the Confederate army; the other, Walter McLennan Erath, is a farmer, at Bruceville, Tex. Mr. Erath died at Waco, May 13, 1891.

G. B. Erath

HUPP, John Cox, physician, was born at Donegal township, Washington co., Pa., Nov. 24, 1819, son of John and Ann (Cox) Hupp, and a descendant of John Hupp, who with four brothers removed from the Shenandoah Valley in 1770, and settled in what is now Washington county, Pa., but was then a part of Virginia. He was educated at West Alexander Academy and at Washington College, Washington county, Pa., where he was graduated in 1844, and four years later obtained the degree of A.M. He studied medicine under Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne and at Jefferson Medical College, and having been admitted to the profession, established himself at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1847, where in a short time he built up a practice that rapidly increased until it eventually extended into the adjacent counties of Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1850, he was appointed physician in ordinary to the Ohio county almshouse and Ohio county jail; in 1863, he became physician in ordinary to the U. S. district court, and physician and secretary to the Wheeling board of health in 1864; was for fifteen years, beginning in 1863, state vaccine agent; from 1863 to 1866, president of the board of supervisors of Ohio county, and since 1878 has been physician to the Children's Home of Wheeling. In 1862, he was commissioned U. S. pension examining surgeon. In 1898, he is visiting physician of the West Virginia Home for Aged and Friendless Women, and a member of the consulting staff of the Wheeling City Hospital. In 1870, he introduced the use of chloral hydrate for puerperal mania, using it successfully, and then publishing an account of his experience. In 1875, he was elected to represent the American Medical Association at the European Medical Association congress in Brussels, but declined, and in the following year served as a member of the executive committee of the centennial medical commission at the international medical congress at Philadelphia. He is a member, and has served in various offices, of the American Medical Association, and similar organizations, of West Virginia; was for ten consecutive years treasurer of both state and local medical societies, and for a lengthy period was vice-president for West Virginia of the alumni association of Jefferson Medical College. He has written a number of papers, the results of original investigations in medical science, for various societies, and also, apart from medicine, has published articles on historical subjects, making notable contributions to the historical literature concerning the pioneer period, when the border-line between Pennsylvania and West Virginia was unsettled. He aided in the preparation of Creigh's "History of Washington County, Pa." He is a member of the Historical Society of West Virginia and an honorary member of Trinity Historical Society, of

John C. Hupp

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Dallas, Tex. In educational matters he has been active, inaugurating in 1870, in the Wheeling schools, the system of equal compensation alike for men and women teachers, and inducing the board of education to extend free schooling to colored children, establishing free night-schools, and making German and industrial drawing regular branches of study in the free-school course. Dr. Hupp was married, March 1, 1853, to Carolene Louise, daughter of Dr. A. S. Todd, of Wheeling, and has had six children, one of whom, a son, died in early youth.

ADAMS, Edward Dean, banker and financier, was born in Boston, Mass., April 9, 1846, son of Adoniram Judson and Harriet (Lincoln Norton) Adams. His ancestry is of Puritan origin, and is related to the family which gave two presidents to the United States. Having completed his school education at Chauncy Hall, Boston, Mr. Adams entered Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., and was graduated B.S. in 1864, subsequently receiving the degree of M.S. He then spent two years in European travel before entering the banking and brokerage house of Thomas J. Lee & Hill, of Boston, with whom he served for four years, in the double capacity of bookkeeper and cashier. In 1870, he assisted as a partner in organizing the banking firm of Richardson, Hill & Co., which grew to high repute in the financial circles of New England. He continued a member of this firm until 1878, when he became a partner in the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York city, and forthwith entered upon a brilliant career in connection with some of the most important government railway and municipal negotiations of recent years, including many construction and railway reorganization enterprises of special note. Upon the foundation of the Northern Pacific Terminal Co., in 1882, he was elected its president, and provided the capital for the construction of the terminal plant in Portland, Ore., subsequently leased to the Northern Pacific and other railroad companies. He organized, in 1883, the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Co., for which he also provided the capital, and supervised the construction of its terminal facilities at Minneapolis and St. Paul. He was also prime mover, in 1885, in the organization and construction of the New Jersey Junction Railway Co., and in the same year submitted a programme to Messrs. Morgan and Vanderbilt for reorganizing the West Shore and the New York, Ontario and Western railroads, and the West Shore and Ontario Terminal Co., which he effectually carried out, with scarcely any variations from his original plans. Among other important achievements in the same line, was the rescue of the New Jersey Central from its receivership, in 1887, when in the position of chairman of its finance committee, and the marketing of the bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading, in 1888. In these important connections his high standing in the financial world, as well as his exceptional talent for organization, was of the greatest assistance. In 1890, Mr. Adams was chosen president of the Cataract Construction Co., organized for the utilization of the enormous power of Niagara Falls, and to this enterprise also brought the effectual co-operation of his genius, with the result that the work has been carried forward to a successful issue. It was at this period, in response to the request of the creditors and stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Trust, that Mr. Adams provided the money and credit to save the organization from bankruptcy, and, as chairman of its board of directors, placed it in a short time on a dividend-paying basis. In 1893, he withdrew from the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and later became the American representative of the Deutsche Bank. He also founded the Northern Pacific reorganization committee, and became its chairman, with the same result of successful reorganization as had repeatedly been achieved with other corporations. He served as chairman of the board of directors of the reorganized Northern Pacific during the first year of its existence, and still (1899) continues his relation to the company as a member of its executive committee and board of directors. It has been said that Mr. Adams' name, in connection with an enterprise, is almost a guarantee of success, as inspiring the confidence of investors, and insuring the most detailed accuracy in executive management. In addition to other important connections, Mr. Adams is now (1899) president of the Cataract Construction Co.; of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co., and Niagara Junction Railroad Co.; vice-president of the Central and South America Telegraph Co., and a director in numerous others. He is a member of the Metropolitan, City, Union League, Players', Lawyers', Tuxedo, Riding and Grolier clubs, and the New England Society of New York city. He is a fellow, in perpetuity, of the National Academy of Design; patron of the American Museum of Natural History; trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the gift fund of the American Fine Arts Society, and fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Adams was married, in 1872, to Fannie Amelia, daughter of William E. Gutterson, of Boston, and has two children, a daughter, Ruth, and a son, Ernest Kempton Adams, an engineer, and a graduate of Yale and Columbia universities.

Edward D. Adams

RICHARDS, George, merchant and promoter, was born at Pottsville, Schuylkill co., Pa., March 21, 1833, son of Henry and Hannah Richards. His father was a mine operator of Pottsville. He received a common-school education, and, being early thrown on his own resources, at the age of eighteen secured employment at a mine at Hurdtown, N. J. Here he laid the foundation of that practical knowledge which has characterized his subsequent endeavors. He was rapidly promoted, and became superintendent, in 1853, before he had reached his majority, which was a fitting recognition of the remarkable industry, energy and knowledge displayed by him in the brief time he had been in the company's employ. Not long after becoming superintendent, Mr. Richards was made manager of all the Glendon Iron Co.'s mining interests in New Jersey, and this position he filled for over forty years. He organized the Morris County Machine and Iron Co., of which he became president, and also of the Dover Lumber Co., which was formed by him. He has been president of the Dover Iron Co. of New Jersey; of the Morris County Machine and Iron Co.; of the Ogden Mine Railroad Co.; of the Ogden Iron Co.; of the Dover and Rockaway Railroad Co.; of the Hibernia Mine Railroad Co.; of the Hibernia Underground Railroad Co.; of the National Union Bank, of Dover; of the Dover Lumber Co.; of the Dover Printing Co.; of the George Richards Co., controlling four of the largest stores in

George Richards

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Dover; director of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Co.; of the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad Co.; of the Cranberry Iron and Coal Co.; of the Chester Iron Co.; of the E. J. Ross Manufacturing Co. of Port Oram; of the American Sheet Iron Co.; of the Lincoln Lithia Water Co., of North Carolina; of the Taylor Iron and Steel Co., of High Bridge, N. J. These varied interests made Mr. Richards the most prominent man identified with iron interests in northern New Jersey. In 1871, he was appointed state director of the united railroads of New Jersey, his office being to supervise the vast trust funds of the state invested in those securities. He was appointed master in chancery by Chancellor Abraham O. Zabriskie, in 1872; and in 1891, Gov. Leon Abbett appointed him a member of the board of managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, and although the only Republican on the board, he was made its vice-president. In 1894, the board was legislated out of office, to be replaced by one non-partisan in character, and Mr. Richards was appointed by Gov. Werts to membership in the new board, being the only member of the old board who was thus honored. He was first president of the new board. Mr. Richards was also appointed a member of the state board of geological survey. He is a life member of the Washington Home Association, of Morristown, and a member of the state agricultural society. He was married, at Rockaway, Morris co., N. J., Feb. 20, 1860, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John M. and Sally Ann McCarty. He has one son, George Richards, Jr.

FARRAND, Jacob Shaw, banker and manufacturer, was born at Mentz, Cayuga co., N. Y., May 7, 1815, son of Bethuel and Marilla (Shaw) Farrand. His father became identified with the history of Detroit in 1824, when he began the construction of the first water-works in the city—the metropolis of the northwest at that date. In 1826 he removed to Ann Arbor, and soon was appointed first judge of the Washtenaw county court. The paternal grandfather of Jacob Shaw, Bethuel Farrand, distinguished himself as a soldier in the New Jersey troops, under Washington, at Valley Forge and through all the campaigns up to the surrender at Yorktown. His great-great-grandfather, Samuel, was a jurist of ability, and sat upon the supreme bench of New Jersey. Jacob Shaw Farrand was educated at the public schools of his native village and at Ann Arbor. After some experience as drug clerk in Ann Arbor, and as mail-carrier between Detroit and Ann Arbor, at the age of fifteen he left home, to work his own way in the world. He secured a clerkship with Rice & Bingham, proprietors of the largest drug store in Detroit. His advance was steady, and at the age of twenty-one he became the partner of Mr. Bingham, Dr. Rice having retired. During the next five years Mr. Farrand devoted himself untiringly to the building-up of his business, laying the foundation deep and well for the great business enterprises with which he was identified in later years. In 1841 he was appointed deputy-collector for the port of Detroit and the entire lake district above that city, and so severed his business connection. In 1842 he was appointed military secretary, with the rank of major, by Gov. Gordon. Returning to private life in 1845, Mr. Farrand re-entered the drug business, in which he remained alone until 1859, when he formed a partnership with Alanson Sheley, under the firm-name of Farrand & Sheley. In 1860, William C. Williams being received as a partner, the firm-name became Farrand, Sheley & Co. In 1871 the house ranked with the leading establishments of the kind in the United States, and Harvey C. Clark became a partner, the firm-name being changed to Farrand, Williams & Co. In 1880 Richard Williams came into the firm, and in 1885 Jacob S. Farrand, Jr., and Alanson Sheley Brooks. In 1890 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Farrand organized the business of Farrand, Williams & Clark, a name that is still retained. In 1863 Mr. Farrand became a stockholder in the First National Bank of Detroit, and in 1868 was chosen its president, continuing in office until the charter expired in 1883. Under the new charter he was continued as a director. He was one of the organizers of the Wayne County Savings Bank, organized Oct. 4, 1871; served on its board of directors, and from 1885 to the time of his death was its vice-president. Either as organizer, director, treasurer or president, he was identified with the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Co., the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Detroit Gas Co., and various other important local enterprises. Mr. Farrand was a loyal and influential Republican, but never sought political honor; yet he was ever ready to perform the duties of public life. From 1860 to 1864 he was a member of the city council, served one year as its president, and for a time was the acting mayor of Detroit. He left a most enviable record of conscientious and valuable services performed. For eight years he was president of the board of police commissioners, a department he had been instrumental in organizing; and for more than twenty-five years he was a member of the board of water commissioners, being its president for many years. For several years he was president of the Harper Hospital directorate, and from 1880 until his death he was a trustee of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac, being appointed originally by Gov. Crosswell, and being reappointed by Govs. Begole and Luce. For more than thirty years he was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit; was a delegate to five general assemblies; represented the Presbyterian church of the United States in the Canadian assembly at Hamilton, in 1873, and in 1877 was sent as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian alliance, held in Scotland. Simple in his habits, alert and accurate in forming estimates as to men and measures, cheerful and agreeable in manner, he was a delightful and inspiring associate. Mr. Farrand was married, at Hudson, O., Aug. 12, 1841, to Olive M., daughter of Rev. Harvey and Deborah (Eddy) Coe. Five children were born to them: Mary C., wife of Rev. James Lewis, of Joliet, Ill. (d. Dec. 3, 1889); Martha E. (d. in infancy); William R., Jacob S., Jr., and Olive F., wife of Richard P. Williams, of the firm of Farrand, Williams & Clark. Mr. Farrand died in Detroit, Mich., April 3, 1891.

FARRAND, Olive M., was born at Vernon, O., April 18, 1821, daughter of Rev. Harvey and Deborah (Eddy) Coe. On her mother's side she is descended from Samuel Eddy, son of Rev. William Eddy, of Branbrook, Kent, England, the former being the first of the line to emigrate to the New World. His descendants figure prominently in colonial history, and one of them, Lawrence by name, served through the revolutionary war and shared in the privations at Valley Forge. She is descended, on her father's side also, from Puritan emigrants, and among more immediate forebears was her great-great-grandfather, Samuel Coe, who was a soldier in the 17th regiment, Continental line. He took part in the battles of Roxbury and Bunker Hill; and, being promoted to a sergeantcy in Capt. Champion's company, 3d regiment, Connecticut line, he partici-

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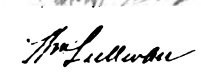
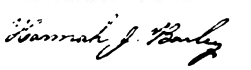
pated in the capture of West Point, in the battle of White Plains and the storming of Stony Point. After three years' service he was discharged, Aug. 18, 1778, being pensioned as a sergeant. Rev. Harvey Coe was a graduate of Williams College, and was the second home missionary sent to the Western Reserve from Connecticut. He was one of the founders of Western Reserve College, formerly at Hudson, O., and now at Cleveland, O., and was one of its trustees as long as he lived. Of a scholarly temperament, and thoroughly equipped as to mental, moral and physical qualities, he was an important factor in the religious, educational and social development of Ohio. Inheriting the deep religious convictions of her ancestors, and having a strong character and charming personality, Mrs. Farrand went to Detroit and to her new home admirably fitted for the responsibilities she was about to undertake. With her husband, she united with the First Presbyterian Church, gave it the loving services of her best years, and is to-day the oldest member of the organization. Identified with all of the many social, charitable and religious societies of the church for so long a period, and with the Protestant Orphan Asylum and other philanthropic institutions of the city, and holding a positive place as the central figure of an ideally happy home, she won and has retained the admiration and confidence of every one.

SULLIVAN, William, lawyer, was born in Ireland, on January 16, 1848. Coming to America, in 1862, he attended the public schools one year, after which he became a student of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated in its law department. His early practical studies of his chosen profession were made in the office of the late D. P. Barnard, who was a lawyer of national reputation, and he was admitted to the bar in 1870, commencing the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Sullivan is essentially a counselor, and in that capacity has been connected with a number of important cases, where his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of legal principles and his extensive acquaintance with precedents and authorities have been of inestimable value. During several years preceding the legislative enactments which brought into existence the state board of charities and the office of state commissioner in lunacy, and gave the supervisor-at large the power to appoint the county board of commissioners of charities and corrections, he was counsel for the Kings county board of charities. He participated in the memorable contest which resulted from the opposition of Dr. Ordronaux, the state commissioner in lunacy, to the removal of Dr. Parsons from the superintendency of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum and the substitution of Dr. Shaw, and when the matter was carried to the supreme court, he appeared for the Kings county board, and won the case. In the controversy over the legislation providing for the improvement of Gravesend and New Utrecht, he was counsel for the parties upholding the constitutionality of it, and secured the decisions in their favor which made possible the laying-out and development of Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay, Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, and the several other beautiful suburban villages lying between Brooklyn and the seaside. He was an intimate friend of Thomas Kinsella, of the Brooklyn "Eagle," and drew his will. He is a charter member of the Hamilton Club, a member of the National, Civic and Crescent Athletic clubs, of Brooklyn; of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, and of the Reform Club, of New York. He has taken a reasonable interest in the social side of life, and for years was vice-president of the St. Patrick's Society, during the presidency of Thomas Kinsella in that organization, and upon the death of Mr. Kinsella he served as president for several years. Mr. Sullivan was a member of the constitutional convention of the state of New York, held in 1894.



BAILEY, Hannah J., philanthropist, was born at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, July 5, 1839, the first of eight children of David Johnston, a minister in the Friends' church, and his wife, Letitia (Clark) Johnston. On the maternal side her ancestry has been traced back to Samuel Clark, of whom, in a publication of 1897 of the history and genealogy of the Clark family, the author says: "I find that the probabilities are very strong that Samuel Clark, Sr., came from England in 1630, in the year Gov. Winthrop, Rev. Richard Denton, Thomas Wicks and over a thousand others came to America. With the two last named he was closely associated at Stamford, Conn." Being a birthright member of the Friends' church, which from its beginning has been strong in its principles regarding peace and arbitration, Mrs. Bailey is well adapted to interest others in this subject, which has claimed much of her time and attention during many years. For her labor in this field she is best known in her own and foreign lands, although she has also been interested and active in helping promote other reforms. She was educated at a Friends' boarding-school in New York state. She taught school nine years, after which she became the wife of Moses Bailey, a well-known oil-cloth manufacturer, of Winthrop, Me., where she has ever since resided. Mrs. Bailey has shown rare executive ability, having conducted, for several years after the death of her husband, in 1882, his extensive business affairs. She has held satisfactorily many important offices in different benevolent societies and those which have had reform for their object. In 1891 Mrs. Bailey became president of the Maine Woman's Equal Suffrage Association, and held the position six years. She was then released at her own request. She was one of the judges in the department of liberal arts at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, having been appointed by the board of lady managers. In Washington, in 1895, she was elected treasurer of the National Council of Women for three years. Similar positions she has held for many years at a time in the work of her church. Twice she has received appointment by two different gover nors of her state to represent Maine on the national board of charities and corrections. Space prevents our mention of the many ways, both at home and abroad, in which she has labored zealously and untiringly to cause the name of Christ and his Gospel to be known in the earth; but it has been through her connection with the W. C. T. U. in promoting the interests of her own department of peace and international arbitration that Mrs. Bailey has become best known. The work accomplished has been, and is, mainly of an educational character. Peace bands are formed among children, clergymen are invited to preach in the interests of the cause, and petitions are circulated. To this work Mrs. Bailey was appointed in 1887, when the department was first adopted by the National, and in 1888 by the World's



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Woman's Christian Temperance Union. As a result of Mrs. Bailey's persistent efforts, and those of her helpers, the peace department has been organized in twenty-six states and in New Mexico territory. It is found now organized in several countries, and there are many lands in which effectual work is being done unofficially. The department has in some way taken part in all the world's peace congresses held since its organization. It has published much literature, among which are two official papers—one for adults and one for children. The department, in connection with other peace societies of the world, observes the third Sabbath of December each year as Peace Sunday. Able lecturers are busy a great deal of the time, and Mrs. Bailey herself has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa and the United States, promoting its interests.

McCARTHY, Edward, banker and financier, was born at Galveston, Tex., Oct. 15, 1857, son of John Henry Thompson and Mary Elizabeth (Glasscock) McCarthy. He was educated in his native city, and after the age of ten was sent for three years to schools in New Orleans. In 1870, he obtained employment in the commission-house of Hobby & Post, where he continued for seven years; then entering the office of the city clerk of Galveston, and assuming the duties of inspector at the cotton exchange. He made his first entrance into the banking business in 1878 as messenger and collector of the Island City Savings Bank, and here his services proved so valuable that he was rapidly promoted, from one position to another, until in 1887 he became cashier of the bank. This position he filled most acceptably until 1890, when he joined his friend, Capt. Nicholas Weekes, in organizing the American National Bank (capital $600,000), of which he was made cashier. Previously, in 1885, the eminent banker and philanthropist, Henry Rosenberg, had invited Mr. McCarthy to assume charge of his banking-house on his own terms; but he declined this most liberal offer, preferring to continue with the savings-bank until his experience would warrant him in establishing an independent business. Mr. McCarthy continued cashier of the American National Bank with Capt. Weekes as president, until August, 1894, when they determined to liquidate the corporation and form a private banking firm. This result was accomplished successfully, to the entire satisfaction of all stockholders, and the firm of Weekes, McCarthy & Co. was formed to succeed to the extensive business. This firm is composed of Capt. Weekes, Mr. McCarthy and A. H. Pierce, the well-known Texas cattle king and multi-millionaire. Mr. McCarthy is the real executive officer of the bank, and his word is final on all business concerns. His entire attention is absorbed in his work, yet he finds time to receive and courteously treat with all callers on business matters. He is noted for firmness and cool-headed dealings, never losing self-control, and ever being ready with a direct answer to all propositions. He will courteously listen to the statement of any enterprise; but his opinion, once formed, all discussion of the matter is at an end. This wise policy of caution and conservatism has preserved his house intact and prosperous through every financial crisis and in the face of all reverses. Since 1891, Mr. McCarthy has been city treasurer of Galveston.

Edw. McCarthy

During the financial depression of 1893, and the years next following, the obligations of the city were promptly met, and that her credit remained unimpaired in this trying time is due to Mr. McCarthy's wise foresight in preparing beforehand to meet obligations as they became due. By the material aid of his firm the Gulf and Interstate railroad, of which Capt. Weekes is president, was completed to Beaumont, thus connecting Galveston with the Southern Pacific system. Mr. McCarthy is also treasurer of the Texas National Loan and Investment Co., and is interested in several local institutions having as object either mutual benefit or advancement of the material progress of the city. His public spirit and patriotism were eminently shown in 1897, when he purchased the site and building at Columbia, Tex., where the congress of the republic first met, and signed the Texan Declaration of Independence, and presented it to the Society of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. This generous act of his will preserve to all posterity a venerable landmark of an heroic age. Mr. McCarthy's brilliant and successful career is at once a noble example to struggling youth of what real worth and industry can accomplish, and also an earnest of history-making achievements in time to come. He was married, May 31, 1880, to Pauline Helen, daughter of Moritz Braun, of Galveston, and has one son, Edward McCarthy, Jr.

STRATTON, Charles Sherwood ("Tom Thumb"), dwarf, was born at Bridgeport, Fairfield co., Conn., Jan. 4, 1838, son of Sherwood E. and Cynthia (Thompson) Stratton, and descendant of Thomas Stratton, of Concord, Mass., who settled in Stratford, Conn., before 1717. At the age of four he was taken by his mother to New York, to be exhibited at Barnum's Museum, and at that time was less than two feet in height, and weighed less than sixteen pounds, but was perfectly formed and in perfect health. As he grew older his height increased to forty inches, and at the time of his death he weighed seventy pounds. He was extensively advertised by his manager as Gen. Tom Thumb, and was first shown to the public on Thanksgiving-day. He was exhibited there and elsewhere in the United States for two years with great success, the weekly salary of the infant prodigy being at first $3 and traveling expenses, and at the end of two years, $50. On Jan. 18, 1844, Tom Thumb, accompanied his parents and Mr. Barnum to England, where he was thrice received at Buckingham palace by Queen Victoria. From London the party proceeded to Paris, where the proceeds of the first day's exhibition amounted to 5,500 francs. He was three times received at the French court, and on a special parade-day, in his tiny carriage, by royal permission, occupied a place reserved for the court and diplomatic corps. After a tour through France, Belgium was visited, and at the court of that country Tom Thumb received additional favors. In February, 1847, the party returned to the United States, through which an extended tour was made, and through Cuba, as well. In 1857, Tom Thumb revisited England, and later made several tours on the Continent. On Feb. 10, 1863, he was married, at Grace Church, New York city, to Lavinia Warren, another dwarf, whom Barnum had been exhibiting; her sister, Minnie, and "Commodore" Nutt, also pigmies, acting as bridesmaid and groomsman. She was even shorter than her husband, and excited almost as much interest, during the tours they made together in Europe and in this country. Tom Thumb was an excellent business manager, and with part of the handsome fortune he accumulated, built a house at Middleborough, Mass., his wife's birthplace. There he died, July 15, 1883. He was buried in Mountain Grove cemetery, Bridgeport, a marble monument surmounted by a full-length statue, mark-

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ing the spot. His wife, Mercy Lavinia Bumpus, assumed the name of Warren, under Barnum's management. She was born, Oct. 31, 1841, and was a descendant of a Frenchman named Bonpasse, who settled in Massachusetts in early colonial days. Two years after her husband's death she was married to Count Primo Magri, an Italian dwarf.

BOAS, Emil Leopold, was born in Goerlitz, Germany, Nov. 15, 1854, son of Louis and Minna (Asher) Boas. Both his father and grandfather were merchants in Germany, where his family has long been prominent in business and financial circles. Mr. Boas was educated in the Royal Frederick William Gymnasium of Breslau and the Sophie Gymnasium of Berlin, and after receiving his degree in 1872, entered the employ of C. B. Richard & Boas, bankers and agents of the Hamburg-American line in Hamburg and New York. In 1873 he left for New York, and there became a clerk in the office of the American branch of the same firm in which his uncle was a partner. Upon the death of his uncle in 1879, the style was changed to C. B. Richard & Co., and in 1881 Mr. Boas himself was made partner of the Hamburg house. After a short absence abroad, however, he was recalled and made a partner of the New York house also, and remained in the firm until 1891, when he severed his connection. At the end of that year, the Hamburg-American line having established its own offices for all its American business in New York, Mr. Boas became first general manager of the passenger department, was then appointed manager, and later general manager of the entire line. The importance and vast responsibility of this position, which is still held by him, may be gathered from the fact that the Hamburg-American line, which is the largest steamship enterprise in the world, keeps in constant service eighty-two sea-going steamships of differing use and description, with a total tonnage of over 400,000, including a score of smaller boats and lighters. Their ships touch at nearly every important port of the world. Mr. Boas is a member of the New York Yacht, New York Athletic, and St. Andrew's Golf clubs, Arts Club, Deutscher Verein, Liederkranz, Unitarian Club, Maritime Association, German Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Statistical Association, American Geographical Society, New York Zoölogical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and numerous charitable societies. He also figures on the rolls of the New York chamber of commerce and the produce exchange. Mr. Boas is a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines, especially on subjects connected with navigation. His article, "Germany's Sea Power" (1897), attracted much attention in Germany, where it was extensively reprinted. In recognition of his many eminent qualities, Mr. Boas has received from the emperor of Germany the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle; was made a knight of the first-class of the Order of St. Olaf by the king of Sweden and Norway; a chevalier of the Order of St. Mauritius and St. Lazarus by the king of Italy, and commander of the Order of Bolivar by the president of Venezuela. He was married, in 1888, to Harriet Sternfeld, who is a niece of the noted German poet, S. von Mosenthal They have one son.

Emil L. Boas.

INMAN, John Hamilton, merchant and financier, was born on his father's plantation, in Jefferson county, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1844, the son of Shadrach W. and Jane (Martin) Inman. He was of English descent on the paternal side and Scotch-Irish through his mother. His father was a wealthy planter and banker, the descendant of pioneers who had moved into Tennessee in early days, and had been prominent in all the public affairs and the early development of the South. Captain Shadrach Inman had fought in the American army throughout the war of the revolution, and distinguished himself at the battle of King's Mountain, at the close of which he was found among the slain. John H. Inman attended a private school until he was fifteen years of age; and then, refusing his father's offer of a university education, he became clerk in a bank in Georgia, of which his uncle was president. There he soon won promotion to the position of cashier, and remained connected with the bank for a year and a half. Early in 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until the close of the war. On being paroled he returned to his father's home, only to find the family fortune completely shattered, and his own chances for success in the South completely destroyed by the depressed condition of the country. In September, 1865, he went to New York city, with a capital of not over $100, and obtained a position in a cotton-house. There he displayed such unusual financial ability, that at the end of three years he was admitted as a partner in the establishment; and in 1870 he organized the cotton-house of Inman, Swann & Co., thus becoming the senior of his former employers. His firm was the most influential in making New York the cotton market of the United States. They soon became the leading cotton merchants of the city, and Mr. Inman's fame spread so that he became known throughout the United States as the "Cotton King." When he had succeeded in acquiring an immense fortune and far-reaching influence through his transactions in the cotton market, he used both toward the development of the "New South," and was one of the first to discover the importance of the undeveloped mineral resources of the southern states, and to attempt re-establishing southern prosperity by mining and railroad construction. He organized the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., and was a director of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He invested largely in other enterprises in the South. Mr. Inman was also president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., the Richmond and West Point Terminal Co., an important system of railways, perhaps the leading system of railways in the southern states, embracing some 8,000 miles of track and a fleet of steamships; director in the Home Insurance Co., of New York; the Royal Insurance Co., of England, and Fourth National Bank, of New York city, and with many other institutions of less importance. He served actively on the rapid transit commission from its establishment until his death, and was one of the organizers of the New York cotton exchange. He took but little interest in club life, belonging only to the Metropolitan, Manhattan and City clubs, and the Southern Society. He was married, June 8, 1870, to Margaret McKinney, daughter of James A. Coffin, of Monroe county, Tenn., and granddaughter of Dr. Charles Coffin, president of Greenville College. Mr. Inman died at Berkshire, Mass., Nov. 5, 1896.

John H. Inman

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PERRY, George Russell, merchant and mayor, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 30, 1849, son of George H. and Hannah (Dobbs) Perry. In 1850 his parents removed to Detroit, Mich., where he was educated in the public schools and remained until nineteeen years of age. He then removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and became a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Charles Shepard, with whom he was associated until 1873, when he removed to Chicago, and went into the drug business for himself. In 1875 he sold out and returned to Grand Rapids, engaging as book-keeper for L. H. Randall & Co., wholesale grocers, with whom he remained eight years. In 1884 he became a member of the firm of Freeman, Hawkins & Co., wholesale grocers, successors to L. H. Randall & Co.; purchasing the interest of Mr. Freeman the following year, the firm then became Hawkins & Perry, which was dissolved in 1891. Since then Mr. Perry has continued in business as a merchandise broker. He was treasurer of Grand Rapids, 1886–90; was elected mayor of that city in 1898, and was re-elected in 1900. He is a member of the Military Club; Country Club; Lakeside Club, and many other clubs, and is a Knight Templar, having passed all Masonic degrees but one; a member of the Order of Elks; Knights of Pythias; Modern Woodmen; Woodmen of the World; Knights of Maccabees, and the Ancient Order of Foresters. On Jan. 6, 1874, he was married to Jennie, daughter of Alexander Blake, of Grand Rapids. They have one child, a daughter.

George R. Perry

FISHER, George Park, theologian, was born at Wrentham, Norfolk co., Mass., Aug. 10, 1827, son of Lewis Whiting and Nancy (Fisher) Fisher, the former a native of Franklin, Mass., the latter of Wrentham. He is a descendant of Thomas Fisher, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1634, settling in Cambridge, but removing to Dedham in 1637. He was graduated at Brown University in 1847, and after spending some time in Yale Divinity School he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1851. Two years more of study were spent, partly in Germany under Tholuck, Julius Muller, and other eminent theologians. After his return he was appointed professor of divinity in Yale, and on Oct. 24, 1854, was ordained as pastor of the college church. In 1861 he was transferred to the chair of ecclesiastical history in the divinity school, a position he still holds, and he is also dean of the school. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Brown in 1886; by Princeton in 1897, and by Harvard and the University of Edinburgh in 1886, and that of LL.D. by Princeton in 1879. In 1866 he became one of the editors of the "New Englander," and on its reorganization in 1892 as the "New Englander and Yale Review" retained his place on the staff. Besides many contributions to periodicals, including the "Bibliotheca Sacra," "British Quarterly," "North American Review" and "Century Magazine," he has published: "Essays on the Supernatural Origin of Christianity: with Special Reference to the Theories of Renan, Strauss, and the Tübingen School" (1865); "Life of Benjamin Silliman" (2 vols., 1866); "Discourse on the History of the Church in Yale College" (18—); "Discourses on the Lives of Drs. Nathaniel W. Taylor and Josiah W. Gibbs" (18—); "The Reformation" (1873), and "The Beginning of Christianity" (2 vols., 1877), which grew out of lectures at the Lowell Institute, Massachusetts; "Faith and Rationalism" (1879); "Discussions in History and Theology" (1880); "The Christian Religion" (1882); "Outlines of Universal History" (1885); "Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief" (1883); an important and highly appreciated "History of the Church" (1888); "The Nature and Method of Revelation" (1890); "Manual of Christian Evidences" (1890); "Colonial History of the United States" (1892); "Manual of Natural Theology" (1893); "Brief History of the Nations" (1896). No living clergyman of the Congregational body is more highly esteemed for the combination of scholastic attainments and literary ability. Dr. Fisher has been president of the American Society of Church History and of the American Historical Association; is a member of the American Antiquarian Society; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and other organizations, and is a member of the Century Club of New York city. He was married in New Haven, Conn., April 18, 1860, to Adeline Louisa, daughter of William J. and Charlotte (Root) Forbes. She bore him four children, of whom two sons and a daughter survive.

SELDEN, William, physician, was born at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 15, 1808, son of Dr. William Boswell and Charlotte (Colgate) Selden, and a descendent of Samuel Selden, a lawyer, who came to America in 1699, and settled in Virginia on a tract of land granted to his wife, Rebecca Yeo, daughter of a Welsh baronet. Their son, John, also a lawyer, was deputy king's attorney and sheriff in Lancaster county, Va.; and his son, William, was Dr. Selden's grandfather. William Selden was educated in the schools of his native city and at the University of Virginia, and made his professional studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1830. He continued advanced work in medicine in London and Paris for several years, and after his return to America began practice in his native city. He devoted particular attention to internal diseases and enjoyed an exceptional reputation as diagnostician throughout the South. His wide experience in matters of public health, particularly in regard to the yellow fever, led to his appointment by congress in 1878 on the commission of experts to investigate the nature and cause of that disease, but he was prevented from serving by failing health. He was for several years also a member of the town council and board of health of Norfolk. Early in his career he was offered professorships at the universities of Virginia and of Pennsylvania. His declination was deeply regretted, since it was felt that with his wide and profound knowledge of many subjects he would have been an invaluable adjunct to any institution of learning. Unfortunately, Dr. Selden wrote very little, most of his productions being short articles published in the medical magazines. His two best known are: "History of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1855 in Norfolk," and his paper "On Fractures of the Neck of the Femur." In the latter paper he reported some of the earliest cases of bony union as a result of the now recognized method of treatment. Although deeply deploring the necessity for secession he was loyal to his state, and accepted appointment as surgeon in the Confederate service in the hospitals at Liberty, Va. Dr. Selden was married to Lucinda, daughter of Dr. Daniel Wilson, of Louisville, Ky., by whom he had nine children. He died in Norfolk, Va., Nov. 7, 1887.

William Selden

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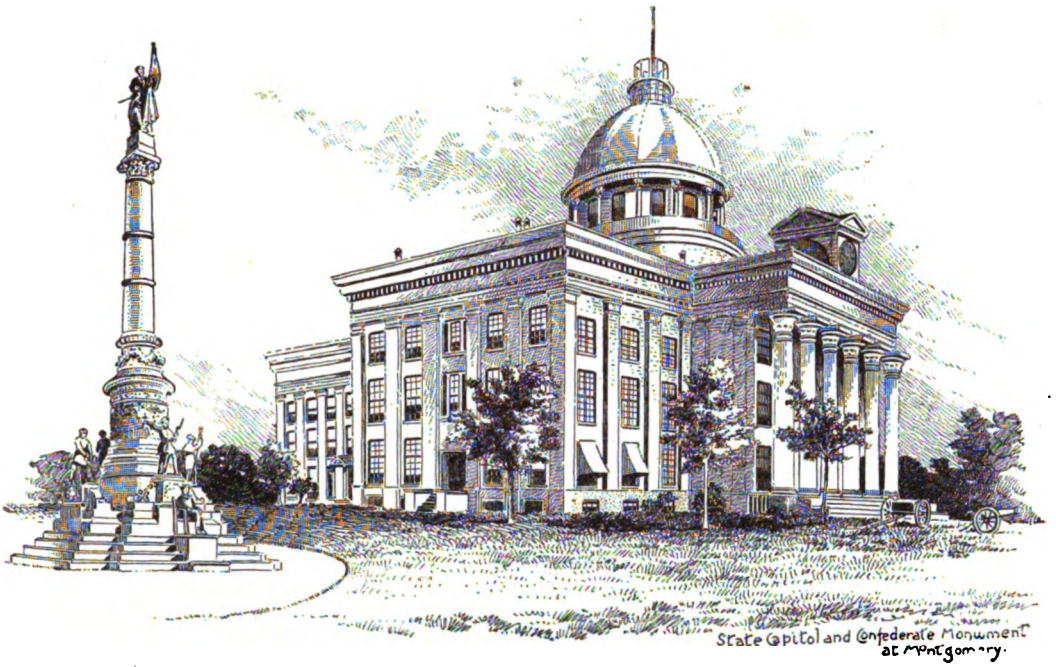
State Capitol and Confederate Monument at Montgomery.

BIBB, William Wyatt, first state governor of Alabama (1819–20), was born in Amelia county, Va., Oct. 21, 1781, son of William and —— (Wyatt) Bibb. His father was a captain in the war of the revolution, and afterward a member of the Virginia legislature; his mother, a native of New Kent county, Va., was a woman of extraordinary talent and ability. Left a widow in 1796, in Egbert county, Ga., where the family had sought a new home, with eight children, of whom William Wyatt was the eldest, she reared them carefully, and was rewarded by having her sons become men of influence and distinction. William Wyatt was educated at the University of Pennsylvania; was graduated as a physician, and located at Petersburg, Ga., where he soon commanded a lucrative practice. Elected to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th congresses from Georgia, he served in the U. S. house of representatives from Jan. 26, 1807, until March 3, 1813, being during part of this time a prominent candidate for speaker. He was then named to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate caused by the resignation of Hon. W. H. Crawford, appointed minister to France; but failing to receive the election for the next term of the senate, he resigned his seat in that body in November, 1816. He was appointed by Pres. Monroe governor of the territory of Alabama, formed of part of the original territory of Mississippi by act of congress, March 3, 1817. In April he entered upon his duties at St. Stephen's, and on Jan. 19, 1818, the territorial legislature was convened there. The act of March 3, 1817, set the boundaries of Alabama as at present recognized, and provided that the members of the old Mississippi legislature whose homes lay within the limits of the new territory should form its legislative body. This provision occasioned a unique and amusing incident, the council or senate being composed of but one member, Mr. Titus, of Madison county, who was consequently both senate and president of the senate, and who transacted all the business falling to that branch of the legislature with as much formality and precision as though a full council had been present. The seat of government was established at Cahaba, and Huntsville was made the temporary capital while the new city was being laid out and built. Having assurances of immediate admittance into the Union, the constitutional convention assembled July 5, 1819, to draw up laws for the government of the new state, and completed its labors Aug. 2d. The members of the legislature and other officers were elected, and the first general assembly convened at Huntsville Oct. 25th. Gov. Bibb was elected first governor, and was inaugurated Nov. 9th. The state was admitted into the Union Dec. 14, 1819, with a population of 127,901, exclusive of Indians. Gov. Bibb was a man of fine appearance, great ability, and affable, courtly manners. He was married to Mary, daughter of Col. Holman Freeman, of Wilkes county, Ga., and had two children. His daughter was married to Hon. Alfred V. Scott, a prominent citizen of Montgomery, Ala. Five of the first governor's brothers settled in Alabama. Thomas succeeded him as governor; Benajah S. was a prominent lawyer, judge of the criminal court of Montgomery, deposed by Gov. W. H. Smith during the reconstruction period following the civil war; John Dandridge, another brother, served in the Alabama legislature in 1822, and afterward removed to Mississippi, where he died. Gov. Bibb did not long enjoy his gubernatorial honors. A few months after his inauguration he was riding near his home when his horse stumbled and fell upon him, inflicting fatal injuries, from the effects of which he died at Fort Jackson, July 9, 1820.

BIBB, Thomas, second governor of Alabama (1820–21), was born in Amelia county, Va., in 1784, brother of William W. Bibb, first governor. He received a good education; became a planter and merchant, and settled in Alabama, then Mississippi territory, in 1811. He was a member of the constitutional convention, and was elected to the senate of the first general assembly of the state. Being the presiding officer of the senate, he became governor of the state by the death of his brother, in July, 1820. During his incumbency the state cast her first electoral vote, of three electors, for James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins. He was not elected for the following term, but afterwards served again in the legislature.

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He was married to Parmelia, daughter of Robert Thompson, of Madison county, Ala. His son, Porter, a graduate of the University of Virginia, was married to Mary P. Chambers Betts, and their son, Porter, is a lawyer in Belle Mina, Ala. Another son of Gov. Bibb was married to a daughter of Sen. Chambers; and a daughter was married to Hon. John J. Pleasants, of Hanover county, Va., later of Madison county, Ala., secretary of state of Alabama in 1822–24. Her daughter, Julia, a talented writer of poems and light literature, became the wife of Mr. Cresswell, of Louisiana. Gov. Thomas Bibb died in Alabama, 1838.

PICKENS, Israel, third governor of Alabama (1821–25), was born in Cabarrus (then Mecklenburg) county, N. C., Jan. 30, 1780, son of Capt. Samuel Pickens, a colonial officer of Huguenot descent, who served in the war of the revolution. Israel was graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, then read law, and settled at Morgantown, N. C. He was very talented, excelled in scientific studies, and while a student under Dr. Hale, of North Carolina, invented the lunar dial. He was a member of the senate of North Carolina in 1808 and 1809, and represented the state as a Democrat in the federal congress from Nov. 4, 1811, to March 3, 1817. He voted for the war of 1812, and was a firm supporter of Pres. Madison. He went to the territory of Alabama as register of the land office at St. Stephens, was a member of the Alabama constitutional convention, was elected governor in 1821, and served for two terms. He was mild and benevolent, but also exceedingly firm, and was a most useful executive, owing especially to his practical knowledge of land matters, about which there was much trouble in the state at this early day. During his incumbency Gen. Lafayette visited Alabama, and was entertained by Gov. Pickens at Cahaba, proceeding thence to New Orleans by the way of Claiborne and Mobile. Gov. Pickens was appointed to the U. S. senate on the death of Sen. H. Chambers, and served from April 10 until Dec. 21, 1826, when he resigned. On the eve of taking his seat in the senate he had declined the position of U. S. district judge for Alabama, tendered by Pres. John Quincy Adams. He died April 24, 1827, in Cuba, where he had gone to seek relief from pulmonary trouble.

MURPHY, John, fourth governor of Alabama (1825–29), was born in Robeson county, N. C., in 1785, son of Neil and grandson of Murdock Murphy, who was a native of Scotland. His mother was a Miss Downing. The family removed to South Carolina when he was a lad, and there he acquired his education. By teaching he earned enough money to take a classical course, and entered South Carolina College, where he had as classmates John Gayle, afterward governor of Alabama, and James Dellet, who carried off the first honor in scholarship over Murphy, and years later defeated him as a candidate for congress. John Murphy was graduated in 1808, and while engaged in the study of law was elected clerk of the state senate. This position was held by him for ten years, and then he removed to Alabama, locating in Monroe county. He was admitted to the bar there, but never practiced, giving his attention to planting instead. A representative of Monroe county in the convention which framed the state constitution in 1819, he made good use of the experience gained in the South Carolina senate, and thereby took an influential place in the convention. The following year he was elected to the legislature, and in 1822 to the state senate. In 1825 he was placed in the governor's chair, having received 12,500 votes, though there was no party organization in the state and but little interest in politics. He was re-elected in 1827, and for the second time without opposition, though he received fewer votes. During his administration (1826) the state capital was moved from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa, and the state cast its electoral votes, five in number, for the second time, Jackson and Calhoun being the preferred candidates. The disposition of land given to Alabama by congress for the purpose of founding a university was an important question, and Gov. Murphy devoted considerable time to it; another subject of debate was the project to improve the navigation of the Alabama river by making a canal around the Mussel shoals. His term of service ended, Gov. Murphy retired to his plantation, but in 1831 consented to return to public life and become a candidate for congress. His opponent, Dixon H. Lewis, a States'-rights Democrat and a man of great ability, was successful; but in 1833 again Gov. Murphy allowed his name to be used, and this time was elected, though he served for one term only. In 1839 he was once more a candidate, and was defeated by Judge James Dellet, of Claiborne. With this episode his public career ended, and he retired to a plantation in Clark county. He was twice married: his first wife was Miss Hails, of South Carolina; his second wife was Mrs. Carter, a sister of Col. John Darrington, of Clarke county, Ala. His son, Duncan, was a member of the legislature of California, where he died in 1853. Rev. Murdock Murphy, of Mobile, a Presbyterian minister, was a brother. Gov. Murphy was a useful, practical, benevolent man. He was a prominent Mason, being in 1821 master of the grand lodge of the state. He died at his plantation in Clarke county, Ala., Sept. 21, 1841.

MOORE, Gabriel, fifth governor of Alabama (1829–31), was born in Stokes county, N. C., in 1785. He settled in Huntsville in 1810, and was a representative in the legislature of Mississippi territory. In 1817 he was speaker of the (first) Alabama territorial legislature; was a member of the constitutional convention, 1819; presided over the state senate in 1820; was elected to congress in 1822 to fill the unexpired term of William Kelly, his district comprising the whole state, and was re-elected three times, serving until 1829. He was then elected governor, but resigned March 3, 1831, to take his seat in the U. S. senate. Two important state works were commenced during his administration as governor: the construction of the Mussel shoals canal and the railroad from Tuscumbia to Decatur. Both these projects had for their object the utilization of the Tennessee river, which traverses the northern portion of the state. Another important occurrence was the conclusion, Sept. 27, 1830, of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, whereby the Choctaws ceded their lands in Alabama and Mississippi to the Federal government for an equivalent area in the West. The treaty was signed by Gen. Eaton, secretary of war, and Gen. Coffee, of Tennessee, on the part of the United States, and by 170 prominent members of the tribe on the part of the Indians. In 1832 Gov. Moore, who had previously supported Pres. Jackson, opposed in the U. S. senate the appointment of Mr. Van Buren as minister to Great Britain. This created bitter antagonism toward Gov. Moore among Gen. Jackson's adherents, and the legislature of Alabama requested him to resign, but he remained in the senate until the expiration of his term, and continued to antagonize the president. In 1837 he was defeated for congress by Hon. Reuben Chapman. Gov. Moore was married to Miss Collier, but was immediately divorced and fought a duel with her brother, who was shot in the arm. He removed to Texas in 1843, and died at Caddo, June 9, 1845.

MOORE, Samuel B., acting governor of Alabama (1831), was born in Franklin county, Tenn., in 1789. He received a limited education, and settled early in Alabama; was a member of the legislature, serving several terms in the lower house, and was

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elected to the state senate in 1828. He was president of that body in 1831, and when Gov. Gabriel Moore resigned to go to the U. S. senate, he succeeded him and filled out his unexpired term. The state university was opened April 18, 1831, during his brief incumbency. He was again a member of the state senate 1834–38, and presided over that body in 1835. He was judge of the court of Pickens county 1835–41. He was a man of practical sense; dignified and courteous. He was never married. Gov. Moore died at Carrollton, Ala., Nov. 7, 1846.

GAYLE, John, sixth governor of Alabama (1831–35), was born in Sumter district, S. C., Sept. 11, 1792, son of Matthew and Mary (Reese) Gayle. His father, a planter, served through the war of the revolution under Gen. Francis Marion. John was graduated at South Carolina College in 1813, and immediately went to Claiborne, Monroe co., Ala. Here he was several times engaged in the struggles of the early settlers with the turbulent Muscogees. He read law with Hon. Albert S. Lipscomb, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. At the first session of the territorial legislature he was nominated for the council, or senate, and was one of the two selected for appointment to that body by Pres. Monroe. He took his seat in the council, but the legislature elected him solicitor of his circuit, which office he held for two years and resigned. In 1822–23 he served in the lower house of the legislature, when he was chosen to succeed Judge Webb on the bench of the supreme court of Alabama. He was re-elected judge, and held this position until 1828, when he resigned. He moved to Greene county, which he represented in the legislature in 1829–30, and was elected speaker in the former year over ex-Gov. Thomas Bibb. In 1831 he was elected governor, and served two consecutive terms, the limit of service allowed by the state constitution. He then located in Mobile to practice law. He was on the White electoral ticket in 1836, and on the Harrison electoral ticket in 1840. At the election of U. S. senator, the following year, he received fifty-five votes to seventy-two for Hon. William R. King. In 1847 he was elected to congress, and in 1849 Pres. Taylor appointed him U. S. district judge, to succeed Judge Crawford, deceased. He occupied this post until his death. Gov. Gayle represented the anti-nullification sentiment in the state. Several notable events took place during his term as governor. The supreme court was reorganized, with separate officers, and judges of the circuit courts were restricted to a subordinate jurisdiction; the penitentiary system was rejected by a popular vote; the seven electoral votes of the state were cast for Jackson and Van Buren; the first cotton factory in the state was erected at Bell Factory, Madison co., and was incorporated by act of legislature, 1832; the first railroad in the state, forty-four miles long, from Tuscumbia to Decatur, *via* Courtland, was completed; the treaty of Cusseta, by which the Creeks ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, was negotiated at Cusseta, Chambers co., and was signed in Washington, March 24, 1832, by Hon. Lewis Cass, secretary of war, on the part of the United States, and by seven Indians on the part of the tribe. The sum stipulated in exchange for these lands was $210,000, to be paid in annuities to the tribe. Some of the terms of the treaty led to a great controversy, and collision arose between the U. S. deputy marshal, who protected the Indians, and the white settlers, whose part was taken by the governor. An animated correspondence took place between the state and Federal authorities, and Francis Scott Key, of Maryland, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was sent out as special commissioner. He succeeded in effecting a compromise to the satisfaction of both parties. Gov. Gayle was a man of fine appearance and attractive disposition, generous, patriotic and enterprising as a citizen, firm and incorruptible as a magistrate. He was twice married: first, to Miss Haynsworth, of Clarke county; second, to Miss Peck, of Greensboro. His daughter, Sarah, was married to Dr. Wm. B. Crawford, who died in Malaga, Spain, in 1853, his widow returning to Mobile; Amelia was married to Gen. Gorgas, chief of ordnance of the Confederate army, afterwards president of the University of Alabama; Mary was married to Gen. Hugh Aiken, of South Carolina, who commanded a brigade of Gen. Hampton's cavalry, and was killed near Camden, S. C.; Maria was married to Thomas L. Bayne, a prominent lawyer of New Orleans. The sons were Dr. Matthew Gayle, of Alabama and Capt. R. H. Gayle, Confederate States navy, who removed to New Orleans. The children of the second marriage are Helen, wife of James W. Locke, of Alabama; Frederick Peck, John Marshall and Edmund Dargan. Gov. Gayle died in Mobile county, Ala., July 21, 1859.

CLAY, Clement Comer, seventh governor of Alabama (1835–37), was born in Halifax county, Va., Dec. 17, 1789, son of William and Rebecca (Comer) Clay, both of whom were of English descent. His father, the son of James Clay, a Virginian by birth, enlisted in the revolutionary war at the age of sixteen; was in several battles and at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. He was a planter. The mother of Clement C. Clay was the daughter of Samuel Comer, and was born in Virginia. When Clement was a few years old the family removed to Grainger county, Tenn., where he grew to manhood, beginning his education in the ordinary private schools of the day, and completing it at the East Tennessee University. He studied law with Hon. Hugh Lawson White at Knoxville, Tenn., and was admitted to practice in December, 1809. He remained in Tennessee until 1811, when he removed to Huntsville, Ala., where he arrived with one negro man servant, two horses, his law books in his saddle-bags and a small sum of money, enough for a few days' subsistence; but soon built up a good practice. In the Creek war of 1813 he was adjutant of a volunteer regiment from Madison county, Ala., and was kept on the frontier, south of the Tennessee river, to repel the attacks of the Indians. Mr. Clay was elected a member of the territorial legislature of Alabama in 1817, which met at St. Stephens, then the capital of the state. In 1819 he was a delegate from Madison county to the first constitutional convention at Huntsville, and was appointed the chairman of a committee of fifteen to draft the constitution, which was afterwards adopted as the fundamental law of the state. In December of the same year he was elected by the legislature, without opposition, one of the four circuit judges of the state, and although just completing his thirtieth year, and several years younger than any other of his associates, was elected by them chief-justice of the state. The four circuit judges constituted the supreme court at that time. In 1823 he resigned to resume the practice of law, and obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1828 he was elected to the legislature, and on his arrival at Tuscaloosa, then the capital, was elected speaker of the house without opposition. In 1829, after a most exciting campaign, he was elected a member of congress, and his course therein was such as to win the approbation of his constituents and his re-election without opposition for several terms. One of his services was the securing of the passage of laws for the relief of purchasers of land in Alabama. In 1835 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor, having sustained Jackson's policy, and was elected over Gen. Enoch Parsons by 13,000 votes, the largest majority ever given to any candi-

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date for that office up to that time. By the treaty of New Echota, Dec. 29, 1835, the Cherokees ceded all their lands in the state to the general government, and from these the general assembly formed the counties of De Kalb and Cherokee. Soon after this, trouble arose with the Creeks, who were to be moved to the West. Gov. Clay was prompt to act in this emergency, and, besides organizing forces, secured the neutrality and assistance of friendly Indians, who helped in quelling the disturbance. His administration was also disturbed by the financial crisis of 1837. The general assembly was convoked in extraordinary session, and measures were taken to check the disaster and assist the people of the state. In June, 1837, he was elected to the U. S. senate without opposition, and resigned the gubernatorial office; serving as senator until after the extra session of 1841, when he resigned on account of the ill-health of his wife. He was appointed to make a digest of the laws of Alabama, which was reported to the general assembly in 1842, and for many years was pronounced the best digest ever made in the state. In 1843 he served for a few months in the supreme court, to fill a vacancy. In 1846 he was elected one of the commissioners to wind up the affairs of the State Bank. After the completion of these duties he resumed the practice of law, in partnership with his sons, Clement C. Clay and John Withers Clay. In 1861 Gov. Clay favored the secession movement. Owing to his prominence, when the Federal troops invaded North Alabama during the civil war his home was seized, soldiers were quartered on him and he was kept under military arrest for some time. He had a large estate, consisting of lands and negroes. Col. James C. Saunders, who published a sketch of him in the Moulton (Ala.) "Advertiser," says: "I knew him well for forty years. Alabama never had a more efficient or faithful public servant. He never pandered to the prejudices of the ignorant. The promotion to the many public offices which he held was earned by the ability, integrity and energy which he devoted to the performance of every trust committed to him. As he was without fear in his public life, he was without reproach in his private life. Gov. Clay had the moral courage to erect a high standard of deportment for himself. He was a gentleman, not only in his dress and manners, but of scrupulous honor in his dealings with the world. He was an affectionate and courtly husband to a refined, beautiful and excellent wife. As a father, as many and onerous as were his public duties, he found time for the training of his children." Gov. Clay was married near Huntsville, Ala., in 1815, to Susanna Claiborne, eldest daughter of John Withers, a native of Dinwiddie county, Va. Three sons were born of this union: Clement Claiborne, elected to the U. S. senate in 1852; John Withers, able editor for many years of the Huntsville "Democrat," and Hugh Lawson, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, in which he served as a captain, and in the civil war, in which he rose to the rank of colonel. Gov. Clay died of apoplexy at Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 7, 1866.

BAGBY, Arthur Pendleton, eighth governor of Alabama (1837–41), was born in Louisa county, Va., in 1796, member of an old and aristocratic family. He received a good education, and removing to Alabama while it was still a territory, settled at Claiborne, where he read law. At that time Claiborne was one of the centres of civilization in the southwest, the families of wealthy emigrants from other states having settled there for the protection afforded against the still hostile Indians by the fort. He voted at the first election held in the state. He was elected to the general assembly in 1821; was re-elected the following year and chosen speaker of the house, and continued for some years to represent the county in one branch or the other of the state legislature, being again speaker in 1836. "He was dignified and graceful in every movement," wrote a contemporary. "The station was completely filled—no ideal could be more perfect." He was originally a National Republican, and supported Adams from 1825 until 1829. In 1831 he opposed the foundation of a state national bank. When Gen. Jackson issued the anti-nullification proclamation, Mr. Bagby supported him, and became a Democrat. He was elected governor in 1837, and re-elected in 1839. In the latter year the removal of the Cherokees from the state was effected peaceably, owing to the presence of well-organized bodies of volunteers, under Gens. Patterson and Philpot, stationed on the frontiers to prevent any outbreak. Another notable event during this administration was the reorganization of the chancery court of the state. The year 1839 was memorable for an unusual drought, which caused great distress, while Mobile was visited by a terrible epidemic of yellow fever, which, together with incendiary fires occurring at the same time, almost destroyed the city. Gov. Bagby was very active, and took great interest in securing relief for the people and in promoting internal improvements. During his term the banking system of the state was in a very flourishing condition and defrayed the public expenses, so that for some years a law was in force entirely relieving the people from the payment of taxes. In 1841 Gov. Bagby was elected to succeed Gov. Clay in the U. S. senate, and at the end of the term was re-elected. While in the senate he incurred the displeasure of some of his constituents by his supposed hostility to the annexation of Texas; but in a letter to a friend in 1845 he says that he did not antagonize the measure, but really saved it from defeat when he might have defeated it. In the summer of 1848 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Russia, and his unexpired term was filled by Hon. W. R. King. He served with great ability and distinction abroad, and returned home after the election of Pres. Taylor. He was on the committee with Judge Ormond and ex-Gov. Clay to codify the laws of Alabama, and this was his last public trust. In 1856 he removed to Mobile, which he made his home. Gov. Bagby is described as a magnificent looking man, tall and erect, with large, brilliant eyes and a clear, flexible voice. He was an orator and a scholar. He possessed a kind, generous heart, and though at times severe, was naturally indulgent and benevolent. Garrett, in "Reminiscences of Public Men in Alabama," says: "Seldom has such a specimen of nature's nobility appeared in any age. . . . In all the dignity and etiquette of official station, never departing from the highest standard, and yet withal so courteous and polite; no president, no governor, nor wearer of a crown ever excelled him. His address to the humblest person was that of a true gentleman. His messages and communications establish his claim to a high rank among men of letters." Not long before his death Gov. Bagby united with the St. Francis Baptist Church in the city of Mobile. He was twice married: first, to Emily Steele, of Georgia; second, in 1828, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Simon Connell, of Darlington district, S. C., a young lady celebrated for her beauty and rare loveliness of character. His eldest son, Arthur Pendleton, was graduated at West Point; moved to Texas, and served as a brigadier-

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general, commanding a division in the Confederate army during the civil war. Another son, Lieut. S. C. Bagby, of the 3d Alabama infantry, C. S. A., was killed at Fisher's Hill, Va., in 1864. Gov. Bagby died in Mobile, Ala., of yellow fever, Sept. 21, 1858.

FITZPATRICK, Benjamin, ninth governor of Alabama (1841–45), was born in Greene county, Ga., June 30, 1800. His father was a member of the legislature of that state for sixteen years; his mother was the sister of Col. Joseph Phillips, of Clark county. He was left an orphan at the age of seven years, and though well cared for by a devoted sister and elder brothers, his education was limited. He went to Alabama about 1816 to manage the interests of his brothers, Joseph and Phillips, who had acquired land on the banks of the Alabama river, north of Montgomery; he served as deputy under the first sheriff of Autauga county; and afterwards was clerk in a trading house on the site of the present town of Wetumpka. He read law with Hon. Nimrod E. Benson, and settled in Montgomery to practice, forming a partnership with Henry Goldthwaite. In 1819 he was elected solicitor of Montgomery circuit, and held that position for several years, when he retired from the bar and settled on his plantation in Autauga county. In 1840 he was elector on the Democratic ticket, when the seven electoral votes of the state were cast for Van Buren and Johnson. In 1841 he was elected governor, and served four years. The most important event of his administration was the overthrow of the state banking system, which, owing to mismanagement, had fallen into disfavor and disrepute. The state became liable for the indebtedness of the banks, and for a time was on the brink of financial ruin. Messrs. F. S. Lyon, Clement C. Clay and William Cooper were constituted a commission to adjust the affairs of the banks, and at the end of the first year the important trust was confided to the first named, who ably fulfilled it. In 1844 the nine electoral votes of the state were cast for James K. Polk and George M. Dallas. In 1845 the questions of removing the state capital and of substituting biennial for annual sessions of the legislature were submitted to the popular vote and were approved; and Montgomery was selected by the general assembly as the future capital. Upon the retirement of Gov. Fitzpatrick from office, a resolution of approval of his course was unanimously adopted by the legislature. Nov. 25, 1848, he was appointed by Gov. Chapman to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate caused by the death of Mr. Lewis. In January, 1853, he was appointed by Gov. Collier to succeed Col. William R. King in the U. S. senate, and was later elected by the legislature to fill out the unexpired term. In 1855 he was re-elected, and was during four sessions president *pro tempore* of the senate. He was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, but declined to permit his name to be used. In 1861, although not in favor of secession, he withdrew with the rest of the Alabama delegation, and, retiring to his home, he devoted his time and his abundant means to relieving the suffering caused by the war. In 1865 he was elected delegate from Autauga county to the convention formed to draw up a new constitution for the state; and was unanimously chosen to preside over that body. Shortly after this he was disfranchised, and never again held office, but he continued to take a warm interest in public affairs. Gov. Fitzpatrick held a very high place in the esteem of his contemporaries. In all the conditions of life he was above reproach; his integrity was stern and inflexible; he was exact in the performance of every duty and in the execution of every trust; bland and courteous in manner, he was always sincere, commanding the implicit confidence as well as the affection of all who came within his influence. He was twice married. His first wife was the daughter of Gen. John Archer Elmore; one of her brothers was Hon. John A. Elmore, of Montgomery, and a sister was married to Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, U. S. senator. Mrs. Fitzpatrick's wealthy and influential connections were highly beneficial to her husband in his early manhood, but she did not live to share his highest honors. In 1845 he was married to Aurelia, daughter of William E. Blassingame, of Perry county, a lady of rare intelligence, who presided with grace and dignity over his home during his official life at the nation's capital. She died in 1872, leaving one son, Benjamin, a prominent lawyer of Wetumpka, Ala. Of the governor's children by his first wife, Elmore J. served as lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army, and was solicitor for the Montgomery judicial district in 1865–68. Phillips became a physician and planter, and a distinguished member of the Alabama Medical Association. Gov. Fitzpatrick died in Autauga county, Nov. 21, 1869. His death was announced by the governor in a special message of condolence; his remains lay in state in the capitol at Montgomery, and both houses of the general assembly attended his funeral in a body.

MARTIN, Joshua Lanier, tenth governor of Alabama (1845–47), was born in Blount county, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1799, son of Warner Martin, a farmer, and Martha (Bailey) Martin, a sister of Hon. Henry Bailey, attorney-general of South Carolina in 1886–45. He was of Huguenot descent. Young Martin received under the Rev. Gideon Blackburn a good English education, which was improved by experience as a teacher. He removed to Alabama in 1819, and after completing the study of law with his brother in Russellville, was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law at Athens, Limestone co. His first appearance in public life was as a member of the legislature in 1822, and, with the exception of one year, he served continuously until 1828. He occupied the position of solicitor for several years, until 1834, when he resigned, to take his seat on the bench of the circuit court. In the following year he was elected over Gen. James Davis and Mr. Ralph Hatch to represent his district in the national congress; was re-elected in 1837 and served until 1839, when he removed to Tuscaloosa and resumed the practice of law; he was made chancellor of the middle chancery division of the state in 1841. His moral courage was exhibited by his opposition to the regular nominee for governor in 1845, when he assailed the convention, which nominated Col. Nathaniel Terry for governor, as a "rump convention," which did not represent the Democracy of the state, but was held and manipulated in the interest of the debtors of the state bank and its branches. This was a great surprise to Col. Terry's friends, who had for a long time permitted him unlimited sway in political affairs. Martin announced himself as a candidate and took the stump to wage one of the most brilliant campaigns in the political history of the state. Large gatherings greeted him wherever he went and applauded his contention that the real issue was the credit of Alabama. He received a plurality of 6,000 votes, and soon after he was seated in the chair a commission was created into whose charge the whole matter of the state banks was given. During his administration war was declared against Mexico, and Gov. Martin gave earnest and practical

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support to the government in this important crisis. The capital of the state was removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in 1846. Gov. Martin resumed his law practice at the end of his term, and his last public trust was to represent his county in the state legislature in 1853. Col. T. C. McCorvey, of the University of Alabama, wrote of him as follows: "Gov. Martin was one of the most striking figures in the political history of Alabama. Although over a quarter of a century in public life, he was never defeated for any position that he sought. He had a wonderful hold upon the affections of the people. He was in every sense of the word a unique character. With all the fire, fervor and enthusiasm of the Frenchman, he united a truthfulness, generosity and nobility of nature that commanded the admiration of friend and foe. He was the very impersonation of the highest type of courage, moral and physical. He shrank from no contest in which it was honorable to engage, and there were few men of his day who could stand up before his prowess at the bar or the hustings. . . . He was as charming in social life as he was successful in public affairs. He loved the young and in return they gathered around him with feelings of purest affection and devotion. . . When asked, as was often the case, what was the true secret of success in public life, his invariable reply was: 'Have your heart in the right place!' His virtues, his manly endeavors and his honesty of purpose impressed the young men of his day with a noble emulation." He was twice married: first, to Mary Gillam Mason, and, second, to Sarah Ann Mason; these ladies were natives of Virginia, sisters of Hon. William Mason, of Limestone county, and cousins of Hon. John Y. Mason. Gov. Martin had five sons and two daughters. Of the sons, John Mason represented in the 49th congress a part of the district formerly represented by his father, and died in 1898. Hon. William B. Martin, of Lauderdale county, Ala., and Judge Peter Martin, of Tuscaloosa, were brothers of the governor. His widow, who survived him many years, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Kinnaird, in Kentucky, March 9, 1886. Gov. Martin died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 2, 1856.

CHAPMAN, Reuben, eleventh governor of Alabama (1847–49), was born in Caroline county, Va., 1802, son of Col. Reuben and Anne (Reynolds) Chapman. His father, whose ancestors were Scotch, was a soldier in the revolutionary army; his mother was a native of Essex county, Va. He was educated in Virginia, whence, in 1824, he removed to Alabama, making the journey on horseback. Settling at Huntsville, he read law in the office of his brother, Judge Samuel Chapman, and on admission to the bar established himself at Somerville, Morgan co. In 1832 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1835 to congress by a large majority over R. T. Scott, of Jackson, and William H. Glasscock, of Madison. Two years later he was re-elected over Gov. Gabriel Moore, his majority being 6,300. In the four succeeding elections he had no opposition, save in 1841, when the Hon. John T. Rather, of Morgan county, was the Whig candidate. Among the questions voted upon during his term of office was the issue of treasury notes, which he favored. He was elected governor in 1847, his opponent being Hon. Nicholas Davis, of Limestone county. It was said that he received the nomination entirely without solicitation, and in order to remove him from his apparently life-time contract with the people of his section to represent them in congress. His inauguration was rendered memorable in a social way by a public reception given by him at Montgomery hall on a scale of extraordinary liberality and hospitality. When he took the governor's chair Alabama was financially embarrassed because of mismanagement of the affairs of the state bank and its trustees. He had the good fortune to be able to remedy the difficulty and relieve the treasury. His term was characterized by wisdom and devotion to duty, as was acknowledged by all. In the convention which chose his successor he had a majority of votes, but yielded to the two-thirds rule, which he believed was right. He then withdrew from political life, and devoted himself to the care of a handsome estate until 1855, when, on the demand of the Democratic party, he consented to become a candidate for a seat in the state legislature in opposition to Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, who represented what was then known as the American party. This was his last political experience except that he was several times a delegate to national conventions. Soon after retiring from official service he went with his family to Europe, and was residing in France when the civil war began. He then came home and attended the Baltimore convention, held in the interest of peace, doing his best to bring about a reconciliation between northern and southern representatives, and nearly succeeding. During the civil war he was imprisoned, and his home and property were destroyed by Federal troops. During the career of Mr. Chapman in congress many questions of vital importance to the country came up for consideration, and it is said that few statesmen ever exercised more sagacity with reference to the interests of the country or exhibited greater familiarity with its political history. In the community where he lived it was said of him that "his worth and weight could not be measured, for in all matters requiring manhood, judgment and honor, personal or political, he stood forth as an exemplar and a sage." Gov. Chapman was a man of splendid figure and proportion, erect in his carriage, handsome in feature and frank in expression. He was married at her father's country house in Limestone county in 1839, to Felicia, daughter of Col. Steptoe and Sarah (Chilton) Pickett, who were natives of Fauquier county, Va. They had four daughters, and two sons, one of whom was killed in battle. Gov. Chapman died at Huntsville, Ala., May 17, 1882.

COLLIER, Henry Watkins, twelfth governor of Alabama (1849–53), and chief-justice of the state, was born in Lunenburg county, Va., Jan. 17, 1801, son of James and Elizabeth (Bouldin) Collier. He belonged to an old colonial family, of which Sir Francis Wyatt and Rear-Adm. Sir George Collier were members; his parents were direct descendants of Charles Collier and Col. Thomas Bouldin, early settlers of Virginia. In his childhood his father moved to Abbeville district, S. C., where he was educated in the school of Dr. Moses Waddell, a famous teacher. Removing to Madison county, Ala., with his father in 1818, he studied law with Judge Haywood, of Nashville, Tenn., was admitted to the bar in 1822 at Huntsville, practiced there for a short time, and then went to Tuscaloosa, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the legislature in 1823, and from that time until his death was closely connected with the politics of Alabama. He entered into partnership with Lion L. Perry, and was very successful in his profession. In 1827 he was elected district judge, and served until 1836, when he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, and in 1837 became chief-justice, which high office he filled for twelve years, giving eminent satisfaction. Although never prominent as a politician, Judge Collier had so thoroughly won the confidence of the people, irrespective of party, that in 1849 he was elected governor without opposition, and was re-elected two years later, defeating B. G. Shields, William L. Yancey and Nathaniel Terry. During his term the nine electoral votes of the state were cast for

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Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and Wm. R. King, of Alabama. The States'-rights party became at this time very pronounced on account of the sectional issues developing in Federal politics. Many schemes of internal improvement were projected, including railroads, which were not completed until many years later, and opening of water-ways for the transportation of coal to Mobile. During his term as governor, he presented the memorial stone to the Washington monument on behalf of the state of Alabama. He was always first in philanthropic work, and on his invitation, and as his guest, Miss Dix, the distinguished philanthropist, visited the state in the interest of the plan to establish a hospital for the insane. She suggested the establishment at the state penitentiary of a library and reading-room, which was done, and in other ways she was greatly assisted in her benevolent work by his influence. At the end of his second term Gov. Collier was offered a seat in the U. S. senate, but declined and retired to private life with his health fatally impaired by his arduous labors in the public service. From early manhood he was distinguished for his austere and dignified bearing, and he always inspired confidence and commanded respect. He was an indefatigable worker and spared himself no fatigue when duty required his attention. His decisions, running through thirty-five volumes of the reports of the supreme court of Alabama, give evidence of his tireless industry, his power of analysis and his profound judgment. He was noted for his graceful and generous hospitality, his amiable disposition and his unaffected Christian virtues. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his house was always the home of ministers. He was married, April 26, 1826, to Mary Ann Williams, daughter of Capt. William Battle, who served in the revolutionary war, and of Mary Ann Williams, of Nash county, N. C. The latter was the daughter of Maj. John Williams, of Halifax county, N. C., an officer in the war of the revolution, and belonged to a Virginia family, originally from Wales. She was also from the same family as Sir Francis Drake, of England. Mrs. Collier was a superior and gifted woman who dispensed the hospitality of her home with grace and dignity. Only four children reached mature years. The eldest, Mary Williams Battle, was married to Prof. George William Benagh, a scientist of distinction; Evelyn Hewitt became the wife of Capt. William Thomas King, who was killed in the second battle of Manassas. He was the nephew and adopted son of Vice-Pres. William Rufus King. James Wyatt Collier, M.D., the only son, was never married; Sallie Bouldin, the youngest daughter, was married to Capt. Battle S. Fort, of Mississippi. Gov. Collier died at Bailey Springs, near Florence, Ala., where he had gone in search of health, Aug. 28, 1855. His wife died April 9, 1867. Both are buried at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

WINSTON, John Anthony, thirteenth governor of Alabama (1853–57), was born in Madison county, Ala., Sept. 4, 1812, son of William Winston and Mary Bacon Cooper, daughter of Maj. William Cooper, of Nashville, Tenn. His first ancestor in this country, on the paternal side, was Isaac Winston, who emigrated from Wales to Virginia in 1704. Anthony Winston, grandfather of John Anthony, was a lawyer by profession; was a member of the Virginia convention in 1775, delegate to the house of burgesses, captain in the revolutionary war and high sheriff of Buckingham county. He removed to Tennessee and thence to Alabama. John A. Winston was educated at La Grange College, Alabama, and Nashville University, and then, in 1835, established himself as a planter in Sumter county, Ala. In 1844 he became a member of a cotton commission house in Mobile, under the name of John A. Winston & Co., and continued business until 1871, the firm being one of the few which survived the financial calamity of the civil war. In 1840 and 1842 he was elected to the lower house of the state assembly on the Democratic ticket, and by his frankness and independence became a leader. In 1845 he was elected to the state senate, and for two sessions was president of that body. In 1846 he raised a company for the Mexican war—the 1st Alabama volunteers—and was elected its colonel; but by the time it was ready for service the state had sufficient troops, and, as his men would not enlist for the entire period of the war, the company was disbanded to his deep regret. In 1848 he was a delegate at large to the Baltimore convention; in 1849 was sent by the legislature to the Nashville convention, at which he made bold and pertinent speeches on Southern grounds, and opposed the compromise. Returned to the senate in 1851 he led the Southern-rights Democracy, and by his influence saved the party from ruin. In 1852 he was an elector at large, and supported Franklin Pierce. In 1853 he was elected governor, being the first native of the state to hold the office, and two years later was re-elected over Hon. G. D. Shortridge. He so uncompromisingly opposed the granting of subsidies to railroads and other private companies, while the state was in debt, that he was called "the veto governor," but his course was so highly approved by the people that in 1858 Hancock county was renamed Winston in his honor. In 1860 Gov. Winston was a delegate to the Charleston convention, and headed the Douglas electoral ticket. He was bitterly opposed to secession, but on the election of Lincoln favored a combination of the Southern states, and was a delegate to the Louisiana convention. For a year and until ill-health compelled him to resign he served in the Confederate army as colonel of the 8th Alabama infantry. At the siege of Yorktown, in the seven days' battles around Richmond in 1862, and at Seven Pines he was conspicuous for his coolness and daring. During the remainder of the war he lived in retirement on his plantation in Sumter county, Ala. In 1867 he was elected to the State convention, and there was elected to the U. S. senate; but was not allowed to take his seat, not having been "reconstructed." In 1868 he was a delegate at large from Alabama to the Democratic national convention in New York city. Gov. Winston excelled in debate, had a clear, logical mind, a rare fund of common sense, a power of repartee and satire, and such integrity that his motives were never questioned. He was twice married: first, to Mary Agnes, third daughter of Col. Joel Walker Jones, of Limestone county, Ala. Their only child, Agnes, became the wife of Col. Thomas J. Goldsby. Gov. Winston died at Mobile, Ala., Dec. 21, 1871.

MOORE, Andrew Barry, fourteenth governor of Alabama (1857–61), was born in Spartanburg district, S. C., March 7, 1807. His father was a planter, brother of Gen. Thomas Moore, member of congress from South Carolina; his mother was a cousin of Postmaster-General Barry, of Kentucky. Having received a good education, young Moore went to Perry county, Ala., in 1826, and taught school there for two years, after which he read law with Messrs. Young & Goode, and was enrolled as

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an attorney in 1833. He served as a justice of the peace for eight years and was sent to the legislature in 1839; was re-elected in 1842 and served four consecutive terms. In his contests for election he defeated Mr. Jemison and Judge Peter Martin, both very prominent and influential citizens. In 1848 he was an elector for Cass and Butler. In 1852 he became judge of the circuit court and served in this position until 1857, when he was elected governor. He was re-elected two years later, and while he was serving, the terrific struggle of the civil war began. The nine electoral votes of the state were cast in 1860 for Breckinridge and Lane; and as soon as it was found that Lincoln, the candidate of the Republican party, was elected, Gov. Moore, pursuant to a resolution of the general assembly, ordered an election of delegates to a constitutional convention, which began its sessions Jan. 7, 1861, passed the secession ordinance Jan. 11th, and adjourned *sine die*, March 21, after ratifying the constitution of the Confederate states. Delegates were chosen to the provisional congress of seceded states at Montgomery, and on Feb. 4th, representatives of seven states assembled. Meanwhile, and before the passage of the ordinance of secession, Gov. Moore had taken possession of the forts and arsenals at Pensacola. An extra session of the general assembly was held in March and another in October. By the middle of November, 1861, more than 60,000 citizens of Alabama had enlisted in the military service of the Confederacy. When Gov. Moore retired from office he was appointed special aid-de-camp to his successor, Gov. Shorter. In 1865 he was seized and imprisoned at Fort Pulaski with other prominent southern citizens, but was courteously treated, though when he was released his health was impaired. Gov. Moore was a strong and skillful debater and a very able lawyer. He had an honorable and unblemished record as legislator, judge and governor, the only question raised against his public policy being the premature seizing of the United States forts, which was condemned by many, even in his own state; but he was an ardent and sincere advocate of states'-rights and felt that the interests of his state and section justified this extreme measure. Frank, cordial and sincere, he was universally respected and beloved. He was married near Marion, Ala., in 1837, to Mary, daughter of James Gorree, who bore him two daughters and a son. Gov. Moore died at Marion, Ala., April 5, 1873.

SHORTER, John Gill, fifteenth governor of Alabama (1861–63), was born at Monticello, Jasper co., Ga., April 23, 1818, son of Reuben C. and Mary (Gill) Shorter. His father was a physician, a planter and a native of Virginia, who removed early in life to Georgia, where he was married. He was major-general of militia, and represented his county in the Georgia legislature; removed to Alabama and settled at Eufaula in 1837. John G. Shorter was graduated at Franklin College, Athens, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in Alabama in 1838. He devoted himself to his profession, and in 1842 was appointed by Gov. Fitzpatrick solicitor for his judicial district. He represented Barbour county in the state senate in 1845 and in the lower house in 1851. Appointed by Gov. Collier to succeed Judge Goldthwaite on the circuit bench his appointment was confirmed by election in 1852, and he served in this position nine years. He was sent as commissioner from Alabama to the secession convention in Georgia in 1861, and while there was elected a member of the Confederate provincial congress. He was serving in this capacity in Richmond when he was called to fill the office of governor in December, 1861. An ardent advocate of secession he devoted himself to the success of the Confederate cause, and was unremitting in his efforts to provide for the families of the soldiers, and to construct defenses for Mobile, which was noted during the war as one of the best fortified cities in the South. The term of Gov. Shorter's administration was one of great peril. The Federal forces occupied North Alabama in 1862; driven out by Bragg's army, they returned the following year, and their occupation of that section was accompanied by wanton destruction and resultant suffering by the citizens. The northern counties were rendered famous by Forrest's celebrated pursuit of Streight and capture of his forces in May, 1863. The popular discontent caused by the hardships of war reacted against the governor, and in 1863 he was defeated by Hon. Thomas H. Watts, late attorney-general of the Confederacy. At so troubled a period it would probably have been impossible for any executive to have satisfied the popular demands. Gov. Shorter was a man of ability, experience and spotless integrity. He was intensely patriotic, and was conscientious in the performance of every trust. He was a man of ordinary height and delicate figure, and his features were intellectual. He was married at Eufaula, Ala., in 1843, to Mary J., daughter of Dr. Cullen and Jane (Lamon) Battle. Her father, a native of North Carolina, settled in Alabama in 1836. Rev. Archibald J. Battle, of Macon, Ga., and Gen. Cullen A. Battle, of Macon county, Ala., were brothers. The latter, a lawyer and planter, was a distinguished brigadier-general of the Confederate army. Hon. Eli Sims Shorter, a brother of the governor, was a member of congress from Alabama (1855–59); another brother was Maj. H. R. Shorter, of Barbour county. Gov. Shorter died at Eufaula, Ala., May 29, 1872.

John Gill Shorter

WATTS, Thomas Hill, sixteenth governor of Alabama (1863–65) was born in Conecuh, now Butler county, Ala., Jan. 3, 1819, son of John Hughes and Prudence (Hill) Watts. His mother, a daughter of Thomas Hill, of Georgia, was of English extraction; his father's family originally was from Wales. Thomas Watts, grandfather of the governor, settled in Fauquier county, Va., and during the revolutionary war was a non-commissioned officer under John Marshall, later chief-justice of the United States. In 1797 he removed to Greene county, Ga., where he died; his widow becoming the wife of Gov. Rabun. At the age of sixteen, Thomas Hill Watts entered an academy in Dallas county, to fit himself for college, and completed his classical education at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated with distinction in 1840. He had agreed with his father, who was not wealthy, that he would take a good education in exchange for all interest in the latter's estate. Though just out of college, he took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1840, supporting Harrison against Van Buren. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, opened an office at Greenville, Butler co., and continued in active practice until the day of his death. He built up a reputation second to none in the state, and his name appears more often in the supreme court reports than that of any lawyer of his time. He was a lover of the Constitution and unequalled as an expositor thereof. He was elected to the house of representatives from Butler county in 1842, 1844 and 1845. In 1847 he established himself in a home in Montgomery. In 1848 he was an elector at large for Gen. Taylor. In 1849 he represented Montgomery county in the house of representatives and in 1853

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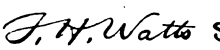
was a senator for Autauga and Montgomery. In 1856 he was the "Know-nothing" candidate for congress and was defeated. In 1860 he supported Bell and Everett. He was what was called a Union man, but, upon the election of Mr. Lincoln declared for secession. He was a contemporary of the famous William Lowndes Yancey, and with the latter was a member of the convention of February, 1861, which declared Alabama no longer a member of the Federal Union. He became the colonel of the 17th Alabama regiment in the summer of 1861, and remained as such until he was appointed, without his solicitation, attorney-general of the Confederate states. He was honorably discharged from service, March 27th, proceeded to Richmond and was the legal adviser of the government until the latter part of 1863, when he was recalled to Alabama to be inaugurated governor, having carried every county in the state but one—Winston. He was inaugurated in December and continued in office until the war closed. In 1868, after receiving his pardon from Pres. Johnson, he supported Seymour and Blair. In 1872 he urged his people to support Horace Greeley, on account of his great ability and especially on account of his kindness to Pres. Davis. In 1876 he aided in supporting Tilden as a candidate for the presidency; in 1880 supported Hancock; in 1884, 1888 and 1892 Cleveland. Gov. Watts was known as an old line Whig, and was a stanch admirer of Henry Clay, but, from 1868 on, he acted with the Democratic party. He never held office after 1865, except as a member in 1880–81 of the house of representatives from Montgomery county, to which office the people drafted him, and except as president of the Alabama Bar Association in 1889–90. His reputation as a speaker on the stump and in the forum was co-extensive with the state, and he was a prominent figure in every political campaign. He was for a strict construction of the constitution of the United States. He acquired for the section of country in which he lived a large fortune; but with the end of the war between the states came misfortune: 250 of his slaves, worth $200,000, were set free, and more than 200 bales of cotton, worth at that time $500 per bale, were burned by the Federal army. The ruin of the people as the result of the war, made it impossible for those indebted to him to pay, while his own obligations, and the obligations of others, whose surety he was, crowding on him, forced him into bankruptcy. He was discharged from his debts, but continued, notwithstanding, to pay them to his death. His success in life was attributable to hard study, generous disposition, a heart as tender as a woman's, an engaging presence and magnificent power of persuasion before courts and juries. He was from early life a member of the Baptist church, and was one of its most liberal supporters. He was twice married: first, Jan. 10, 1842, to Eliza Brown, daughter of Wade Allen, one of the founders of Montgomery, who bore him four sons and seven daughters. She died in 1873, and in September, 1875, he was again married to Ellen C. Jackson, widow of his former law partner, Jefferson F. Jackson. She died in 1887, without issue. Gov. Watts died at Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 16, 1892, and was buried at that place.



PARSONS, Lewis Eliphalet, provisional governor of Alabama (1865), was born in Broome county, N. Y., April 28, 1817, son of Erastus and Jennette (Hepburn) Parsons. He was a great-grandson of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. He was educated in the public schools, read law with Hon. Frederick A. Tallmadge in New York and with Hon. G. W. Woodward in Pennsylvania, and settled in Talladega, Ala., as law partner of Hon. Alexander White, in 1841. He soon attained success in his chosen profession. In 1856 he was an elector on the Whig ticket, which supported Fillmore, and in 1859 he entered the state legislature, where he was a strong advocate of state aid to internal improvements. He became a Democrat and was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1860. He again represented Talladega in the state legislature in 1863; was a strong Union man, honest and outspoken, but conservative; was opposed to the militia system of the state. On June 21, 1865, he was appointed by Pres. Johnson provisional governor of the state of Alabama, and on July 20 he issued the call for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. In his proclamation he dwelt feelingly on the devastation wrought by the war and the sufferings that were still to be endured, but declared that, with the exception of slavery, the state had every political right which she originally possessed. He recognized the magistrates and municipal officers who had been serving and authorized them to exercise their functions during the continuance of the provisional government; but all were required to take and subscribe to the amnesty oath prescribed by Pres. Johnson. On Aug. 31st was held the election for delegates to the convention, and the people in general showed a willingness to coöperate in the reconstruction measures. The convention, which assembled Sept. 10th, and was presided over by ex-Gov. Fitzpatrick, passed an ordinance for the abolition of slavery by a vote of eighty-nine to three; declared the secession ordinance null and void, by a unanimous vote; authorized the provisional government to act until a successor should be elected; and ordered an election to take place on the first Monday in November. The convention unanimously expressed "the confidence of its members in the integrity, patriotism and capacity" of Gov. Parsons, and acknowledged his uniform courtesy and kindness towards them. The new legislature met on the 20th of November and Gov. Parsons sent in a message in relation to the condition of the people. The governor-elect not having been specially recognized by the authorities at Washington, he continued to act until Dec. 18th, when he was formally superseded. He was immediately elected by the general assembly to the U. S. senate, but was not allowed to take his seat there, owing to the opposition of congress to the reconstruction policy of Pres. Johnson. While governor, and at the request of Pres. Johnson, he submitted an opinion on the question of the enfranchisement of the newly liberated slaves; in an able paper, recognizing the fact that in time the right of suffrage would have to be accorded the negro, but deprecating immediate action as certain to arouse a racial antagonism that could not be removed by legislation; arguing that it would place in the hands of a debased race a weapon that would only be misused, and would prevent the South from gaining the repose needed to enable her to adjust herself to new conditions, and from solving her many problems unhampered by disorders provoked at the polls. Sen. Oliver P. Morton and other Re-

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publican congressmen made strenuous efforts to have these views adopted, but the negro suffragists prevailed, and from the unsettled state of affairs resulting, there arose persecutions in political, social and business life. Assassinations occurred in great numbers and factional strife repeatedly bordered on civil war. To prosecute such murderers was to hazard one's own life, yet Gov. Parsons did this repeatedly. He served again in the state legislature and was speaker of the Republican house of representatives in 1872–73, at the time the state had a dual status. Gov. Parsons was a man of great intellectual strength; as a lawyer he was ready, vigilant and indefatigable. His reputation, private and professional, was spotless, and as he possessed ample means as well as a kind heart, he was very liberal in assisting and upbuilding public charities. He was married in 1841 to Jane Chrisman, of Kentucky. George W. Parsons, of Talladega, and Hon. Lewis E. Parsons and Joseph H. Parsons, of Birmingham, are his sons. Gov. Parsons died at Talladega, Ala., June 8, 1895.

PATTON, Robert Miller, seventeenth governor of Alabama (1865–68) was born in Monroe county, Va., July 10, 1809, son of William Patton, a native of Ireland, who had emigrated in his youth to Virginia. His mother, Martha Hays, was of Scotch descent. In 1813 the family removed to the territory of Alabama, and made their home in Huntsville. It is interesting to note that William Patton was one of the founders of perhaps the first cotton mill in the Gulf states—a mill which enriched three generations of the family. After attending school for a few years in Huntsville, Robert Patton, at an early age, was placed in a commercial house to learn the routine of business. He is said to have had charge of the first cotton-gin ever operated in Alabama. In 1829 he removed to Florence, Ala., where began his long and successful career as a merchant. Although a Whig in politics, he was, at the age of twenty-five, elected to the state legislature, the act being a tribute to his energy, prudence and financial capacity. He was a member of the special legislature called in 1837 to relieve the people of the distress caused by the financial panic of that year. From this time he remained almost continuously in the legislature, and for several terms was president of the senate, which position he held when the civil war began. He was a member of the national convention which met at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and of the state convention which passed the Alabama ordinance of secession. Believing that secession meant war, he opposed the movement; but when the step was taken he threw his whole soul into the southern cause, spending his time and fortune in aiding it, and, as commissioner under the Confederate government, raising millions of dollars to support the armies in the field. Three of his sons bore arms under the "stars and bars," two of whom fell in battle. In 1865 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in that same year was elected to fill the trying position of governor, defeating Col. M. J. Bulger and Judge William R. Smith, the latter having represented the more decided Union sentiment. At the end of the war Alabama was in a prostrate condition, but with him as a leader she again took heart. In 1867 he issued $500,000 worth of what were known as "Patton certificates," to enable the state to pay a portion of its expenses in anticipation of the collection of taxes. Before his term had expired every dollar had been redeemed in national currency, which was presented for that purpose. His administration was beset by difficulties, for he was constantly surrounded by armed troops, and his orders and appointments were subject to the supervision of the military authorities. When he was inaugurated there was not a dollar in the treasury, and Alabama had no credit; yet, in spite of these trying circumstances, he was calm and prudent, and performed his duties with admirable tact. The bonded indebtedness of the state at the close of his term was only a little more than $1,000,000, notwithstanding that he had paid interest on the debt incident to the war, had administered affairs for an entire year without collecting taxes, and had fed about 30,000 persons made paupers by the war. Gov. Patton was largely instrumental in having congress suspend the collection of the war tax due to the Federal government by each of the southern states. Alabama's apportionment exceeded $500,000, and its collection at that time would have ruined the state. In July, 1868, he was displaced under the reconstruction acts of congress. Thanks to him, the credit of the state, at home and abroad, was high; her bonds were above par, and were sought for in the markets of the world. His official duties ended, he organized an association of eastern capitalists to connect Chattanooga, Mobile and New Orleans by railway. He was president of the road from Chattanooga to Meridian, of the South and North Alabama Railroad Co., and also was active in building the Mobile and Chattanooga railroad. The educational interests of the state always had in him an earnest advocate. He gave great assistance in the rebuilding of the State University, which had been burned by Federal troops; he was trustee of the Florence Synodical Female College, the State University, and the State Normal College. The Public School of Florence now bears his name. Gov. Patton was married at Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 23, 1832, to Jane Locke, daughter of Gen. John and Mary Brahan. Of his children, three survive: Capt. J. B. Patton, the eldest son, who resides with his mother at Sweet Water; Mrs. John J. McDavid, and the wife of Col. John D. Weeden, of Huntsville, who was a field officer in the 49th Alabama infantry, C. S. A. Robert Patton McDavid, secretary of state of Alabama in 1899, was a grandson. Gov. Patton died at his home at Sweet Water, near Florence, Feb. 29, 1885. He was buried at Huntsville. The Presbyterian church in Florence, of which he was an elder for half a century, contains a window to his memory. Neither on this nor on his monument was it deemed necessary to inscribe more than his name, that being a synonym for patriotism and integrity.

SMITH, William Hugh, eighteenth governor of Alabama (1868–70), was born in Fayette county, Ga., April 26, 1826, son of Jeptha Vinen and Nancy (Dickson) Smith. His father was a planter; his mother was a daughter of Gen. (of state militia) David Dickson, of Georgia, who was formerly a captain in the revolutionary war, and sister of Hon. David Dickson, of Mississippi, consul-general to Mexico at the time of his death. They settled, in 1839, in Randolph county, Ala., where the son received an academic education, and read law with Hon. John T. Heflin. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and was for some time associated in the practice of law with Col. James Aiken. He was a member of the state legislature, 1855–59. In 1860 he was a presidential elector on the Douglas ticket, and in the following year at the Confederate provisional congress, his friend, Dr. Johnson, of Talladega, without authority, placed his name before that body. Early during the civil war he left the state and went into the Federal lines, remaining there until the cessation of hostilities. His father, a Democrat and slaveholder, but a firm Union man, accompanied him, while three brothers entered the Federal army. In 1865 he was appointed by Gov. Parsons judge of the circuit court, and held the office until a successor was elected under the constitution of 1865. On Dec. 4, 1865, the U. S. congress adopted a resolution refusing members admis-

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sion to either house until after a report of the joint committee on reconstruction had been received. At the same time state organizations for the registration of voters were created, and Judge William H. Smith was made chief of the registration bureau in Alabama. Later the state was placed under the supervision of a military commander, "not to be beneath the grade of brigadier-general," who was empowered to create military courts superseding both the civil and judicial tribunals of the state. The general assembly of December, 1866, having refused to ratify the fourteenth amendment, a convention was called in 1867, in which negroes and "carpet baggers" predominated; the former voting, while a large number of the most intelligent whites were disfranchised, and others held aloof so as to defeat the ratification of the new constitution under the provision of law requiring the vote of a majority of the registered voters. Nevertheless, the action of the convention was accepted by congress, and the officers elected in accordance with its provisions were declared legally elected. William H. Smith was thus elected as a Republican governor in February, 1868, but was not inaugurated until July 13, 1868, Gov. Patton holding over, by permission of the military governor, until that time. He immediately convened the general assembly, and a second session was held the following October. The state was involved in serious financial difficulties in consequence of the extravagant assistance given by this assembly to railroads and other schemes for internal improvement. The assistance was given by the Democrats first, and with slight amendments the Republican administration endorsed the bonds as required. A beneficial enactment during this administration was the bill passed to remove the disabilities of disfranchised citizens. In 1870 Smith was defeated for re-election by Robert B. Lindsay, but he disputed the election, claiming that the returns were fraudulently made. The state senate was presided over by R. N. Barr, of Ohio, who proceeded to count the votes for all the state officers, except governor and treasurer, and then replaced the returns in the office of the secretary of state; but the lower house, with two of the senators, immediately qualified the lieutenant-governor-elect, Edward H. Moren, who continued to count the returns and declared Mr. Lindsay elected. Gov. Smith still refused to vacate the capitol, and was upheld in his action by a platoon of Federal soldiers until Dec. 8, 1870, when, after three weeks of great excitement, a writ from the circuit court compelled him to give way to the newly inaugurated governor. The course of Gov. Smith at this time of great public excitement, when men's passions were roused to intense bitterness, rendered him extremely unpopular with a large portion of the people; but he was acknowledged to be sincere and consistent in his views, and was, on the whole, temperate, prudent and forbearing. He was appointed judge of the circuit court in 1874 or 1875, and during Pres. Arthur's administration he was U. S. district attorney. He was married near Wedowee, Randolph co., Ala., to Lucy, daughter of John and Mary (Bailey) Wortham. Their oldest son, David Dickson, a prominent lawyer, died at Birmingham in 1891. Gov. Smith died at his home in Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1, 1899. His wife, with five daughters and two sons, J. A. Winston and William Hugh, survive.

LINDSAY, Robert Burns, nineteenth governor of Alabama (1870–72), was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, July 4, 1824, son of John and Elizabeth Lindsay. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews, where on entrance, after instruction in a fine parochial school, he competed successfully for what is there known as the foundation bursary. At the age of twenty he emigrated to the United States, and settled in North Carolina, where he accepted the charge of an academy for young men, and devoted himself to teaching. In 1849 he went to Tuscumbia, Franklin co., Ala., and made his home there. While teaching in North Carolina he had begun the study of law, and soon after reaching Alabama was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1857 was a member of the state senate. In the same year he was on the board of visitors to West Point Military Academy. In 1860 he was selected by the state Democratic convention as one of the presidential electors for Alabama; but when the unfortunate breach in the Democratic party placed two candidates in the field—Douglas representing the Union wing and Breckinridge the states'-rights or southern wing—he refused to support the latter, and became an elector on the Douglas ticket. He vigorously opposed secession; but when Alabama seceded he felt it his duty to follow her fortunes, and assisted actively in her defence. In 1866 he was again elected to the state senate, and in 1870, under the constitution of 1868, which permitted a foreign-born citizen to hold the office of governor of Alabama, he was nominated and elected governor by the Democratic conservative party. An attempt was made by Gov. Smith to contest his election and prevent his inauguration, but after a few stormy weeks, during which Gov. Smith called in the power of the Federal army to sustain him, Gov. Lindsay was left in quiet possession of the executive authority. His term was at a most troubled period in the history of the state, both politically and financially; but he returned to private life with unblemished character. Delicate health later prevented him from participating actively in politics. A linguist and a scholar, he was very successful as a teacher and an advocate. He was married, in 1854, to Sarah Miller Winston, a sister of Gov. John Anthony Winston, sister-in-law of Gov. John Pettus, of Mississippi, and first cousin of U. S. Sen. Edmund Winston Pettus, of Alabama. Of nine children only four daughters survive.

LEWIS, David Peter, twentieth governor of Alabama (1872–74), was born in Charlotte county, Va., in 1820, son of Peter C. and Mary Smith (Buster) Lewis. His parents removing soon after to Alabama, he grew up there and received a collegiate education. After reading law in Huntsville, he settled in Lawrence county, and soon built up a successful and lucrative practice. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861 and opposed secession, voting against it; but signed the secession ordinance after it had been passed by the convention. He was elected to the Confederate provisional congress, but soon after resigned. In 1863 he was appointed by Gov. Shorter judge of the circuit court, but held the position only a short time. Passing through the lines to Nashville, he remained there until the close of the civil war, when he returned to Alabama, and made his home in Huntsville, resuming the practice of law. He was elected governor in 1872, to succeed Gov. Lindsay. The turmoil of the reconstruction period had not yet subsided, and, like Gov. Smith, he was unfortunate in the period of his incumbency. He recognized a body of Republicans claiming to be legally elected, and since known in the history of the state as the "court-house legislature," and appealed to the military authorities, still dominant in Alabama, to uphold his action. The matter was finally referred to the attorney-general of the United States for settlement, and under his decision the Democrats had the majority; but the Republicans regained ascendancy, and secured a majority for the election of their chosen candidate, Geo. E. Spencer, to the U. S. senate. Gov. Lewis was an attractive and gifted man; he was tall, erect and robust, with well formed features; was a forcible and logical speaker, well versed in law and fond of literature. Although firm, he was reserved

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and unobtrusive in manner, with gentle and refined tastes. He was never married. He died at Huntsville, Ala., July 3, 1884.

HOUSTON, George Smith, twenty-first governor of Alabama (1874–78), was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1811, son of David and Hannah (Reagan) Houston, who, while honorable and highly respected, were neither wealthy nor distinguished.

During his childhood his parents removed to Alabama, where he received an elementary education at an academy in Lauderdale county, and then entered a law office as a student. From Alabama he went to Harrodsburg, Ky., to complete his law course and was admitted to the bar about 1831. In the following year, having returned to Alabama, he was chosen to represent Lauderdale county in the general assembly. He achieved a high reputation in his profession, and was soon appointed and afterward elected to the responsible position of circuit solicitor. In 1841 Mr. Houston was elected to congress under the general ticket system, which had been determined upon by the state of Alabama. This brought him forward prominently: he was elected in 1843 to the house of representatives; was re-elected in 1845 and 1847, but in 1849 declined re-election. In 1851 Mr. Houston was again elected to congress; and during four terms held his seat by re-election without opposition. He was chairman of the committee on the judiciary and showed a high order of capacity for solving delicate and important questions; was chairman of the committee on ways and means and served on the special committee of thirty-three. In January, 1861, he retired with his colleagues from the house of representatives, the ordinance of secession having been passed by the people of Alabama. He was a Douglas Democrat, and being earnestly opposed to secession, made every effort possible to preserve the Union; but when his state seceded he as earnestly desired the success of the Confederacy. His sons entered the Confederate army and bore themselves with gallantry during many of its fiercest battles. Mr. Houston devoted most of his time and means to the alleviation of the hardships of the war, as these affected persons both in the army and at home. At the close of the war he was elected to the senate of the United States, but, as at that time Alabama was denied representation, he was not permitted to take his seat. He was a delegate to the National Union convention in 1866. He resumed the practice of law and, his fortunes having been greatly impaired by the conditions which existed prior to this time, he worked earnestly to restore these, and at the same time was active in assisting the people of his neighborhood in the re-establishment of law and order and the building up of their devasted country. In 1874 Mr. Houston was elected governor of Alabama as a Democrat. He was able to reduce a bonded debt which had reached $30,000,000 within a period of five years to a figure which was easily handled by the state, and under his administration the state was restored to a condition which brought it into agreement with the Union. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected. After his second term was completed, he was sent to the senate of the United States. Both in the senate and in the house Mr. Houston showed himself a careful guardian against the imposition of unjust and unnecessary burdens of taxation, and kept a vigilant watch over the public expenditures. Throughout his course in congress he had the good fortune to be earnestly supported by his constituency. This support was the cheerful tribute of the people to an honest representative and to a faithful, dutiful and able statesman. At the time he entered the senate he was an old man, but he had such uncommon mental vigor that his constituents laid upon him with confidence a task which would not have been a light burden in the meridian of his life. Among the addresses delivered in the U. S. senate, after the death of Mr. Houston, those by Sens. Morgan, Hamlin, Davis, Thurman and Pryor, of Alabama, were noteworthy. The last mentioned said of his fellow legislator: "As a debater he was sagacious, ponderous and convincing; a man emphatically of argumentation. He had no superior and few equals when dealing with questions of fact; his powers of separation and condensation of facts and their application were wonderful; on questions of law discriminating, clear and forcible, with great capacity to present singleness of point. In debate his manner was courteous, becoming, earnest, attractive and respectful, especially toward his adversaries, with a marked toleration with respect to those differing from him in views or sentiments. While he was ever watchful for the welfare of his state and the good of its people, he was nevertheless national in his views and feelings, greatly desiring the good of the whole country .... And I can truthfully assert that, if a love of country and civil liberty, with guarantees of life, liberty and property, constitute a patriot, then Sen. Houston lived and died a patriot; that if the views and sentiments based upon the highest order of ability and thorough cultivation that embrace the whole country and people, with the full recognition of equal rights and without favor, distinction or prejudice, make the statesman, then Sen. Houston lived and died a statesman." Gov. Houston was married at Athens, Ala., in 1835, to Mary I., daughter of Robert Bealy, who bore him eight children. He was married (2) in April, 1861, to Ellen, daughter of James Irvine, one of the leading lawyers of Alabama. To them two children were born. He died at his home in Athens, Ala., Dec. 31, 1879.

COBB, Rufus Wills, twenty-second governor of Alabama (1878–82), was born at Ashville, St. Clair co., Feb. 25, 1829, son of John W. and Catherine (Peak) Cobb. His father and his father's father were natives of Virginia. The former was reared in Abbeville district, S. C., and became a planter and merchant, later removing to Alabama. He served as colonel in the Creek war, and for some years was a member of the legislature of Alabama. The son was graduated at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in 1850; then studied law under Judge Thomason, of Ashville, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Locating in Shelby county in 1857, he quickly attained high rank in his profession. On June 4, 1861, he was mustered in as captain of company C, 10th Alabama infantry, Forney's brigade. In 1863 he was assigned to Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, and commanded a scouting party, with which he did efficient service. After the close of the war he located at Marion, Perry co., and resumed the practice of law; remaining there until 1868, when he

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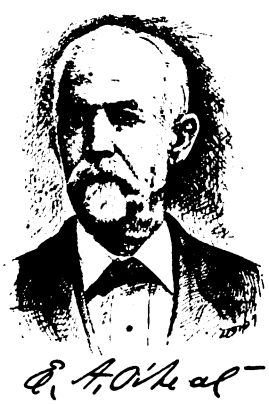
went to Columbiana, where he remained for five years, and then removed to Helena. Elected to the state senate in 1872, he gave so much satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1876, and in that same year was made president of the senate. As governor, 1878–80, and by re-election, 1880–82, he increased his popularity, his conduct of public affairs being wise and dignified. His predecessor, Gov. Houston, had begun the settlement of the state debt. This was consummated by Gov. Cobb, and to him is due also the reformation of the state penitentiary and the prison system. After the expiration of his term, he was prevailed upon to accept the position of probate judge of Shelby county. Some time later he removed to Birmingham. He was president of the Central iron works at Helena in 1873–91; is now local attorney for the Louisville and Nashville railway and is engaged in cotton planting and in developing an iron mine (the Delmar) in northern Alabama. He is a Baptist and a Mason, and was grand master of the grand lodge of Birmingham in 1879 and 1880. He was twice married: first, at Knoxville, Tenn., to Margaret, daughter of Hugh L. McCluny; second, Dec. 31, 1866, to Fannie, daughter of Richard Fell, of Maryland, once owner of Fell's point. He has a son and a daughter by each wife.

O'NEAL, Edward Asbury, twenty-third governor of Alabama (1882–86), was born in Madison county, Ala., Sept. 20, 1818, son of Edward and Rebecca (Wheat) O'Neal, who were of Irish and Huguenot extraction and went to Alabama from South Carolina. His father died when the boy was only four years of age, but his education was conducted by his mother, a woman of great force of character. He was graduated at La Grange College, read law with Hon. James W. McClung, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and located at Florence, Ala. In 1841 he was elected solicitor for the 4th judicial district and served in that capacity for four years. He was a strong advocate of secession, and when the civil war commenced immediately went to the front, leaving Florence, June 4, 1861, as captain in command of three companies. He was made major of the 9th Alabama and became lieutenant-colonel in the fall. In March, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 26th Alabama to succeed William R. Smith, who had been elected to the Confederate congress. He commanded the regiment, which had a most gallant record, in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines and in front of Richmond. At Seven Pines his horse was killed under him and he was severely wounded. In 1863 he commanded Rodes' brigade and led it with great distinction in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run. In 1864 his regiment was sent back to Alabama to recruit, and was then ordered to Dalton, where Col. O'Neal was placed in command of Cantey's brigade. He was made a brigadier-general toward the close of the war and was mustered out and returned to his profession in 1865. He entered the arena of politics in 1874 and in August, 1875, was elected to the constitutional convention, in which body he served as chairman of the committee on education, and framed the act providing for the reorganization of the entire educational system of the state. In 1880 Col. O'Neal was an elector on the Hancock ticket. In 1882 he was elected governor and in 1884 was re-elected, serving two full terms. His administration was firm and beneficial and was highly commended. A memorable event, occurring during his term as governor, was the laying of the corner-stone of the public hall of the University at Tuscaloosa in May, 1884. Gov. O'Neal was married at Huntsville, April 12, 1838, to Olivia, daughter of Dr. Alfred Moore. They had nine children, one of whom, Emmet, a graduate of the State University in 1873, began practice with his father and has taken a very prominent part as a lawyer and politician. The governor's only brother, Basil Wheat O'Neal, was a prominent planter in Texas for many years and died there in 1881. Gov. O'Neal was a man of great ability and influence and was extremely popular. He died at Florence, Ala., Nov. 7, 1890.



SEAY, Thomas, twenty-fourth governor of Alabama (1886–90), was born in Hale county (then part of Greene county), in 1846, son of Reuben and Ann Seay, natives of Georgia. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Confederate service and served through the civil war; was twice made prisoner, the last time while gallantly assisting in the defense of Blakely. After the war closed he entered the Southern University at Greensboro, and in 1867 was graduated; next became a lawyer and attained high rank in his profession. He also engaged in planting with profit. In 1874 he was nominated for state senator and, although defeated, he largely increased the Democratic vote in his district. He was again nominated in 1876 and was elected, serving in that capacity for ten years and rounding out his long service as presiding officer. He was a member of the national Democratic convention of 1880, which nominated Gen. Hancock, and presided over the state Democratic convention in 1884; was elected governor of the state in August, 1886, and two years later was re-elected almost unanimously. His administration was eminently successful. His state papers were inspired by great zeal for the welfare of the people. Gov. Seay was one of the first of our leading men to recognize "the need of revision or renewal of our constitution, with the view of placing the exercise of the franchise upon a reasonable and safe basis—that of an educational qualification." He was a man of great capacity in private as well as in public life; was courteous and unostentatious; kind and charitable in disposition. He was married, in 1875, to a Miss Shaw, of Greene county, who bore him a son and daughter. She died in 1879. In 1881 he was married to Clara De Lesdernier, of New Orleans, who bore him two sons and two laughters. Gov. Seay died at his home in Greensboro, Ala., March 30, 1896.

JONES, Thomas Goode, twenty-fifth governor of Alabama (1890–94), was born at Macon, Ga., Nov. 26, 1844, son of Samuel G. and Martha Ward (Goode) Jones, both of whom were natives of Virginia. He is descended from Frederick, elder of two sons of Capt. Roger Jones, a cavalier, who came to America in 1680 in a sloop commanded by Lord Culpepper and afterward settled in Virginia. John Jones, great-grandfather of the governor, was a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia before the revolution, and afterward became the presiding officer of the Virginia senate. He was a colonel in the Continental army. Samuel Jones, the governor's father, a man of great force of character and executive ability and an honor graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, was a distinguished civil engineer, and was one of the pioneers of railroad building in the South. Jonesboro, Ga., where Sherman fought his battle for the possession of Atlanta, was named for him. On his mother's side Gov. Jones is descended from John Goode, an Englishman, who emigrated to Virginia prior to 1661. He was a planter and a man of affairs; a sturdy Indian fighter also, and a supporter of Bacon during his troubles

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with Lord Berkeley, until Bacon disclosed his purpose of rebellion. Samuel Goode, descendant of John, was lord-lieutenant for Mecklenburg county under the crown, but became an officer of the revolutionary army. He was also a member of the Continental and U. S. congresses, 1779–1801. Samuel's son, Thomas Goode, grandfather of Gov. Jones, was a physician and surgeon of distinction, a finely educated man, and at the time of his death resided in Bath county, Va., and owned the famous hot springs. Thomas Goode Jones was educated at private schools in Montgomery, Ala., whither the family removed in 1850, at schools near Charlottesville and Greenwood, Va., and at the Virginia Military Institute. When his state seceded he went to Richmond as drill-master of volunteers; in 1862 was returned to the institution, but left it to join Jackson's army in the movement against Banks. At the end of that campaign he enlisted as a private in the Partisan rangers, organized at Montgomery, which became company K, 53d Alabama regiment, and was appointed first sergeant. Owing to sickness and details of officers, he commanded the company at the battle of Thompson Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863, and during the latter part of the contest commanded the battalion to which his company belonged, remaining on duty until the end, although wounded. In March, 1863, he was appointed first lieutenant and aide-de camp to Brig.-Gen. John B. Gordon, Early's division, Ewell's corps, army of northern Virginia, remaining with that officer in his successive promotions until the close of the war, and being himself promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at the battles of Spottsylvania Court House and Kernstown, 1864, and Hare's Hill, 1865; in the last battle at Appomattox Court House he bore one of the flags of truce; and for gallantry at the battle of Bristoe Station was promoted. He received the thanks of Gen. Robert E. Lee for bravery at Hare's Hill, in carrying orders for the withdrawal of the Confederate troops from Fort Steadman in the face of a terrible fire from the enemy.

In 1887 he was chosen to return to the 16th Connecticut its flag, which was captured at the battle of Plymouth, N. C. His additional military record includes service as colonel of the 2d regiment, Alabama state troops, 1880–90, and commander-in-chief Alabama state troops, 1890–94. During his long service he was invariably sent in command of troops to aid in the enforcement of the law by Govs. Houston, Cobb, O'Neal and Seay, and commanded the state troops in every serious riot from 1874 to 1894. While in the Confederate army he studied law, and in 1867, having tried planting and found it unprofitable, he went into professional life, and was admitted to the bar. He is author of the laws regulating the employment of the military in the enforcement of law, and the statute prescribing the duties of city and town authorities when a riot occurs therein. In 1868 he edited, at Montgomery, the "Daily Picayune," and made some reputation as a newspaper writer. On April 24, 1874, he was orator on Memorial Day at Montgomery, and in his address, while not abating one jot of the conviction that, under the circumstances, the South not only had the right, but was under duty to take up arms, he argued that the northern people were equally conscientious; that the future interests of the South were inseparably connected with the Union, and that lessons of mutual toleration and respect should be drawn from the struggle. This oration attracted wide attention, and was commended as statesmanlike by the southern as well as the northern press. In consequence, the Federal veterans, at their gathering at Marietta, O., in 1876, presented Gov. Jones with a gold medal. He was a member of the city council of Montgomery in 1875–84, resigning to enter the lower house of the general assembly, to which he was unanimously returned in 1886, and of which he was speaker in 1886-88. He was the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Alabama in 1870–80, resigning in order to give his whole time to the law. He has always taken great interest in upholding the morale

of the legal profession, and is the author of the code of ethics adopted by the Alabama State Bar Association. In 1890 he became one of the Democratic candidates for the governorship, and would have been nominated without much opposition but for the rise of the Alliance. He stumped the state in opposition to the sub-treasury and land loan bill, to fiat money, and to the introduction of secret societies or classes into politics. The opposition to the Alliance nominated him, and he was elected, practically without opposition. In his first inaugural he endeavored to break up secret caucuses of the legislature for the selection of U. S. senators and other officers elected by the general assembly, and urged the passage of an act forbidding the giving of free passes to public officers. In August, 1892, he was re-elected, after a vigorous personal canvass of the state. He succeeded in increasing the tax rate in order to meet public expenses, combated the movement in behalf of repudiation, favored reform in prison management and a scheme for the gradual removal of convicts from the mines. The decrease of the tax rate and the falling off of values preceding the panic made it difficult to administer the state government and meet all of its obligations. His attitude in maintaining the public faith at all hazards enabled him to borrow money in New York during the height of the panic in 1893 in excess of the constitutional amount that could be borrowed, and all the obligations of the state were met in full. When he retired, the state's finances were on a sound basis, and he had paved the way to the extinction of the state's floating debt. At the beginning of the disorders in the mining region of Alabama, in 1894, he concentrated the state troops at Birmingham, took personal command, and restored order without firing a shot. Gov. Jones was president of the sound money Democratic convention in 1896, which sent delegates to Indianapolis, and was a delegate from the state at large to that convention. When the yellow fever epidemic of 1897 occurred in Montgomery he felt it his duty to remain with the citizens, and was made chairman of their relief committee. He is the author of several fugitive pieces written for the press, in-

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cluding "The Famous Apple Tree of Appomattox" and the "Last Nine Days of the War in Virginia." Gov. Jones was married at Montgomery, Dec. 20, 1866, to Georgena, daughter of Marshall and Carrie (Moore) Bird. Thirteen children were born to them: six sons and seven daughters, of whom nine survive.

OATES, William Calvin, twenty-sixth governor of Alabama (1894–96). (See Vol. II., p. 244.)

JOHNSTON, Joseph Forney, twenty-seventh governor of Alabama (1896–1900), was born in Lincoln county, N. C., March 23, 1843, son of William and Nancy (Forney) Johnston, the former being of Scotch descent. His mother was descended from a Huguenot family, one of whose members, Jacob Forney, emigrated to America and settled in Lincoln county. When he was a youth of seventeen he removed to Alabama. He was attending the high school at Talladega when the civil war broke out, and on April 21, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 18th Alabama regiment, serving until the war closed, at which time he was commanding a company of the 12th North Carolina regiment. He received four wounds: at Chickamauga, Spottsylvania Court House, New Market and Petersburg. Returning to Alabama, he began the study of law in the office of Gen. W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville; in 1866 was admitted to the bar, and in October of the same year removed to Selma, where for seventeen years he studiously and with painstaking industry practiced law, devoting his energies mainly to the business branches of his profession. The rapid development of the mineral resources of North Alabama attracted to the region many capable men from all parts of the state, and it was natural that one of Capt. Johnston's practical mind should seek there a wider field. In 1884 he removed to Birmingham, the capital of the mineral district, where he was president of the Alabama State Bank for ten years, voluntarily resigning in 1894. In 1887 he became president of the Sloss Iron and Steel Co., the second largest industrial enterprise in the state, and in its formative period guided its fortunes and established it on a basis of permanent prosperity. He had never held any public office until he became governor. He had always been an active man in the fighting ranks of his party, and was long credited with an ambition to hold the highest office in the state. It is now known that in his theory service should go before preferment, and it was not until 1896 that he concluded that his services to his party and people fully justified his aspirations. He did not beat about the bush. He said in plain words: "I covet the honor of being governor of Alabama. Nobody has urged me to enter the race. Nobody has dragged me out to lay me on the altar of my country. I am a candidate for the office because I want it. I believe I am capable of fulfilling its duties and of serving the people. I have done my share of party work and my duty in all the relations of life to the best of my ability. My record is before you, and if you believe I am worthy, I ask your votes." His appeal was as a plain man to plain men. Twice he was defeated in the state convention. In his third and successful race his victory was overwhelming, and in April, 1898, he was again unanimously nominated. The principal features of his policy were connected with the business side of the state government. The revenue laws were revised and new features added on his recommendation; the revenues largely increased without increasing the tax rate, while assessed values were raised by about $30,000,000, principally through closer work in getting escaped property on the lists and the correction of gross undervaluations. Gov. Johnston instituted a rigid system of examination of the public offices by expert accountants, with the result of bringing many thousand dollars into the treasury, beside raising the standard of official performance of duty all over the state. Confronted at the beginning of his term with a deficit of some $600,000, he so managed the affairs of Alabama that in the spring of 1898 he offered to discount, three months in advance, the coupons on the state bonds due in July, at three per cent. Under his administration the convict system of the state was improved all along the line. The death rate was lowest in the history of the state; there was no complaint of inhuman treatment and that department was not only self-sustaining, but had a balance of some $75,000 to its credit. Economy and accountability were the watchwords in every department of the state government, and the credit of Alabama was never so high as it was then. His especial scrutiny was directed to the expenditures of the public money, which, he declared, belonged to the people, and of which the officials are trustees or agents. The public schools he made the chief object of his care, declaring that "universal education is the only safeguard of universal suffrage," and that it is the best and surest and quickest way to the development of the material resources of the state and the increase of the well-being of the people. His simple habits have preserved to him through all his arduous labors, mental and physical, a sound body for a sound mind. Gov. Johnston has made many speeches and addresses before scholarly audiences, demonstrating his mastery of rhetoric and proficiency in grace as aids to argument. But his first message to the legislature, though it touched on twenty-one topics, was absolutely without ornament, and illustrates the real key of his character and of his success in four spheres of life—war, the law, business and politics. He is not a great orator, but speaks to the point and with pronounced boldness on every issue. Gov. Johnston was married, at Lancaster, S. C., in 1869, to Theresa V., daughter of Edward and Virginia (Jones) Hooper, a great-granddaughter of William Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. They have three sons. Their home is a handsome residence on the highlands overlooking the city of Birmingham.

MAHAN, Milo, clergyman, was born at Suffolk, Nansemond co., Va., May 24, 1819, half-brother of Dennis Hart Mahan, the eminent engineer. Both parents having died during his infancy, he was placed in charge of relatives at the North. He was educated at St. Paul's College, Flushing, N. Y.; took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1845, and then became assistant to Rev. Dr. Seabury in New York city. In 1848 he was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, Jersey City, N. J., and in 1850 became assistant at St. Mark's, Philadelphia. In 1851 he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological Seminary, New York city, and held the chair until 1864, when he was called to become the rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore. Here Dr. Mahan remained until his death. In 1870 he was again elected to a professorship in the General Theological Seminary—to the chair of systematic divinity, and accepted the election, but died before he could enter upon the duties. He was the author of "The Exercise of Faith" (1851); "History of the Church During the First Three Centuries" (1860; new edition enlarged to include seven centuries, 1872); "Palmoni; or, The Numerals

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of Scripture, a Proof of Inspiration" (1863); "The Spiritual Point of View; or, The Glass Reversed: An Answer to Bishop Colenso" (1863); "Comedy of Canonization: in Four Scenes" (1868). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by William and Mary College in 1852. His "Collected Works; with Brief Memoir," by Rev. John H. Hopkins, Jr., were published in 1872-75. Dr. Mahan died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 8, 1870.

MAHAN, Dennis Hart, engineer, was born in New York city, April 2, 1802, son of John and Mary (Cleary) Mahan, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Norfolk, Va., where most of his boyhood was passed and where he had only ordinary advantages in the way of early education. His father was anxious to have him study medicine; but having a strong taste for drawing, and hearing that this was taught at the Military Academy, West Point, the ambitious youth secured an appointment through the influence of a family friend. While only a third classman he received the unusual honor of an appointment as acting professor of mathematics, and from his entrance until his graduation, in 1824, he led his class. He was promoted into the corps of engineers in 1824, but remained at the academy as instructor for two years; in 1825 becoming principal assistant professor of engineering. He was next ordered to Europe to study military institutions and public engineering works, and by special favor of the French ministry of war was allowed to join the Military School of Application for Engineers and Artillerists at Metz, where he remained for more than a year. While in Paris he was on intimate terms with Lafayette and his family. In 1830 he rejoined the academic staff at West Point, and on Jan. 1, 1832, formally vacated his position in the corps of engineers to become professor of civil and military engineering. In 1838 he was appointed dean of the faculty, and these two positions were held through life. In a sketch by Gen. Henry L. Abbot ("Biographical Memoirs," National Academy of Sciences, Vol. II.), that writer says: "In the section room Prof. Mahan usually exhibited the earnest and military rather than the kindly side of his character. All his life a hard student himself, he had no mercy for idleness and but little for stupidity . . . his peculiarities were those of manner rather than feeling; and the strong interest which he displayed in imparting knowledge and elaborating obscure and doubtful points produced its effect. His pupils rarely graduated without acquiring a high respect for his devotion to duty, his profound ability, his comprehensive knowledge of the subjects included in his course, and his strict sense of justice." In 1850 Prof. Mahan was appointed by the governor of Virginia a member of a board of engineers to decide the controversy between the city of Wheeling and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. as to the proper route of the railroad to Wheeling. He prepared many civil and military text-books, which were used in other institutions. They include: "Treatise on Field Fortification," considered the best work on the subject in the English language (1836; several editions); "Elementary Course of Civil Engineering" (1837; rewritten 1868); "Advanced Guard, Outpost and Detachment Service of Troops" (1847; improved ed., 1862); "Elementary Treatise on Industrial Drawing" (1853); "Descriptive Geometry as Applied to the Drawing of Fortifications and Stereometry" (1865); "Military Engineering, Including Field Fortifications, Military Mining and Siege Operations" (1865); "Permanent Fortifications" (1867). He also edited "Moseley's Mechanical Principles of Engineering" (1856; reprinted 1869). He was one of the corporate members of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, and was connected with many other scientific societies. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Brown and Princeton in 1837; that of LL.D. by William and Mary; and by Brown in 1852 and Dartmouth in 1867. He was married in New York city, June 25, 1839, to Mary Helena, daughter of John and Mary (Jay) Okill, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Their son, Frederick A., became a military engineer. In 1871 the annual board of visitors, considering him incapacitated by reason of ill-health and age, recommended his compulsory retirement. Although no action was taken upon the recommendation, Prof. Mahan brooded over this, to him, proof of non-appreciation until his mind became unbalanced, and on Sept. 16, 1871, while on a trip to New York city, he threw himself from the steamboat. He was buried at West Point.

MAHAN, Alfred Thayer, naval commander and author, was born at West Point, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1840, son of Dennis Hart and Mary Helena (Okill) Mahan. His father, a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, was a professor in that institution in 1830-71, and had a world-wide reputation for his text-books, especially those on engineering. Both parents were natives of New York city. Alfred Mahan was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in 1859, and was commissioned as lieutenant in 1861. During the civil war he saw service on the south Atlantic and Gulf squadrons, and was present at the battle of Port Royal. Later he served in the south Atlantic, Pacific, Asiatic and European squadrons, being promoted lieutenant-commander in 1865; commander in 1872, and captain in 1885. He was president of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., in 1886-89, and again from July, 1892, to May, 1893; was in command of the Chicago in 1893-95. In May, 1898, he was appointed a member of the naval war board during the war with Spain, was retired from active service on his own application in November, 1896, and made his home in New York city. In 1899 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley one of the delegates to the peace conference at the Hague. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by Oxford University in 1894, and that of LL.D. by Cambridge University, England, in 1894, by Harvard University in 1895, and by Yale University in 1897. He has published a number of works of great importance, chiefly studies of naval history, the expansion of a course of lectures delivered before the Naval War College. When planning these lectures, it is said, he could find no work which treated of the influence of navies upon the general course of history, and, therefore, was obliged to bring forward its leading features and to discuss them from his own standpoint. Preceding this group, there appeared in 1883 an isolated work, "Gulf and Inland Waters," contributed to a series called "The Navy in the

A. T. Mahan

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Civil War." In 1890 Capt. Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power on History, 1660–1783" was published. "The work," in the words of a reviewer in the New York "Critic," "is entirely original in conception, masterful in construction and scholarly in execution. The author took the broadest and most comprehensive view of his subject, looking into the primary causes which have brought navies into existence, the conditions under which they have grown in power, and their influence on national development. No other author with whom we are acquainted has ever undertaken to treat the subject in such a liberal, not to say philosophical, spirit, or to weave the story of the navy and its achievements into the affairs of state so as to bring out its value as a factor of national life." His next work (1892) was entitled "Influence of Sea Power on the French Revolution and Empire"; and in the same year his "Life of Farragut" was published. "Life of Nelson, the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain" (1897), met with even higher praise in England than in the author's own country, and is regarded as the most discriminating and comprehensive biography of the great admiral yet published. "The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future" (1897) was a welcome contribution to literature bearing on problems of national importance. "Lessons of the War with Spain" appeared in 1899. A contributor to the "Library of the World's Best Literature," in a general view of his literary work, wrote: "The data cited in his works are common literary property; but the conclusions drawn are a distinct contribution to historical science. Capt. Mahan is the first writer to demonstrate the determining force which maritime strength has exercised upon the fortunes of individual nations, and consequently upon the course of general history; and in that field of work he is alone." Capt. Mahan is a member of the Church, University and Century clubs of New York city. He was married in New York city, June 11, 1872, to Ellen Lyle, daughter of Manlius Glendower and Ellen (Kuhn) Evans. They have three children.

MAHAN, Frederick Augustus, engineer, was born at West Point, N. Y., March 28, 1847, son of Dennis Hart and Mary Helena (Okill) Mahan. He was graduated at West Point in 1867 with actual rank of second lieutenant of engineers; was on artillery duty at the Military Academy, July 4–Aug. 28, 1867; on duty with engineer battalion at Willett's Point, Sept. 27, 1867–July 27, 1869, and at West Point, July 27, 1869–Aug. 28, 1872; assistant professor of engineering at Military Academy, Oct. 5, 1869–July 1, 1870; assistant instructor of practical military engineering, Feb. 1, 1870–Aug. 28, 1872; assistant engineer of improvement of Ohio river near Pittsburgh, of examination of water gauges on the lower Mississippi, and of partial survey of Youghiogheny river in 1872–73; stationed at Fort Pulaski, Ga., Dec. 12, 1873–April 28, 1874; assistant engineer of improvement of the Ohio, May 10, 1874–Aug. 14, 1884; of survey of Allegheny river, July–September, 1874; recorder of board of engineers to select site for movable dam on Ohio river, April, 1875; for improvement of the Ohio, February, 1877; for plan of lock-gate for movable dam, January, 1878; superintending engineer of the improvement of the Ohio, Monongahela and Little Kanawha rivers, March 23–July 8, 1878, and of construction of harbor of refuge near Cincinnati and improvement of Guyandotte and Big Sandy rivers, June 26–July 8, 1878; resident engineer in local charge of construction of lock and movable dam on the Ohio near Pittsburgh, Aug. 17, 1878–Aug. 14, 1884; promoted captain, June 17, 1881; in command company A battalion of engineers, Aug. 15, 1884–May 10, 1885; assistant to engineer commissioner, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1885–June 30, 1886; assistant to Col. Q. A. Gillmore, corps of engineers, New York city, July 11–Aug. 29, 1886; in charge of improvement of harbors of Erie, Pa.; Dunkirk, Buffalo, Wilson, Olcott, and Oak Orchard, N. Y., and of Niagara river, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1886–April 27, 1890; engineer 4th lighthouse district, May 1, 1890–Jan. 1, 1892; engineer secretary lighthouse board Jan. 1, 1892–March 1, 1894; in charge of fortifications at Pensacola, Fla.; of improvement of Apalachicola bay, Carrabelle harbor and bar, Pensacola harbor, Florida; Apalachicola river, Florida; Flint river, Georgia; Chattahoochee river, Georgia and Alabama; Conecuh and Escambia rivers, Georgia and Florida; Choctawhatchie river, Florida; Coosa river, Georgia, March 1, 1894–Oct. 1, 1898; promoted major Sept. 19, 1894; on sick leave of absence, Oct. 1, 1898–April 2, 1900, when he was retired, at his own request, from active service. Capt. Mahan aided in editing the last edition of his father's "Civil Engineering" (1880), and translated from the French Krantz's "Study on Reservoir Walls" (1883). He made (1898) to the adjutant-general of the army an elaborate report on military bands, afterwards published. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1878, to Mary Morris, daughter of James and Ellen Clay (Morris) Bonbright.

BERLINER, Emile, inventor and electrician, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 20, 1851. His father, Samuel Berliner, was a merchant and also a Talmudic scholar; his mother, Sally Freedman, was a woman of strong characteristics and great strength of mind. The son attended public schools in Hanover, and later the Samson School at Wolffenbuttel, Brunswick, where he was graduated in 1865. On leaving school he found employment in a commercial house; but, like his father, devoted much of his leisure to intellectual pursuits, studying music, a talent which he had inherited from his mother, and becoming an amateur portrait painter. He attained proficiency as a violinist, and in later years composed a number of national airs, among which was the "Columbian Anthem," which became quite popular, and was performed by the U. S. marine band. He emigrated to the United States in 1870, and in 1875 took up physical science as a study and began to experiment with the telephone. Early in 1877 he elaborated the principle of loose electrical contacts to be applied to the telephone, this being the principle on which the microphone and modern telephone transmitters are based. He was the first to suggest the use of an induction coil for telephony, and also the first to discover that a loose contact transmitter will act as a receiver instead of a Bell telephone. He supervised telephone manufacture for the Bell Telephone Co. during the first three years of its commercial advance, from 1878 to 1880, and brought to perfection the well-known Blake transmitter, for many years the standard instrument of the Bell Co. In 1887 he invented the gramophone, in which sound is etched into zinc or other substances and may be preserved and duplicated *ad infinitum* in hard rubber, celluloid or similar substances. Mr. Berliner has resided since 1880 in Washington, D. C. He has frequently delivered lectures and read papers before the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia and the American Association of Electric Engineers, of which he was a member, and has contributed to various electrical journals. He was married, in 1881, to Cora, daughter of Henry and Hannah Adler, of Washington, D. C.

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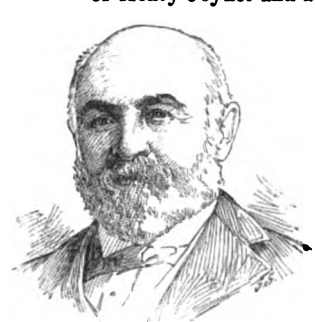
JENKINS, James, pioneer clergyman, was born in Marion county, S. C., Nov. 29, 1764, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dupuy) Jenkins. His father and brother saw service in the army of the revolution in South Carolina, and he was also called out for a short time. He received such education as could be had in the schools of his county, and though he had been reared a Baptist, he joined the Methodists in 1789, and was received on probation in the South Carolina conference in 1792. This conference at that time included Georgia and a large part of North Carolina. Jenkins was sent the first year to Cherokee circuit and received the sum of $22 for his work, including presents. In 1793 he was sent to Oconee, where he was exposed to the murderous raids of the Indians, as he had been the year before; in 1796 to Great Pe Dee; in 1797 to Washington; in 1800 to Santee and Catawba; in 1801 he was presiding elder on the South Carolina district; in 1802–05 presiding elder on the Camden district; was retired in 1805, and located in 1806. He re-entered the conference in 1812, and was appointed to the Wateree circuit; in 1813 he was again located. From 1831 to 1847 he appears on the list of superannuated preachers of that conference. He was known as "Thundering Jimmy" and as "Bawling Jenkins"; his ministry was essentially one of rebuke, and his zeal made him a scourge to the younger members. He was endowed with a large share of the "spirit of power" and denounced vices, challenged formalism and lashed hypocrites without mercy. His life, under the title, "Experience, Labors and Sufferings," was published by himself in 1842. He was married, in 1805, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Gwynne. He died at Camden, S. C., Jan. 24, 1847.

LASSITER, Daniel William, physician, was born in Northampton county, N. C., May 24, 1827, son of William and Margaret (Parker) Lassiter. His father, who was of French descent, dying when he was nine months old, his education was directed by his guardian, Shadrach Grant. He attended the school of Henry Joyner and afterwards Jackson Academy, conducted by a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, both located in his native county. He began the study of medicine at the University of Virginia in 1849, and continuing the next year in the University of Pennsylvania, received the degree of M.D. in 1851. For five years after his admission to practice, he continued study in various Philadelphia hospitals, and held the office of physician in charge to the Eastern Penitentiary. He then traveled and studied in Europe, visiting most of the hospitals of Great Britain and the Continent. On his return he settled in Petersburg, where he has since resided. For a short time he was associated with Dr. John Francis Heath, and from the start was accorded a leading place among the physicians of the city. His professional attainments, wide experience and accurate judgment have throughout his career assured him a high professional reputation, while his gentleness and ready sympathy have won him the affection of his patients as well as their confidence. He early became a member of the professional society known as the Medical Faculty of Petersburg, and for many years was its president. In addition to the arduous duties of an extensive practice, he has for many years conducted a large plantation at his beautiful estate, East View, in the suburbs of Petersburg. He has also been active in business and financial affairs, and has been for many years a director of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Co.; the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co., and the Petersburg Railroad Co. Although never actively engaged in political affairs, he has served his city as a member of the common council and school board. On Feb. 8, 1865, Dr. Lassiter was married to Anna Rives, daughter of Hartwell P. Heath, and a niece of his early friend and patron, Hon. Francis E. Rives, of Petersburg. She died, Feb. 6, 1888, leaving three sons and two daughters.



D. W. Lassiter

JAMESON, John Franklin, educator, was born near Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1859, son of John and Mariette (Thompson) Jameson. He was educated at the Brimmer School, Boston, the Roxbury Latin School, and Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1879. After teaching one year in the Worcester High School, he studied for two years at Johns Hopkins University, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1882. After his graduation he remained there as assistant professor of history for one year, when he became associate professor. In 1888 he was appointed professor of history at Brown University, a position he still occupies. He has written: "Willem Usselinx, Founder of the Dutch and Swedish West India Companies" (1887); "Essays in the Constitutional History of the United States" (editor) (1889); "History of Historical Writing in America" (1891); "Dictionary of United States History" (author and editor) (1894). He has been managing editor of "The American Historical Review," a quarterly, since it was founded in 1895. On April 18, 1893, Prof. Jameson was married to Sara, daughter of John Payne Elwell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has one daughter.

MORDECAI, Jacob, merchant and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1762, eldest son of Moses and Esther (Whitlock) Mordecai. His father, of Hebrew extraction, was a native of Bonn, Germany, who came to this country in 1760, and resided first in New York and finally in Philadelphia, where he became a merchant, and was one of the signers of the Non-Importation Act (1765). Jacob was educated at private schools in Philadelphia. In 1774, as sergeant of a youthful rifle corps, he had the honor of escorting the first American congress from Frankfort into Philadelphia. Young Mordecai was employed in the office of David Franks, where he obtained his mercantile knowledge. He went to New York city in 1781, and finally after spending several years in various places settled in the village of Warrentown, N. C. Mr. Mordecai was one of the pioneer educators of the South, having established, in 1809, a seminary for young women at Warrentown, of which he became principal. In 1819 he sold the school, retired, and purchased a residence in Richmond, Va., but having invested his earnings disadvantageously, he lost his competency, and his latter years were spent in "tilling the soil for the maintenance of himself and family." Mr. Mordecai died in Richmond, Va., Sept. 4, 1838.

MORDECAI, George, railroad president, was born at Warrentown, N. C., April 27, 1801, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Myers) Mordecai, and half-brother of Moses Mordecai (1784–1824), a distinguished lawyer of Raleigh, N. C. He was educated in the classical school of Marcus George, of Warrentown, N. C., studied law in the office of his brother; was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1822, and began practice in Raleigh, where he soon rose to the head of the profession. In 1840 he was elected president of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, and in 1845 of the Bank of North Carolina. A man of benevolence and public spirit,

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he was interested in all that pertained to the welfare, progress and prosperity of his city. Mr. Mordecai died in Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1871.

MORDECAI, Alfred, soldier, was born at Warrentown, N. C., Jan. 3, 1804, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Myers) Mordecai. He was educated in the academy at his native place, of which his father was founder and principal. In 1819 he was appointed a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1823. He was appointed second lieutenant of the engineer corps, and was retained at the academy as assistant professor of philosophy and then assistant professor of engineering until 1825. He was assistant engineer in the construction of Forts Monroe and Calhoun, at Hampton Roads, Va., from 1825 to 1828, when he was transferred as assistant to the chief of engineers at Washington, in which capacity he served four years. Lieut. Mordecai was selected as one of the ten captains of the ordnance corps, which was organized in 1832, and became assistant to the chief of ordnance in 1842. In 1848 he was brevetted major for "meritorious services during the war with Mexico." He visited Europe in 1840 as member of a commission to inspect and report upon the arsenals and cannon foundries of the principal countries, and again in 1855, when with Maj. Richard Delafield and Capt. George B. McClellan he formed a commission to observe and report upon the military operations in the Crimea. On his return Maj. Mordecai made an exhaustive report, which was published by the government. In 1842 he was assistant inspector of arsenals, and also engaged in making valuable experiments with ballistic pendulums, the reports on which have been regarded on both continents as authority. In 1843 he was one of the board of visitors to the U. S. Military Academy; this was the year when our subsequent president, Ulysses S. Grant, was graduated. He was commander of three of the largest arsenals in America: Washington, D. C., in 1833 and 1844–55; Frankfort, Pa., 1836, and Watervliet, near Troy, N. Y., 1857–61. While in command of the Washington arsenal he was sent by Pres. Pierce on a secret expedition to Mexico to investigate a claim against the government for $500,000 damage alleged to have been caused by the war to a silver mine, which upon investigation proved to be a fraud. While commandant of the Watervliet arsenal, in 1860, Maj. Mordecai was appoined a member of the board to revise the course of instruction at West Point. At the breaking out of the civil war, being unwilling to "forge arms to be used against his aged mother, brothers and sisters in the South," he resigned his commission and retired to private life in Philadelphia. In 1865 he became assistant engineer in the construction of a railroad from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to the Pacific coast, where he remained until 1866. He then became secretary and treasurer of the canal companies controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which position he retained until his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1887.

MORDECAI, Alfred, 2d, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1840, son of Alfred and Sara (Hays) Mordecai. He was educated in the private schools of Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., and appointed cadet at large at West Point, where he was graduated in 1861. He was brevetted second lieutenant, corps of topographical engineers, and ordered to Washington for recruiting and drilling duty. Subsequently selected as aid on the staff of Gen. Howard, he served in the first battle of Bull run, after which he was transferred to the ordnance department. He was speedily promoted first lieutenant, March, 1863; captain, June, 1863, and was brevetted major, September, 1863, for gallant services at the siege of Fort Wagner, South Carolina. In 1865 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and through successive promotions in the ordnance department became colonel in 1891. Col. Mordecai served with distinction throughout the civil war, and was chief ordnance officer to Gens. Gilmore, Butler and Thomas. He was twice instructor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point, where he served eleven years. Col. Mordecai was also the commander of the U. S. arsenal, Leavenworth, Kan., in 1879; New York arsenal, Governor's island, 1887; twice in command of Watervliet arsenal, 1881–86 and 1898–99; superintendent of the armory at Springfield, Mass., for six years, and now (1900) commands Benicia arsenal, California.

McMILLIN, Emerson, banker, was born near Ewington, Gallia co., O., April 16, 1844. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and at the age of ten he began manual labor. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted, and served in the 18th Ohio infantry in West Virginia, and in the 2d (West) Virginia cavalry (composed entirely of Ohio men), in which he served until the end of the war. After a year and a half devoted to merchandising, he was employed by a contractor building gas works at Ironton, O., and on completion of the works he became its manager. In this position he found an opportunity for study, which made him, in a few years, a recognized authority upon chemistry, metallurgy and kindred subjects.

About 1875 he turned his attention largely to the manufacture of iron and to coal mining, and became the manager of several manufacturing plants in southern Ohio. From July, 1883, until July 1, 1891, he devoted his energies to the management of properties, for which he was paid a salary, and of works purchased or leased by himself, or in the larger companies, acquired through the aid of outside capital. For thirteen years he was a citizen of Columbus, O., and was one of the first presidents of the Columbus board of trade. In 1891 he removed to New York city and opened the banking house of Emerson McMillin & Co., in Wall street, since which he has devoted his energies and means chiefly, though not entirely, to the acquisition of gas, electric and street railway stocks. The business of his firm has been eminently successful. Mr. McMillin has always been a close and eager student, and has devoted much of his spare time since boyhood to scientific pursuits.

BINNEY, Barnabas, surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., in the spring of 1751, only son of Capt. Barnabas and Avis (Ings, or Inglis) Binney, and great-grandson of Capt. John Binney, of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England, who, about 1678, emigrated to Hull, Mass. His father, a wealthy merchant and shipowner, was conspicuous as a "son of liberty"; his mother, a descendant of Mauditt Engs (Engles, Inglis), of Boston, 1635, had the marked characteristics of her Scotch ancestors. Barnabas Binney became a member of the Baptist church in Boston in 1771. In 1774 he was graduated with the valedictory at Rhode Island College (now Brown University), the subject of his oration being, "A Plea for the Right of Private Judgment in Religious Matters." He studied medicine in London and in Philadelphia, receiving his degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1776 entered the service of his country

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as hospital physicial and surgeon, attached to the Massachusetts line. Transferred to the Pennsylvania line, he made Philadelphia his headquarters, and there, May 25, 1777, was married to Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Woodrow, a Scotchman, originally from Monmouth county, N. J., and a prominent Whig. Dr. Binney remained in the service until the army was disbanded in 1783, and performed a number of remarkable operations. His success as a practitioner was partly due to the decision and energy with which he acted, and in no small degree to the tenderness with which he treated his patients. One of these was the heroine, Deborah Samson, who disguised as a man had fought in the army. Having been disabled by a wound she was brought under his care and her sex was thereby revealed; but Dr. Binney had her removed to his own home and concealed his discovery until her discharge from the service was obtained from Gen. Washington. He was an accomplished scholar and an eloquent talker, had a talent for poetical composition and wrote with elegance. His wife resembled him in intellectual tastes, and had a keen sense of humor combined with remarkable skill in imitating the voice and manners of others. She bore him two sons, one of whom Horace, became a distinguished lawyer, and two daughters: Susan, who was married to John Bradford Wallace, and Mary, who was married to Lucius Manlius Sargent, of Boston. Dr. Binney's health having been impaired by his labors, he visited Berkeley springs, Virginia, and while on the return trip, died in Franklin county, Pa., June 20, 1787. His widow was married to Dr. Marshall Spring, of Watertown, Mass., bore him a son, Marshall Binney Spring, and lived to the age of ninety-one.

BINNEY, Horace, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4, 1780, son of Dr. Barnabas and Mary (Woodrow) Binney. After attending a Friends' school and the grammar school of the University of Pennsylvania, he, in 1788, the year after his father's death, was placed in a classical school in Bordentown, N. J., there distinguishing himself in the classics. In 1791 his mother became the wife of Dr. Marshall Spring, of Watertown, Mass., and he removed with her to that place. He continued preparations for college, partly under private tuition and entered Harvard, where his deep interest in study delighted his teachers and his social qualities made him popular with his classmates. He was graduated in 1797, dividing the highest honor, and proposed to take up medicine, but was dissuaded by his stepfather. Returning to Philadelphia, Binney attempted to find employment in a counting-house, but failing, yielded to the wishes of his guardian, Dr. David Jackson, and entered the office of Judge Jared Ingersoll, of Connecticut, at that time residing in Philadelphia. In March, 1800, he was admitted to the bar of the court of common pleas, and in March, 1802, to the bar of the supreme court. For six years he struggled to support himself, the competition in the profession being strong. In 1806–07 he served in the legislature, and during that period memorials from the chamber of commerce were received; also one for the incorporation of the U. S. Insurance Co. He was thus brought into association with merchants and underwriters, and so much business relating to insurance came into his hands that he declined a re-election to the legislature. In 1808 he became a director of the first Bank of the United States, of which he also was a trustee for many years, and in its service argued his first case before the supreme court of Pennsylvania: the Bank *vs.* Deveaux *et al.* His second case before this court, that of Gilson *vs.* Philadelphia Insurance Co., was intrusted to him by the advice of Edward Tilghman, one of the noted lawyers of the city, and his success was considered a brilliant one, as the case was very intricate. The litigation growing out of the war of 1812 brought him additional patronage, and soon he had all he could desire in reputation and emolument. Pres. Jackson's veto of the bill to renew the charter of the U. S. Bank, in 1832, caused deep indignation in Philadelphia, and the citizens selected Mr. Binney as the best man to defend the interests of the institution in congress. He entered that body in December "and all that was expected of him was realized. . . . He proved himself to be a statesman of high rank and a most accomplished debater." Official life was distasteful to him, and declining a re-election he returned to the practice of his profession, which, owing to the impaired state of his health, was no longer in the courts, one occasion excepted. This was in 1844, when by appointment of the city councils he argued in the supreme court of the United States, the case of Vidal *et al vs.* Girard's executors, in which was involved the validity of the trust created by Mr. Girard's will for the establishment and maintenance of a college for orphans. The case had been argued at the previous term by John Sergeant. In a public eulogy of Mr. Binney, Judge William Strong, of the U. S. supreme court, said: "His argument has ever been the wonder and the admiration of the legal profession in this country and almost equally of the profession in Great Britain." Mr. Binney continued to give written opinions in his office until 1850. "These relate to every department of the law and have been generally accepted as of almost equal authority with printed judicial decisions, and not infrequently a claim set up with confidence has been abandoned when it became known that Mr. Binney has given an opinion adverse to it." Before he was fifty years of age he was twice offered a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state and at least once declined a seat on the bench of the U. S. supreme court. In 1827, by invitation of the bar of Philadelphia, he delivered an address on the life and character of Chief-Justice Tilghman, the friend of his early manhood, and used the following language which applied equally to himself: "He was an advocate of great power: a master of every question in his causes; a wary tactician in the management of them; highly accomplished in language; a faultless logician; a man of the purest integrity and the highest honor; fluent without the least volubility; concise to a degree that left every one's patience and attention unimpaired, and perspicuous to almost the lowest order of understanding, while he was dealing with almost the highest topics." He left an enduring monument in the form of six volumes of reported decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania for the period 1799–1814, prepared on invitation of Justice Tilghman, and published in 1807–14. These are regarded as almost models of legal reporting. In 1852 he published a "History of Fire Insurance"; in 1858 an address on the life and character of Chief-Justice Marshall, delivered before the select and common councils of the city; in the same year, sketches of Justice Bushrod Washington, and of three leaders of the old Philadelphia bar; also "Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address"; in 1862 and 1863 three pamphlets on the "Suspension of the Writ," declaring that the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus was vested in the president and not in congress, thus sustaining Pres. Lincoln.

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These Judge Strong pronounced "models of acute reasoning applied to constitutional law." Mr. Binney had a commanding presence, a handsome face, a dignified and graceful manner, and a melodious voice which he modulated with great skill. Ranked with the Federalists in politics, he was in the main conservative, though not averse to healthy progress. He favored the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia. He was one of the originators of the Academy of Fine Arts; was connected with the Horticultural Society; was a member of the Franklin Institute and the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; for many years was president of the Apprentices' Library Co.; was a director of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; member of the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and much of the time its president; and was a leading member of Episcopal conventions. Mr. Binney gave considerable time to study, being especially interested in French and Spanish literature, and in history, metaphysics, theology, and dramatic poetry. He was married, April 3, 1804, to Esther, daughter of Col. John Cox, of Trenton, N. J., who had been a quartermaster in the revolutionary army. She bore him three sons and four daughters: Horace, well known as a lawyer, was married to Eliza F. Johnson; Mary became the wife of John Cadwallader, and Esther, the wife of Judge John Clark Hare. Mr. Binney died in Philadelphia, Aug. 12, 1875.

BINNEY, Horace, Jr., lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21, 1809, eldest son of Horace and Esther (Cox) Binney. He was graduated at Yale in 1828, being the youngest man in the class; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and practiced in association with his father, with whom he had studied. The volume of office business transacted by the firm was so large that he rarely appeared in courts. He took a deep interest in municipal affairs from an early age; was president of the Philadelphia branch of the sanitary commission; was a founder of the Union League of Philadelphia, and was its president at the time of his death. He was sedate and quiet in manner, but energetic in the discharge of every duty; "was pre-eminent in mental and moral culture, in soundness of judgment, in refinement of taste, in goodness of heart, in true piety and in all that adorns and ennobles human nature." He strongly resembled his eminent father in his mental and moral qualities, as well as in his scholarly tastes and literary attainments. He was married in New York city, to Eliza Frances, daughter of William and Maria (Templeton) Johnson, who bore him four sons and three daughters. Their sons, Horace and Charles Chauncey, became lawyers; another, John, a clergyman; their daughter, Maria Templeton, was married to William Moylan Lansdale, of the Philadelphia bar. A memoir of Mr. Binney, by Charles J. Stillé, read before the American Philosophical Society in 1870, has been published. He died in Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1870.

COLBURN, Warren, author and manufacturer, was born at Dedham, Mass., March 1, 1793, eldest child of Richard and Joanna (Eaton) Colburn. His earliest American ancestor was Nathaniel Colburn, who settled at Dedham in 1637, and who was married to Priscilla Clarke. The line of descent runs through their son, Samuel, who was married to Mercy Partridge; through their son, Ephraim, who was married to Elizabeth Whiting; through their son, Samuel, who was married to Mary Fairbanks, and who was the grandfather of Warren Colburn. The family has always resided at Dedham, and descendants still own the old homestead, erected in 1700, and much of the property allotted to or purchased by Nathaniel Colburn. Warren Colburn obtained a moderate schooling in the district schools of the period; learned the trade of an iron machinist, and was employed as such by several small operators at Plymouth and Walpole, Mass. His efforts to enlarge his stock of information attracted the attention of Rev. Edward Richmond, of Stoughton, Mass., under whose instruction he prepared for college; he entered at Harvard in 1817, and was graduated with the class of 1820. He opened a tuition school in Boston, wherein he developed his system of teaching arithmetic, and published, in 1821, "First Lessons in Intellectual Arithmetic," a small duodecimo of 143 pages. This most practical advance in instruction proved a great success. It passed into use wherever the English language was taught, was translated into European languages, and has been pronounced by competent authority the most valuable school-book ever issued. It is still published, and has a large sale. While occupied in his Boston school Mr. Colburn came into the notice of Mr. Francis Cabot Lowell, then introducing the manufacture of cotton by power looms in American factories. He recognized in Mr. Colburn the union of mechanical skill, business qualities and education he had been in search of, and offered him the superintendency of his Waltham (Mass.) factory. Mr. Colburn accepted the position, closed his school, and remained at Waltham for a year; when he was called to Lowell, Mass., as the superintendent of the Merrimac Manufacturing Co., and there he passed the remainder of his life. In Lowell he served the public as a member of the school committee, and in connection with Rev. Dr. Edson and Dr. Greene originated the system of graded schools and the annual distribution of printed school reports. From this germ has sprung the now well established system of American public schools. Mr. Colburn founded a lyceum at Lowell, before which he delivered lectures on various scientific studies, and introduced to delighted audiences the wonders of the telescope, the microscope, the magic-lantern; explaining, agreeable to the best information of that day, the phenomena of the seasons, of heat, thunder and lightning, etc. Mr. Colburn was constant in attendance at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, and served the parish as warden. He was married in Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, 1823, to Temperance, daughter of Gideon and Temperance (Kenny) Horton, and they had four sons and three daughters. He died at Lowell, Mass., Sept. 13, 1833.

BABCOCK, James Francis, inventor and chemist, was born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1844, son of Archibald D. and Fannie F. (Richards) Babcock. He is of Pilgrim ancestry, both his father and mother being descended from early settlers of Plymouth colony. Graduated at the English High School of Boston, in 1860, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, and devoted himself exclusively to the study of chemistry. Completing the course in 1862, he opened an office as chemist and chemical expert in his native city, where he early won a high reputation. Mr. Babcock became professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1869, and continued until 1874. At that time he accepted the chair of chemistry in the medical department of Boston University, and for five years was highly successful as a teacher in that institution. He was appointed state assayer of Massa-

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chusetts in 1875, and for ten years was annually reappointed. From 1885 to 1889 he had charge of the department of milk inspection of the city of Boston, and rendered efficient service in the execution of the laws relating to prevention of adulteration in dairy products. His reports on liquors, milks, butter, etc., form important contributions to the literature of these subjects, and his methods have been very generally adopted in other cities. Prof. Babcock's abilities as a chemical expert have been frequently called in requisition in judicial cases, and he has given testimony in many capital trials in New England and in important patent suits. He was a popular lecturer upon scientific subjects, and was the inventor of the Babcock fire-extinguisher. He was at one time president of the Quincy School Association, and in 1894 was elected president of the Boston Druggists' Association. Prof. Babcock was twice married: first, to Mary P. Crosby, of Boston, Mass. They had five children, three of whom are now living. She died in 1890, and in August, 1892, he was married to Marion B., daughter of Bartlett R. and Clara S. Alden, of Boston, Mass., formerly of East Bridgewater, Mass. He died at Dorchester, Mass., July 19, 1897.

WARNER, Adoniram Judson, political economist and statesman, was born at Wales, Erie county, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1834, son of Levi and Hepsibah (Dickenson) Warner. His earliest American ancestor was John Warner, who came from England and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1637. His great-grandfather, Charles, and a brother, Seth Warner, took part in the war of the revolution. His grandfather, Omri Warner, fought in the war of 1812. Gen. Warner was educated at Beloit, Wis., and at the New York Central College, Cortland county, N. Y. He began his career as a school teacher, becoming principal of an academy at Lewistown, Pa., and then was superintendent of schools of Mifflin county, Pa., from whence he went to Mercer county to take charge of schools there. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in April, 1861, and was made captain of company G, 10th Pennsylvania reserve corps. Later he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in the same regiment. Later he was commissioned colonel in the veteran reserve corps, from which he resigned in January, 1866, with the rank of brevet brigadier-general. He was in the battle of Drainsville, the battles before Richmond, under McClellan, South mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg. He was severely wounded at Antietam, and was still on crutches at Gettysburg. He served on detached duty of various kinds, being in command for nearly two years at Indianapolis. After the war he studied law but never took up the practice. He settled at Marietta, O., and engaged in the business of producing oil; then in railroading, and in iron and coal. Of late years Gen. Warner has been most prominent in public affairs as an ardent advocate of the "Silver Question." He has not only been one of the foremost advocates of silver as a question in politics but has written and published much on the general question of money in its relation to government. Besides a large number of monographs issued by the Bimetallic Union, he had published: "The Appreciation of Money" (1887); "The Source of Value in Money" (1882), "Silver in the 51st Congress" (1890); "Facts About Silver" (1891). He served in the 46th, 48th and 49th congresses, to which he was elected as a Democrat, although he was a Republican during the war and until the money question led him to leave the party. He is an able and convincing speaker, his views being held in high esteem by the advocates of silver everywhere, and his advice in the councils of his party is always sought and generally followed. His private library, largely devoted to works on finance and social economics, is one of the finest on those lines in the country. He is a member of the American Economic Association and the American Social Economic Association. He has been president of the American Bi-metallic Union since its organization in 1889. Gen. Warner was married, in 1856, at Sodus, N. Y., to Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Lyman Butts and Sarah (Nims) Porter, long residents of Pompey Hill, N. Y. The family on both sides comes from Massachusetts and Connecticut. They have six daughters, all but one of whom are married, and a son, Arthur J. Warner, a post-graduate of Johns Hopkins and Leland Stanford universities, his specialty being electrical and mining engineering.

SMITH, Francis Gurney, physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1818, son of Francis Gurney Smith, a prominent merchant of that city. He was educated in the academic and medical departments of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of B.A. in 1837, and those of M.A. and M.D. in 1840. After his graduation he gave special attention as one of the resident physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital to the department of the insane, but after his commencement of private practice in Philadelphia he devoted his attention particularly to the diseases of women and to obstetrics. He was a member of the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Reading; Academy of Natural Sciences; Pathological Society; American Philosophical Society; California State Medical Society; Rocky Mountain Medical Society, and Burlington County Medical Society, New Jersey. He was the first president of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and was vice-president of the meeting of the American Association which was held in Washington in 1870. He was distinguished in professional literature as one of the authors of the "Compendium of Medicine," which went through several editions. He also edited several of the American editions of Carpenter and Marshall's works on physiology, and other scientific works, and translated Barth and Rogers' "Manual of Auscultation and Percussion." For nine years he was one of the editors of the Philadelphia "Medical Examiner." He made an elaborate series of experiments on the celebrated Canadian, Alexis St. Martin, an account of which was published in a work entitled "Physiology of Digestion." He was appointed, in 1842, lecturer on physiology by the Philadelphia Medical Association, and ten years later professor of the same branch in the Pennsylvania Medical College. In 1863 Dr. Smith became professor of the institutes of medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the place of Prof. Samuel Jackson, but resigned in May, 1877, on account of failing health. He was then elected emeritus professor of that same branch in that institution. He was one of the first medical staff of the Episcopal Hospital. He became, in 1859, one of the attending physicians and clinical lecturer at the Pennsylvania Hospital, remaining in that position until 1865. During the civil war he was connected with the medical staff of the army and had charge of a military hospital. He founded and established the first physiological laboratory in which physiology was taught experimentally and by demonstration in the university. He was for several years the director of the National Life Insurance

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Co., having organized the medical department in that company. Dr. Smith was married, in 1844, to Catharine M., daughter of Edmund G. Dutilh, of Philadelphia, who bore him four children. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1878.

PUSEY, Caleb, colonist, was born in Berkshire, England, in 1650. Brought up a Baptist, he in early manhood joined the Society of Friends and removed to London, where he carried on his trade, last-making, and became actively associated with William Penn in his project for the colonization of Pennsylvania. He emigrated to America in 1682 with his wife, Ann, and daughter of the same name, settled in what was then Chester county, and arranged with the proprietary for the erection of a grist and saw-mill on Chester creek, one mile from its entrance into the Delaware. The mills were established by virtue of a partnership formed between William Penn, Richard Townsend, Caleb Pusey and others. The whole concern was divided into thirty-two equal parts. Caleb Pusey was made agent and general manager. Several mills were swept away before one was built which resisted the freshets. With the exception of a rude mill which had been used by the Swedes on the Schuylkill for a short time this was the first grist-mill in use in Pennsylvania. His residence, built in 1685, near the mill, is still standing, and is probably the oldest building in the state. Caleb Pusey was a man of far more than ordinary ability; he was energetic, clear-headed, and filled many positions of trust. He was juror, surveyor, sheriff, justice of the county court, a member of the provincial assembly and of the governor's council, and was an exhorter in the Society of Friends. When difficulties arose among neighbors he was often called upon to settle them; was conspicuous in benevolent work. His daughter, Ann, died soon after her arrival. Another daughter was born to him Jan. 12, 1684, also named Ann, who was married to John Smith, and settled in Marlborough, Chester co. A third daughter, Lydia, was married on the same day as her sister to George Painter. About 1717 Caleb Pusey and his wife removed to Marlborough, where the rest of their lives was spent. An iron vane with the initials of William Penn, Samuel Carpenter and Caleb Pusey cut in it, with the date 1699, taken from the Chester mills, now surmounts the roof of the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The published works of Caleb Pusey are very rare. The first one was published in 1675, in London; another, which appeared in 1696, is entitled "A Modest Account from Pennsylvania of the Principal Differences in Point of Doctrine Between George Keith and those of the People called Quakers," etc. His others are short tracts upon the controversies of the day. A list is given in "Issues of the Pennsylvania Press, 1685–1784" (1885), published in Philadelphia. He died at Marlborough, Pa., Dec. 25, 1726.

MODJESKA, Helena, actress, was born at Cracow, Poland, Oct. 12, 1844. She came of an artistic family, many members of which have been players and musicians. Her father, Michael Opido, a musician of renown, gave her a careful education, and she made her début on the stage in 1861 at Bochnia, Austrian Poland, under the auspices of her half-brother, Felix Benda, a popular actor. In 1860 she was married to G. Z. Modrzejewski, and by an adaptation of his name she has since been known to the theatre-going public. Following her entrance on the stage she joined a traveling company, and at once became a popular favorite. In 1862 she played a three-month engagement at the government theatre, Lemberg; then managed a theatre in Czernowitz, and in 1865 became the leading lady of the Cracow theatre. In 1868 she made a successful début in Warsaw at the Imperial Theatre, where she occupied the leading position for eight years. Mme. Modjeska's reputation in the meanwhile had extended to other countries, and she received many flattering professional offers, among them one from Alexander Dumas, fils, to play Margaret Gautier, in his "Dame aux Camélias," in Paris. She, however, steadily refused these offers, and continued to act exclusively in her native country. Her husband having died, she was married a second time, in September, 1868, to Charles Bozenta Chlapowski, a leading Polish journalist, who had frequently given offense to the Austrian government by his patriotic articles. In 1876 the constant interference of the Russian censors led them to emigrate to the United States; and they settled on a ranch near Los Angeles, Cal., with hopes of founding there a Polish colony. They knew little of farming, and in consequence soon lost most of the money they had accumulated, and it was to repair these losses that Mme. Modjeska decided to perfect herself in English and return to the stage. She made the acquaintance of John McCullough, then manager of the California Theatre in San Francisco, and he gave her an opportunity to appear there in July, 1877, in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," with a supporting company which included Thomas W. Keene and Henry B. Edwards. The reception accorded her was most enthusiastic, and her engagement in San Francisco proved a complete success. At its close H. J. Sargent became her manager, and appearing under his direction in "Adrienne" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, Dec. 22, 1877, she received a welcome in the metropolis which equalled in warmth that already accorded her in San Francisco. After a lengthy engagement she began an extended tour, traveling for three seasons throughout the United States. On May 1, 1880, Mme. Modjeska made her first appearance in London, in "Camille," being seen later in "Mary Stuart," "Romeo and Juliet," "Frou-Frou," and "Odette." Returning to the United States she made her second appearance in New York city at Booth's Theatre, Dec. 11, 1882, where she was seen for the first time as Rosalind, in "As You Like It." On Feb. 11, 1884, at the Star Theatre, New York, she produced "Najezda," a play written for her by Maurice Barrymore; and after another profitable London engagement she was seen at the Union Square Theatre, New York, in "Les Chouans," Dec. 13, 1886. Following this success she traveled for three seasons, appearing in "Camille," "Donna Diana," "Daniella," "As You Like It," "Measure for Measure," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Cymbeline." During the seasons of 1889 and 1890 she appeared as a joint star with Edwin Booth. Aside from her perfect command of her art Mme. Modjeska is one of the most cultivated and accomplished actresses of the time. She speaks and writes fluently, in addition to her own tongue, French, German and English. She also paints well, and is a skilled musician, richly deserving to be ranked as a scholar of high order. For industry and versatility she is truly remarkable, and has again and again proved herself equally at home in a great variety of characters. At the time of leaving the Polish stage her répertoire included 284 parts, to which she has added during her American career nearly thirty in the English tongue.

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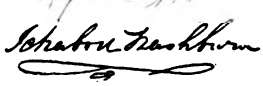
WASHBURN, Ichabod, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Kingston, Plymouth co., Mass., Aug. 11, 1798, son of Charles and Sylvia (Bradford) Washburn, the latter a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony. His father was a sea captain who died when Ichabod was two months old. Inheriting a mechanical turn of mind, he went to work in a cotton factory at the age of fifteen, where he became so interested in the machinery that he decided to learn the trade of a machinist, and in 1814 he obtained employment in a blacksmith shop. From that time until 1820 he was employed in various mechanical pursuits. He then entered into partnership with William H. Howard, in the manufacture of woolen machinery and lead pipe, and after a short time purchased his partner's interest. Later (1822) a partnership was made with Benjamin Goddard, under the firm name of Washburn & Goddard. While manufacturing lead pipe it occurred to him that wire might be drawn out in a similar manner from iron rods. After experimenting in this direction they removed to Northville in 1831, and erected machinery for the manufacture of iron wire and wood screws. The first wire-drawing machine devised by Mr. Washburn was a crude affair; not more than fifty pounds could be drawn out in one day. It was rapidly improved, however, so that the product was increased tenfold. He then invented the drawing block, by which 2,500 pounds of wire can be drawn out in a day. The principle of this improvement is still in use in the manufacture of wire, and has not been materially changed. Jan. 30, 1835, the partners separated, and Mr. Washburn built a new factory at Grove Mill, where the manufacture of iron wire was increased. In 1842 he took his twin brother, Charles, into partnership, under the firm name of I. & C. Washburn, which, however, dissolved in 1849. The next year a partnership was formed with his son-in-law, Philip L. Moen, and soon thereafter Mr. Washburn began experiments in the manufacture of steel wire for piano strings, the results of which he regarded as the greatest success of his mechanical career. About this time also a demand was created for crinoline wire and steel wire for needles for sewing machines, and the business grew to such proportions that in 1868 new property was purchased, works were erected at South Worcester, and the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. was organized, being incorporated shortly afterwards. The business grew to be the largest of the kind in the country. Mr. Washburn served in the Massachusetts senate 1860–61. He contributed large sums for philanthropic purposes, donating liberally to educational institutions, among them Lincoln College, Kansas, the name of which was changed to Washburn College after his death. On Oct. 6, 1823, he was married to Anne, daughter of David Browne, and had a son, who died soon after birth, and two daughters, Eliza and Pamelia. The first wife died in 1856. Four years later he was married to Elizabeth Chewer, who survived him. He died at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 30, 1868.



HARRINGTON, Mark Walrod, astronomer, was born at Sycamore, DeKalb co., Ill., Aug. 18, 1848, son of James and Charlotte (Walrod) Harrington. He is of Puritan stock on the paternal side, being a descendant of Robert Harrington, who settled in Massachusetts about the middle of the seventeenth century. On his mother's side he is descended from the Dutch settlers of the Mohawk valley, her maiden name having been Walradth, now shortened to Walrod. Mark W. Harrington, after attending the public schools of his native place, went to the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., but left in his sophomore year for the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1868. Beginning teaching before his graduation, he continued at the university with some interruptions until 1891. In 1870–71 he was in the service of the U. S. coast survey in Alaska; in 1876–77 he studied at the University of Leipsic, in Saxony; and in 1877–78 taught mathematics and astronomy in the cadet school of the Chinese foreign office, or Tsungli-Yamen, in Peking. In 1878 he went to the University of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, there remaining until 1879, when he returned to the University of Michigan as professor of astronomy and director of the astronomical observatory. While there he established and edited the "American Meteorological Journal." He left Ann Arbor in 1891 to take charge of the U. S. weather bureau, then just transferred from the war department to the department of agriculture, and occupied this position until called, in 1895, to the presidency of the University of Washington. There he remained for a year and a half, when he resigned, and then for a year and a half traveled, and was engaged in literary work. He was next appointed section director for the meteorological service of the weather bureau in the West Indies, with station at San Juan. The University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1870 and that of LL.D. in 1894. He is an honorary member of the Austrian and German meteorological societies; of the Imperial Anthropological Society of Moscow; of the French Society of Hygiene; of the Geographical Society of Lima, and of that of Manchester; of the Society of Antonio Algate of Mexico; of the Ithaca Meteorological Society; regular member of the Linnæan Society of London, and corresponding member of the Scottish Geographical Society. His publications are numerous, chiefly in scientific journals and government reports. He published the results of his discovery of the slow rotary currents in the Great lakes in a weather bureau bulletin. In the "Journal of the Philosophical Society of Washington" he published a study of the "sensible temperatures," which make the difference between residence in a moist and in a dry climate. He also discovered the occurrence of true monsoonal winds in Texas and over the Great lakes; also the trifid character of the great Hercules nebula (published in "Gould's Astronomical Journal"), and the irregularly periodic change in the light of Vesta, the largest of the asteroids, published in the "American Journal of Science." He was geographical editor of the new edition of "Johnson's Cyclopedia," and meteorological editor of the "Standard Dictionary."

EMMONS, Samuel Franklin, geologist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 29, 1841, son of Nathaniel H. and Elizabeth (Wales) Emmons, and a descendant of Thomas Emmons, of Newport, R.I., 1638, and Boston, Mass., 1648. He was educated at the private Latin school of Epes S. Dixwell, Boston, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard College in 1861. In 1861–66 he studied mining engineering and geology at the École Impèriale des Mines at Paris; at the Bergakademie, Freiberg, Saxony, and finally visited various mining districts of France, Germany and Italy. In 1867–77 he was attached as geologist to the U. S. geological exploration of the 40th parallel under the direction of Clarence King. This was designed to report upon the mineral resources of the region to be opened up by the transcontinental railways then in course of construction. A belt of

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country over 100 miles wide, and always including the railway, extending across the Cordilleran system from California to Nebraska, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, was mapped topographically and geologically, the results being published in several quarto volumes and two large atlases. In the course of the work Mr. Emmons was instrumental in exposing the diamond swindle of 1872, the "mine" being located within the area surveyed, near the junction of the boundary lines of Utah, Wyoming and Colorado. He was engaged in cattle ranching in Wyoming in 1877–79, and in the latter part of the latter year became geologist for the newly organized U. S. geological survey, which is now a bureau of the interior department. In this position, which he still holds, he has given special attention to the economic side of his profession, or the application of geological methods to the development of ore deposits. He has published geological maps and reports on the mining districts of Leadville, Ten Mile, Silver Cliff, Gunnison county and the Denver basin in Colorado; of Butte, Mont.; and supervised similar reports on Aspen, Col.; Mercur and Tintic, in Utah, and the Black hills, in South Dakota; and contributed many papers to scientific journals on the theory of ore deposition, the precious metal industry, etc. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of many other scientific organizations. He was general secretary of the fifth international congress of geologists, which met at Washington, D. C., in 1891. Mr. Emmons has been twice married: his first wife was Weltha A. Steeves, who died in 1888; his second, Sophie Dallas Markoe, who died in 1896.

LEA, John McCormick, lawyer, was born at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1818, the son of Hon. Luke Lea, a prominent statesman. He was a brilliant scholar during both his preparatory and academic courses, and at the age of nineteen was graduated with honors at the University of Nashville. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began the practice of his profession in Nashville, where he remained throughout his career. When he had practiced two years he had already attained such distinction that he was appointed U. S. district attorney. This office he filled for three years, resigning it in 1845 to give his whole attention to his legal practice. In 1850, however, he accepted the position of mayor of Nashville, and the cholera breaking out during his administration he laid aside every other duty and spent his whole time advancing measures for the relief of the victims and visiting the sick. When his term of office expired he was invited to serve again, but declining, he retired again to private life. During the war he remained neutral, and after its cessation accepted the position of judge of the circuit court of Davidson county. Subsequently he was offered an appointment as judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, but his objections to public life led him to refuse to act. Although averse to filling public offices, he nevertheless took a great interest in political questions, and frequently came forward as the advocate of measures which he considered necessary for the welfare of the state. He urged the re-enfranchisement of the politically disabled Confederates with such effect that the governor of Tennessee recommended it in a special message to the legislature, thus inaugurating a policy which has done much towards healing the disaffection caused by the war; and in 1869 he appeared before the reconstruction committee of the U. S. congress at Washington and opposed the proposition to place Tennessee under military control. His arguments had such weight with the committee that they reported against the bill. In 1875, while Judge Lea was absent from the state, he was elected by a large majority to the Tennessee general assembly, and was consequently obliged to ignore his preference for private life and to fill the office. While in the legislature he framed and secured the passage of a law for the organization of corporations, which has proved of great practical value. Judge Lea gave many proofs of his devotion to the public interests, both in office and out. He is a practical philanthropist, and besides his active services donated the site on which the Tennessee School for the Blind was afterwards erected, and together with Samuel Watkins presented a house and lot to the Women's Mission Home. He was married to Elizabeth B., daughter of John Overton, judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. Their son, Robert Brinkley (1849–95), was a lawyer by profession.

PEIRCE, Benjamin Mills, mining engineer, was born at Cambridge, Mass., March 19, 1844, son of Benjamin and Sarah Hunt (Mills) Peirce. He was graduated at Cambridge High School in 1861, and at Harvard College in 1865, studied at the School of Mines in Paris, France, in 1865–67, and in the summer months of 1867 at Freiburg, Saxony. Returning then to Cambridge he compiled for the department of state of the United States, during the winter of 1867-68, a report on the condition and resources of Iceland and Greenland. In the summer of 1868 he received a professional situation at Lake Superior in the iron mines near Marquette, Mich. He threw himself with indefatigable activity into his work, and into many projects for the benefit of his associates and subordinates; but his constitution yielded to the severe winter climate of the region. After a short home visit in the autumn of 1869, he returned to the mines in January, but died at Ishpeming, Mich., April 22, 1870.

LEWIS, Estelle Anna Blanche (Robinson), author, was born near Baltimore, Md., April, 1824, daughter of John Robinson, a wealthy planter of Anglo-Spanish birth, and of a melancholy and poetical temperament. Her mother was the daughter of an officer of the revolutionary war. She was educated at the famous Emma Willard Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and while still a schoolgirl translated the Æneid into English verse, also contributing to the "Family Magazine" of Albany. At the age of nineteen Miss Robinson composed a ballad entitled "The Forsaken," which Edgar Allen Poe pronounced of extraordinary merit. She published a collection of poems in 1844 under the title of "Records of the Heart," which contains some of her best verses. In 1841 she was married to Sidney D. Lewis, of Brooklyn, and thereafter resided much abroad, principally in England. Under the pseudonym of Stella she contributed letters on travel, literature and art to American periodicals. While in Italy she wrote the tragedy of "Helémah, or the Fall of Montezuma," which she published in the United States upon her return in 1864. This work proved so successful that she wrote her tragedy of "Sappho of Lesbos" (1868), her best dramatic work, which reached a seventh edition, and was translated into modern Greek and played at Athens. Mrs. Lewis returned to England in 1865 and wrote a series of sonnets in defence of her friend and critic, Edgar A. Poe, who had called her the "rival of Sappho." Lamartine styled her the "Female Petrarch." She

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was also the author of "The Child of the Sea and Other Poems" (1848); "The Myths of the Minstrel" (1852); "Poems" (1866), and "The King's Stratagem," a tragedy (1869). Mrs. Lewis died in London, England, Nov. 24, 1880.

HOPPER, De Wolf, comedian, was born in New York city, March 30, 1858, son of John and Rosalie (De Wolf) Hopper. His father was a lawyer of New York, and son of Tatem Hopper (1771–1852) the famous Quaker philanthropist and abolitionist; his mother is a daughter of William De Wolf, of Bristol, R. I., and a niece of Com. Oliver Hazard Perry. Mr. Hopper was educated at J. H. Morse's school and passed the Harvard examination, but left college to go on the stage. His father shaped his course with a view to studying for the bar. This intention was, however, negatived by the young man's early-acquired taste for the drama, and, after several creditable efforts as an amateur actor, he made his professional début at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2, 1878, as Talbot Champneys in "Our Boys." So great was the impression of his ability that a starring tour was immediately arranged for him with the play "A Hundred Wives," a clever satire on Mormonism, which was not a financial success. Returning to New York he played for awhile in one of Harrigan & Hart's companies, and then, after a year spent in the cultivation of his voice was engaged with the "Hazel Kirke" company at the Madison Square Theatre, for the part of Pittacus Green. He next appeared as Owen Hathaway in "May Blossom," and during the run of this play he attracted the attention of Col. John A. McCaull, under whose management he made his metropolitan début in comic opera. His first character was as Pomeret in Sousa's operetta "Desirée," and during his five years as principal comedian of the McCaull Opera Co. he filled the rôle of General Ollendorf in the "Beggar Student"; Sigismund in "Prince Methusalem"; Franz in "Die Fledermaus"; Hackenback in the "Black Hussar"; Pausanias in "The Lady or the Tiger"; Gavandan in "The Crowing Hen"; the Pasha in "Josephine Sold by Her Sisters"; Von Folbach in "Falka"; Lotterinzi in "Boccacio"; Kantschukoff in "Fatinitza"; Cassimir in "Clover," and Captain Fracasse in the play of that title. In 1890 he became a star comedian, and gained just recognition as one of the most brilliant figures on the comic opera stage. The productions he made famous are: "Castles in the Air"; "Wang," which had one of the longest runs ever enjoyed by any comic opera save "Pinafore" and "Iolanthe"; "Panjandrum"; "Dr. Syntax", "El Capitan," and "The Charlatan." Mr. Hopper is noted for a stage manner which betrays a humor of the dryest and most irresistible variety, combined with a veritable genius for "living out" even the most preposterous characters. Mr. Hopper also played Falstaff in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" at the open air performance at Saratoga, N. Y., in the summer of 1895. In the cast was Mrs. John Drew, who pronounced his the best Falstaff she had ever seen. In 1896 he appeared in the rôle of David with the memorable "All-star" company which presented "The Rivals." He is a member of the Players' and Lambs clubs of New York city; of the latter he is boy (vice-president), and is a trustee of the Actors' Fund and a member of the Actors' Order of Friendship; also is a 32d degree Mason; a member of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine.

De Wolf Hopper

WILBUR, Hervey, clergyman and author, was born at Cummington, Hamphire co., Mass., July 20, 1786, entered the ministry, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Wendell from 1817 until 1823; later being principal of several seminaries for young ladies. He was one of the pioneers in the establishment of Bible classes, and was probably the first in this country to compile and publish a Bible-class text-book. He engaged in many literary and scientific labors, and was the author of a popular work on astronomy, the compiler of a reference Bible, and a lecturer on natural history and astronomy. His published writings are: "A Discourse on the Religious Education of Youth" (1814); "A Reference Bible" (1828); "Elements of Astronomy" (1829); "Lexicon of Useful Knowledge" (1830), and "A Reference Testament for Bible Classes" (1831). He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1812. On Aug. 19, 1816, he was married to Ann, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Ford) Toppan. They had four sons and two daughters. He died at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 5, 1852.

WOOD, Ann Toppan (Wilbur), author, was born at Wendell, Franklin co., Mass., June 20, 1817, eldest child of Hervey and Ann (Toppan) Wilbur. She was a fine French and Italian scholar, and was also a fine musician. After completing her education at Newburyport, she taught music at New Hampton, N. H.; Gorham, Me., and elsewhere. She wrote poetry and contributed many articles to current magazines and newspapers, under the name of "Florence Leigh," but she was better known as a translator of works from the French. In 1848 she edited the Boston "Ladies' Magazine" and the Lowell (Mass.) "Ladies' Casket." She also edited Littell's "Living Age" for a short period while the editor was abroad. She was married to Joseph Wood, a farmer and literary gentleman, who lived near Marietta, O., on the Muskingum river. Her translations are: "The Solitude of Juan Fernandez" (1851); About's "The Roman Question" (1859) and "Romance of a Mummy" (1860), and Saintine's "Queen of the Danube" (1859). She died near Marietta, O., Sept. 14, 1864.

WILBUR, Hervey Backus, physician, was born at Wendell, Franklin co., Mass., Aug. 18, 1820, son of Hervey and Ann (Toppan) Wilbur. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1838, and at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1842. He began his active career as a school teacher, but abandoned that calling to take up civil engineering. This in turn he soon gave up, and devoted himself to the study of medicine, in the practice of which he achieved success, first at Lowell, and later at Barre, Mass. At Barre, as a result of the profound interest awakened in him by a perusal of the accounts of Edward Seguin's early attempts in Paris to educate idiots, he opened a private school for persons of feeble intellect in 1848. So marked was his success that in 1851 he prevailed upon the New York legislature to authorize the foundation of a state lunatic asylum, of which he was put in charge, after the success of an experimental school, under his care at Albany. The asylum was erected at Syracuse in 1854, and for the remainder of his life Dr. Wilbur devoted himself, heart and soul, to the care and instruction of its unfortunate inmates. He was also deeply interested in the founding of Syracuse University, and from the start lectured to its students on mental diseases. He was also for some time president of the National Association for the Protection of the Insane and the Prevention of Insanity, resigning only a few months before his death. His zeal in his work was great, and his best energies ever devoted to the amelioration of the unhappy lot not alone of the idiots under his immediate charge, but of all feeble-

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minded persons in general. To this end he was not only constantly devising methods of education specially adapted to the work in hand, but was ever on the alert to impress upon the various legislatures the necessity of establishing state institutions for the care of the insane. He made several tours in Europe with the object of perfecting his knowledge; and in 1875, at the request more particularly of Dr. Anderson, of the board of state charities, spent some time in the study of British asylums, with the management of which he seemed favorably impressed. On his return he made a report to the board, which led to considerable controversy, owing to the outspoken criticisms which it contained. Dr. Wilbur combined with his medical skill a wonderful talent as a teacher, developing intellects so feeble as to seem beyond the reach of even the most approved methods of pedagogy, and added to these fine qualities an administrative skill which was remarkable. Later Dr. Wilbur had for several years the supervision of a similar institution at Newark. He wrote the very able article on "Idiocy" in "Johnson's Encyclopædia," and was the author of a number of monographs which attracted widespread attention. He died at Syracuse, N. Y., May 1, 1883.

WILBUR, Charles Toppan, physician, was born at Newburyport, Mass., May 18, 1835, son of Rev. Hervey and Ann (Toppan) Wilbur. He was educated in the public schools at home, and in 1857 began the study of medicine. While a student he became connected with the New York State Asylum for Idiots, of which his brother, Hervey B. Wilbur, was superintendent, and he was thus led to the investigation of the various forms of dementia. In 1858 he was called to assist in the organization of the Ohio State Asylum for Idiots at Columbus, and was for some time employed as its assistant superintendent. In 1859 he went to Lakeville, Conn., and aided in the establishment of a school for feeble-minded children, which was afterwards conducted by Dr. Henry M. Knight. He took a course at the Berkshire Medical College (Pittsfield, Mass.), and was graduated in 1860. He thereupon went to Marietta, O., and entered upon the practice of his profession; but in 1861 volunteered in the Federal army, and served as assistant surgeon in the 59th Ohio volunteer infantry eight months, when he resigned on account of poor health. In August, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 95th Ohio volunteer infantry, becoming surgeon June 14, 1864, and continued as such during the remainder of the war. He removed to Jacksonville, Ill., in September, 1865, to take charge of the Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children. It was afterwards removed to Lincoln, Ill. He has also been connected with similar schools at Barre, Mass., and Albany and Syracuse, N. Y., and he was instrumental in establishing similar institutions in Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and other western states. Dr. Wilbur resigned from the Illinois institution in 1883, and went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he established the Wilbur School and Home for Feeble-Minded Children, of which he is still the proprietor and superintendent. In 1882 he established the "Philanthropic Index and Review," and ever since has been its editor and publisher. Dr. Wilbur is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and is president of the Association of Superintendents of Institutions for the Feeble Minded in the United States. In 1870 he received the degree of A.M. from Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. On May 3, 1859, he was married to Leila C., daughter of Charles L. Peyton, of Columbus, O., who was at one time an assistant in the Columbus Asylum, and has five children.

WEGMANN, Edward, civil engineer, was born at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 27, 1850, son of Louis Edward and Mary Wilhelmina (Sand) Wegmann. His father, a native of Switzerland, was a merchant in Brazil, who removed to New York city in 1852 and became a member of the well-known firm of A. C. Rossire & Co. The son was educated in Brooklyn, and studied civil engineering at the New York University, where he was graduated with the degree of C.E. in 1871. In 1872 he was engaged on the construction of the New Haven and Willimantic railroad (the Boston Air Line), his principal work being the building of the large railroad bridge across the Connecticut river at Middletown. He was appointed assistant engineer on this railroad, and remained to the completion of the road at the end of that year. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Robert Kreuzbaur, in New York, to develop and introduce steam street cars, invented by the latter. They made one car which ran successfully in Paterson and Brooklyn, but the prevailing objection to the use of steam cars in the city proved an effective bar to its adoption, and soon after the partners accepted an offer from George Westinghouse, Jr., of Pittsburgh, to dispose of their patent-rights. In 1877 Mr. Wegmann accepted an engagement on the construction of the Sixth Avenue Elevated railroad (then known as the Gilbert Elevated railroad), New York city, working first with the engineer corps of the Phœnix Bridge Co. and later as engineer in charge for the Keystone Bridge Co. In the last named capacity he superintended the construction of the railroad between Third and Twenty-third streets, and between Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, on the Sixth avenue line, and also the two sharp curves at Third street. On the completion of this line in May, 1878, he entered the service of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Co. as assistant engineer, and as such had charge of the construction of the railroad on Ninth avenue, from Sixtieth to Eighty-third streets, and most of the foundation of the Second avenue line from Chatham square to Eightieth street.

E. Wegmann

His part of the work was completed in July, 1879, and from January to May of the succeeding year he was attached to the construction corps of the New York and New England railroad at Waterbury, Conn. He was next assistant engineer in the location of the Ohio River railroad at Portsmouth and Ironton, and then assistant engineer of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo, continuing with the latter company as resident engineer in 1881–83. He entered the engineer department of the New York aqueduct commission, and still continues his connection with this department. During 1884, as assistant engineer of construction, he was principally engaged in making theoretical studies for the proposed Quaker bridge dam at Croton lake, and in 1885–93 was division engineer in charge of the construction of the new aqueduct from the north side of the Harlem river to Central Park, his work including the important tunnel under the Harlem river. Since 1893 he has been in charge of the Croton river division, making surveys of land to be condemned for the new Croton reservoir, and of necessary changes of roads, bridges, etc. During the Columbian exposition of 1893 Mr. Wegmann had charge of an exhibition of the water-works of New York city, prepared by him at the instance of the board of general managers of exhibitions for the state of New York. For this work he received a diploma of honorable mention from the managers of

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the exposition. He has been a regular lecturer for the past ten years on water supply at the New York University. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and has written: "The Design and Construction of Masonry Dams" (1888); "The Water Supply of the City of New York, 1658–1895" (1896), and "The Design and Construction of Dams" (1899). The last named book covers the whole subject of dams, and includes the fourth edition of the work on masonry dams. Mr. Wegmann resides at Katonah, N. Y., and is unmarried.

MOORE, Maurice, soldier, was born in Charleston, S. C., about 1670, son of James Moore, who was governor of South Carolina in 1700. His mother was a daughter of Sir John Yeamans. Gov. James Moore was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1665, settling in Charleston. Maurice Moore accompanied his elder brother, James, who was governor of South Carolina in 1719, in the expedition sent by that commonwealth to the aid of North Carolina in 1718 against the Tuscarora Indians. He commanded a troop of horse under Gov. Charles Eden, and did good service against the Indians. In 1718 he settled in Chowan county, N. C., but in 1724 he removed to the Cape Fear section of North Carolina, accompanied by other members of his family, and established a new colony, founding the town of Brunswick, and became the leading man in that section. His sons were Judge Maurice Moore and Gen. James Moore. He died at Cape Fear, N. C., about 1745.

DITMARS, Raymond Lee, zoölogist and journalist, was born in Newark, N. J., June 22, 1876, son of John Von Harlingen and Mary Ann (Knoys) Ditmars, of Dutch descent. He was educated in Ransom's School for Boys and the Barnard Military School in New York city, receiving a gold medal at the latter for excellence in scholarship. From the beginning of his school days he had devoted special attention to the study of entomology and herpetology, and in 1893 left the academy to accept a position as assistant in the entomological department of the American Museum of Natural History. While here he continued the study of herpetology, and began a collection of living serpents, mostly of a venomous character, from various parts of the world, for the purpose of observing their habits. He remained at the museum for six years, being promoted before he left to the position of assistant curator of entomology, and elected to an officership in the Linnæan Society of New York. When he was but twenty years old Mr. Ditmars began lecturing upon herpetology and the habits of reptiles, illustrating his lectures with living snakes, first before the board of education in New York city, and later before many other institutions. He took up journalistic work on the staff of the New York "Times," as reporter to the criminal courts and district attorney's office, and at the same time wrote many articles on natural science for that paper. In July, 1899, he became curator of reptiles in the New York Zoölogical park, and donated his entire collection of over forty specimens, representing about fourteen different species. The reptile house, which was opened to the public in November of that year, contains over 500 living reptiles, comprising all the various orders. Mr. Ditmars is a member of the West Side Natural History Society; the New York Entomological Society, of which he was corresponding secretary in 1894; the Harlem Zoölogical Society; the American Ophiological Society, besides the college fraternity of Chi Sigma Chi. He is the author of numerous brief works on reptiles, among which is "The Serpents Found Within Fifty Miles of New York City" (1899).

R. L. Ditmars

FESSENDEN, Samuel, lawyer, was born at Fryeburg, Me., July 14, 1784, son of Rev. William and Sarah (Clement) Fessenden. His first American ancestor was Nicholas Fessenden, who came to this country about 1674 to inherit the estate of his uncle, John Fessenden. The latter had emigrated from Canterbury in 1636, and had located in Cambridge, Mass., where he had acquired considerable property. William Fessenden, the father of Samuel, was the first minister of Fryeburg; a man of marked character and of great earnestness and piety. From his father Samuel Fessenden inherited an impressive person, and from both parents remarkable intellectual powers and beauty of character. His parents early cultivated in him a love for history and literature. It is said that he used to read Virgil by the light of the camp-fire while making sugar in the woods. Having completed his preparatory studies at Fryeburg Academy he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1806 with distinction. During his senior year young Fessenden taught school at Boscawen, N. H., and when not teaching read law in the office of Daniel Webster. After leaving college Mr. Fessenden studied law for three years in the office of Judah Dana, of Fryeburg. He was admitted to practice in 1809, and immediately opened an office at New Gloucester in the central part of Cumberland county. In the early part of his practice he had many encounters with Simon Greenleaf, the distinguished jurist, and it is said that "in learning and ability it was difficult to choose between them." Mr. Fessenden, with his powerful intellect and thorough scholarship, soon took the lead in the professional business of his town and neighborhood. He made a profound study of the institutions of his country; was a zealous Federalist, and as such, in 1814–16, he was elected to the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1818–19 to the state senate. Although a young man, his career in the legislature made him one of the leading men of his state, and he was complimented by his party with an election by both houses of the legislature to the position of major-general of the militia, a position he held for many years. His strong advocacy of Federalism and his earnest support of the anti-slavery movement when it was unpopular, excluded him from public office after Maine became a state, and his party fell into the minority. He served his city in the state legislature during the sessions of 1825 and 1826, and in 1847 he was the candidate of the Liberty party for governor and for congress, polling a large vote, though defeated. Gen. Fessenden became most widely known as a leader of the abolitionists in Maine. He was a vice-president of the first meeting of the New England Anti-slavery Society, and in 1836 he was president of the New England Society, presiding at its annual convention in Boston. Gen. Fessenden upheld the cause with all the force of his nature, attending public meetings, presiding at conventions, protecting fugitive slaves, and delivering public addresses in opposition to the ablest pro-slavery orators. He visited colored families, took them to church, and in every way endeavored to elevate the race. He even in 1844 proposed a colored man for admission as an attorney to the

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U. S. court. In 1822 Gen. Fessenden removed to Portland, where he formed, with Hon. Thomas A. Deblois, one of the most successful law partnerships ever established in Maine. His profound learning combined with his intense earnestness and great oratorical powers gave him immense influence both with courts and juries. For fifty years he stood at the head of the Cumberland bar, having been for a long time its president, and it was said of him at the time of his death that probably no lawyer in the state had argued more cases to the jury than he. In 1854 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Deblois to become associated with his son, Daniel W. Fessenden, and in 1861, when his son was elected to the clerkship of the supreme court, Gen. Fessenden retired to private life. He was a man of extensive literary attainments, and published a treatise on the institution and duties of juries, and two orations. In 1846 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College, and in the same year he was spoken of as the successor of Pres. Tyler, of Dartmouth College, but would have declined the honor. Gen. Fessenden was married, in 1813, to Debora Chandler, of New Gloucester. They had nine sons and one daughter. He died at Westbrook, near Portland, Me., March 19, 1869.

VERNON, Jane Marchant (Fisher), actress, was born at Brighton, England, in 1796, and made her début at Drury Lane Theatre, London, in 1817. In 1827 she came to the United States, whither she was followed the next year by her sister, Clara Fisher, so long the idol of the New York stage. Jane Fisher made her first appearance in this country at the Old Bowery Theatre, Sept. 11, 1827, acting the part of Cicely Homespun in "The Heir at Law." A few weeks later she was married to George Vernon, who died in 1830. She played with him in Albany for two years, but returned to New York after his death. Mrs. Vernon was first engaged at the Bowery, then at the Chatham and finally at the Park Theatre, which she opened Dec. 21, 1830, and where she remained for seventeen years. Later she was seen for brief periods at the Broadway and at Burton's Theatre. Her professional career was concluded as a member of Wallack's famous stock company. Her last appearance on the stage occurred on April 5, 1869, as Mrs. Sutcliffe in "School." Mrs. Vernon's connection with the New York stage extended over a period of more than forty years, and during all that time she was a general favorite. The associate of Burton and Placide, she took rank with them in the absolute and perfect command of her art. She was a finished and wonderfully versatile actress, especially effective in the field of comedy. She was a woman of liberal education and high culture and very popular in New York society. She was not attractive personally, but she infused so much spirit and rollicking humor into the parts she took that she merited the great popularity she attained and kept to the last. She was especially good in the parts of shrewish old women, and inquisitive, gossipy old maids, and wisely confined herself to light comic roles. She died in New York city, June 4, 1869.

LONG, Thomas John, civil engineer and contractor, was born in New York city, Jan. 20, 1852, son of Jacob Alexander and Isabella Ramsay (McBride) Long, of Scotch-Irish descent. He studied for a year at the University of New York, and for four years at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1873. He was first employed as an engineer on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad. During 1874–85 Mr. Long was occupied in various grades in the department of docks, New York city, filling positions of assistant engineer, superintendent, and assistant to the engineer-in-chief. In 1885 he became connected with the Morse Bridge Co., of Youngstown, Mahoning co., O., and remained until the destruction of the works by fire and the dissolution of the company in 1887. In 1887–96 he was connected with the Union Bridge Co., of New York city, as general agent, and had charge of the construction of several of the largest bridges in the West, notably that across the Ohio river at Cairo, Ill., and the Merchants' bridge at St. Louis, Mo. From 1896 to 1898 he was engaged in general practice as civil engineer and contractor, being interested in one of the contracts for the enlargement of the Erie canal. In 1898–90 he was associated with the firm of R. P. & J. H. Staats as vice-president, doing a general engineering and contracting business and making a specialty of dock and harbor work. Since 1900 he has been vice-president of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co. of New York city, contractors for the construction of the government masonry dry docks at League island, Pennsylvania, and at Mare island, California. He made three professional visits to South America, one in 1892, when he visited all of the principal cities on the east coast, from Pará to Buenos Ayres, and spent several months in Rio making special studies along engineering lines; again in 1896, when he went up the Amazon to the Rio Negro, where he spent half a year making special investigations; and again in 1900, when he visited Quito and other points in Ecuador.

He invented and patented a self-registering tide and reservoir gauge, which has been largely used by the government engineers and by water companies. He belongs to the Century, University and Engineers' clubs, to the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Geographical Society. Mr. Long was married, in 1882, at West New Brighton, Staten Island, to Ada Louise Badeau.

MILLS, Anson, soldier and inventor, was born at Thornton, Ind., Aug. 31, 1834, son of James P. and Sarah (Kenworthy) Mills. His ancestors, who were Quakers, came to America from England about 1720, and for several generations followed farming as a vocation. Anson was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from July 1, 1855, to Feb. 18, 1857. He was appointed first lieutenant, 18th infantry, May 14, 1861, and passed through all the grades as commissioned officer in the regular army to brigadier-general. After leaving West Point, he went to the frontier of Texas, and engaged in engineering and land surveying, and made the first plan of the city of El Paso. In 1856 he was surveyor of the commission which established the boundary between New Mexico, the Indian territory and Texas. In February, 1861, on submission to the popular vote of the state of Texas the question of "separation" or "no separation," he cast one of the lonely two votes in the county of El Paso against the measure, to 985 for it. In March, 1861, he abandoned Texas, and going to Washington, joined the military organization known as the Cassius M. Clay guards, quartered, armed and equipped by the U. S. government, and served there, protecting Federal officers and property until relieved by volunteers called out by the president. During the four years' war he was never absent, either on leave or from sickness, and was present in all the engagements of his regiment. Fox's "Regimental Losses" states that his regiment (18th infantry) lost more in killed and wounded than any

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other in the regular army, and that his company (H), 1st battalion, lost more in killed and wounded than any other in the regiment. He invented the woven cartridge belt (and loom for manufacture) adopted by the army and navy of the United States. It meets every requirement, and is a great improvement upon the leather bandolier, which in damp or warm climates becomes stiff and almost useless. He was a member of the board of visitors at the Military Academy, West Point, in 1866; was U. S. military attaché at the Paris exposition of 1878, and has been Mexican boundary commissioner since Dec. 12, 1893. In 1868 he was married to Hannah Martin Cassell, of Zanesville, O., and has had three children, two of whom are dead.

HALE, Albert Cable, educator, chemist and mining engineer, was born at Adams, Jefferson co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1845, son of Abner Cable and Sally Ann (Barton) Hale. His first American ancestor was Thomas Hale, a glover, who came from England about 1635 and settled at Newbury, Mass. His early education was acquired in the public schools and academies near his home and at the University of Rochester, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1869 at the head of his class. Then for a period of eight years he taught school at Sing Sing, N. Y.; Hightstown, N. J., and Jersey City, N. J. While at Hightstown he did special work in mineral analysis at Rutgers College, and also field work in geology and mineralogy, making a thorough investigation of the marl region of New Jersey in connection with the state geologist, Prof. Cook, and also making a careful examination of the zinc and iron mines in the northern portion of the state. Resigning his position as vice-principal of the high school at Jersey City, in 1877, he entered the School of Mines of Columbia College, where he spent a year and a half. He then went abroad, and for two years studied at the universities of Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg, and from the last named he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1880. On his return he was appointed president of the School of Mines of the University of Colorado, an institution which Dr. Hale brought up to the first rank as a mining school. While holding that position he made extensive reports upon the mining interests of the state, had charge of important gold-mining property in Gilpin county, and made a report upon the water supply of Denver. He gave up this work in 1883 and became head teacher of the physical science department in the Central School (now the Boys' High School) of Brooklyn, N. Y., a position he still occupies. As an expert in mining and in the application of chemistry to various industrial pursuits Dr. Hale is held in high esteem. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; in 1880 became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a fellow of that society in 1886; a member of the American Chemical Society in 1880, vice-president of that society in 1889, and continuously since that date has been its secretary, as well as councilor and director. He was vice-president of the Physics Club of New York in 1899, and its president in 1900. He has also been a member of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Colorado Scientific Society; and president of the department of chemistry of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. In 1881 he received the degree of M.E. from the University of Rochester. In 1889 he was married to Carrie Helen, daughter of Thomas Angell, of Brooklyn, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. They have two children, Harriet Florence and George William.

Albert C. Hale

DALL, William Healey, scientist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1845, son of Rev. Charles Henry Appleton and Caroline Wells (Healey) Dall. He is descended from William Dall, of Forfarshire, Scotland, who established branches of his Edinburgh business house, Heathcote & Dall, in Baltimore and Boston in 1740; who carried on a general colonial trade and started the sugar refining business in Boston. His son, William Dall, 2d, of Boston, fought at Bunker hill, carried dispatches to the Connecticut plantations, and later was writing master at Yale College. Returning to Boston, he undertook, for a grant of land on the "neck," to build a causeway and fill in between the sea walls the tidal isthmus connecting Boston and the mainland. This was successfully executed, and for his services, besides a strip of land across the "neck," he was presented by his fellow citizens with a silver teapot made by Paul Revere. William H. Dall received his education in the private and public schools of Boston, and later was a pupil of Agassiz, Jeffries Wyman and Daniel Brainerd. After some clerical experience in Boston and Chicago he was associated with Col. J. W. Foster in geological work in the Lake Superior iron region in 1863–64; joined the scientific corps of the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s expedition to Alaska in 1865, serving them as naturalist and acting surgeon during 1865–68, returning with large collections to Washington. The following year he took charge of work in Alaska for the U. S. coast survey, making many charts and preparing the coast pilot of southeastern Alaska (1870–85). He then joined the U. S. geological survey as paleontologist (1885–99), and acted as volunteer, or honorary curator, in the National Museum in Washington (1869–99). Prof. Dall was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1882 and 1885; president of the Philosophical Society of Washington in 1894, and the Biological Society (1888–89). He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences (1897), and to the American Philosophical Society the same year. He was an honorary or corresponding member of the Kaiserliche Zoölogische - Botanische Gesellschaft, Vienna (1870); Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde, Berlin (1882); Bergen Museum, Norway (1879); Geographische Gesellschaft, Bremen (1880); Svenska Sallskapet far Antropologi (1885); British Association for the Advancement of Science (1888); Société Zoölogique de France (1889); Geological Society of London, and Conchological Society of Great Britain (1898), and Malacological Society of London (1899); also honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College (1871). His principal work has been the exploration of Alaska and scientific research into its resources; geology and natural history, and the scientific study of mollusks, recent and fossil, especially in American waters and of the deep sea. He has published several hundred papers on these topics. His most important works are: "Birds of Alaska" (1869); "Alaska and its Resources" (1870); "Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska" (1876–80); "Tribes of the Extreme Northwest" (1877); "Index to the Brachiopoda" (1877); "Remains of Prehistoric Man in Alaska" (1878); "Coast Pilot of Alaska, Meteorology and Bibliography" (1879); "Currents and Temperatures of Bering Sea" (1880); "Coast Pilot of Alaska; Hydrography" (1883); "Marine Mollusks of the Region Between Cape Hatteras and Cape Roque" (1885); "Reports on the Mollusca of the Blake Deep-Sea Dredging Expedi-

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tion" (1886–89); "The Alaska Boundary Question" (1889); "Catalogue of the Shell-bearing Mollusks of the Southeastern United States" (1888); "Contributions to the Tertiary Fauna of Florida" (4 vols., 1890–99); "Early Expeditions to the Region of Bering Sea" (1891); "Instructions for Collecting Mollusks" (1892); "Report on the Neocene Geology of the United States (1892); "Report on the Coal and Lignite of Alaska" (1898). He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1888; the Wagner Institute of Science, Philadelphia, conferred on him the professorship of invertebrate paleontology in 1893, and awarded him a gold medal for paleontological researches in 1889; and he was made an honorary curator of the Bishop Memorial Museum at Honolulu on account of services to that institution. Prof. Dall was married, March 3, 1880, to Annette, daughter of Charles Carroll and Marion (Clarke) Whitney, of New York. They have four children.

ARTHUR, Julia, actress, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, May 3, 1869, daughter of Thomas J. Lewis, and was christened Ida. Her dramatic talent appears to be due to her mother, who was a fine Shakespearian reader, but only in an amateur way. At the age of eleven Ida Lewis played the part of Zamora, in the "Honeymoon," in some private theatricals in her own home, and displayed such remarkable ability, considering her youth, that a brilliant future for her was predicted. She made her first professional appearance at the age of twelve with the Daniel Bandmann Shakespearian répertoire company, and as Julia Arthur she has been before the public without intermission ever since. At the age of thirteen she became the leading woman, playing Ophelia, Juliet, Portia, Lady Macbeth, Lady Anne, in Richard III., and other important rôles, and with this organization she remained three years. A year of study in Germany followed and she then returned to her native country to join a répertoire company in California, playing the leading female rôles in a number of modern plays, including the "Galley Slave," "Called Back," "Two Orphans," "Woman Against Woman," "Captain Swift," "Colleen Bawn," "Arrah na Pogue," "Jim the Penman," "The Silver King," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Still Alarm," "Peril," "Divorce," and "The Private Secretary." In February, 1892, Miss Arthur gained her first success in New York in the rôle of the Queen, in the "Black Masque." Until then she was unknown, but this performance made her famous, and from the opening night her services were in great demand. A few weeks later she became leading woman in A. M. Palmer's stock company, then considered the most prominent one in America. With it she played Jeanne, in the "Broken Seal"; Letty Fletcher, in "Saints and Sinners," and Lady Windermere, in "Lady Windermere's Fan"; but her greatest triumph was in "Mercedes," a short play by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Miss Arthur's dark type of beauty fitting her peculiarly for the part of the Spanish girl. She made such an impression in this part that the author presented her with the full rights to the play. After being with Palmer's company one year she went to England and was offered a leading position by the best dramatic organizations, accepting the offer of Sir Henry Irving to be leading woman of his Lyceum Theatre company, next to Ellen Terry. She played Elaine, in "King Arthur"; Sophia, in "Olivia"; Queen Anne, in "Richard III."; Rosamond, in "Becket," and Imogene, in "Cymbeline," the last being looked upon as her greatest rôle. In 1896 she returned to America with the Irving-Terry company, and was so heartily received that she decided to appear the following season with a company of her own. On Oct. 14th she presented a dramatization of Mrs. Burnett's novel, "A Lady of Quality," taking herself the rôle of Clorinda Wildairs, and fully justifying her right to appear as a star. On Oct. 2, 1898, she appeared for the first time as Parthenia, in her own production of "Ingomar," repeating the successes of the previous year. On Nov. 28, 1898, she produced "As You Like It" at Wallack's, and her performance of the part of Rosalind was conceded to be one of the best known to the American stage. Miss Arthur is possessed of rare and unique beauty, almost Spanish in its type, and of magnetism to a remarkable degree. She has always been a deep student of the drama, and her success may be attributed to her earnestness, deep study and rational methods. She was married in Cincinnati, in February, 1898, to Benjamin Pierce Cheney, Jr., of Boston.

REESE, Warren Stone, soldier and merchant, was born at Sylacauga, Ala., Oct. 12, 1841, son of Dr. James T. and Mary (Powell) Reese. His father was mayor of Selma, Ala.; served in the Creek war (1836), and as surgeon in the civil war in the Confederate army; his mother's brother, Col. James R. Powell, was the founder of Birmingham, Ala. He was employed by his uncle when the civil war began, and he enlisted in the Montgomery mounted rifles. When the company was merged into a regiment he was made first lieutenant, and when Gen. Bragg went into Kentucky, and the regiment accompanied him, young Reese became captain. For gallantry on the field of Chickamauga he was promoted colonel by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and being assigned to the 12th Alabama cavalry, served with it until the war closed. Returning to Montgomery he engaged in cotton raising, in which he was very successful. In 1885–87 and in 1887–89 he served as mayor of the city, but was absent for a time in 1887, having been appointed by Pres. Cleveland a commissioner to the Paris exposition. In 1896 he was fusion candidate for election to the U. S. senate, but was defeated by John T. Morgan. He was influential in raising money to erect a soldiers' monument at Montgomery, and was president of the association which had charge of it; was president of the Montgomery Shooting Club and of the Alabama State Sportsmen's Association. He was married in Montgomery, Ala., December, 1863, to Mary Ludlow, daughter of Col. John A. and Laura (Martin) Elmore. She is descended from Gen. John A. Elmore, who in 1819 settled in a part of Alabama which became Elmore county. Few men so fully commanded the respect, confidence and esteem of the people as Col. Reese. He died in Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 16, 1897.

W. S. Reese

HADAWAY, Thomas H., actor, was born at Alfric, Worcestershire, England, in 1801. He joined a band of strolling players when he was twenty years old, and after an arduous apprenticeship of ten years made his début in London in 1831. The same year he married Miss Hallande, a beautiful and gifted young actress, and came with her to America, where they became members of a stock company playing at the Bowery Theatre, New York, under the management of Thomas Hamblin. Their joint début in America was made on Nov. 10, 1831, Mr. Hadaway appearing as Dominie Sampson and his wife as Lucy Bertram in "Guy Mannering." Mrs. Hadaway died suddenly of cholera on Aug. 22, 1832. Mr. Hadaway remained at the Bowery for two seasons and

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then settled in Philadelphia, where he remained for a number of years and where as principal comedian at the Chestnut, Walnut and Arch Street theatres he long remained a reigning favorite. In 1848 he returned to the Bowery and created the leading comedy rôles in many new plays, among them Boucicault's "Old Heads and Young Hearts." He played for several seasons at the Broadway Theatre, and then after a brief engagement at Burton's Theatre he became associated with Barnum's Museum, where he remained for fifteen years. His last years were spent in retirement on a farm at Stony Brook, Long Island. As a comedian—droll, unctuous and laughter-compelling—he was in his time second only to Burton. As Caleb Quotem he was without rivals until the last. He died in 1882.

BATEMAN, Kate Josephine, actress, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1842. Her father, H. L. Bateman, was a theatrical manager; her mother, an actress and dramatist. She made her first appearance on the stage in Louisville, Ky., at the age of three, and with her sister, Ellen, was exploited throughout the United States and Europe as an infant prodigy. She made her début as an adult as Evangeline at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, on March 19, 1860. At Niblo's Garden, on Jan. 19, 1863, she was seen for the first time as Leah. For several seasons she fulfilled profitable and successful engagements as a star, her great rôles being Leah, Mary Warner and Bianca. In 1866 she was married to George Crowe, a London physician. She sailed for England soon after her marriage, and save for an engagement of a few weeks in New York, in 1871, her career has since been identified with the English stage. In 1875 she played in "Macbeth" with Henry Irving, and also supported him in a number of other Shakespearean revivals. In more recent years her appearances have been infrequent and irregular. She ranks as one of the most finished and impressive actresses of her time.

FITZ, Reginald Heber, physician, was born at Chelsea, Mass., May 5, 1843, son of Albert and Eliza Roberts (Nye) Fitz. His father, a native of Boston, Mass., was for several years U. S. consul at Aux Cayes and Jeremie; his mother was a daughter of Allen Nye, of Sandwich, Mass. He was prepared for college at the Chauncy-Hall School, Boston. After graduation at Harvard College, in 1864, he began the study of medicine under the instruction of Prof. Jeffries Wyman in Cambridge, and in the fall of 1865 he entered the Harvard Medical School, where he remained until his appointment as house physician to the Boston City Hospital in April, 1867, which office he held for a year. After receiving the degree of M.D. from Harvard, in June, 1868, he spent two years in advanced work, principally at Berlin and Vienna. After a year of professional practice in Boston, he was, in 1871, appointed instructor in pathological anatomy to the Harvard Medical School, and the same year he accepted the position of microscopist and curator of the pathological cabinet to the Massachusetts General Hospital and of physician to the Boston City Dispensary. Continuing his connection with the Harvard Medical School, he was appointed in 1873 assistant professor of pathological anatomy, and in November, 1878, was made professor of pathological anatomy. His title was changed in 1879 to that of Shattuck professor of pathological anatomy, and he held the position until 1892. In this year he was appointed Hersey professor of the theory and practice of physic. He was chosen a visiting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1887. Dr. Fitz has contributed numerous articles to the publications of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Association of American Physicians. Among his best known communications are those on appendicitis, inflammation of the pancreas and intestinal obstruction. In 1878 he edited the translation by Drs. F. C. Shattuck and G. K. Sabine of Orth's "Compend of Diagnosis in Pathological Anatomy," and he is one of the authors of the "Practice of Medicine," by Wood and Fitz, published in 1897. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Boston Society of Medical Sciences; the Boston Society for Medical Observation; the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; the Association of American Physicians; is an associate member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society; an associate fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; an honorary member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. On June 12, 1879, he was married to Elizabeth Loring, daughter of Edward Hammond Clarke, M.D., of Boston, Mass. They have two sons and two daughters.

NICHOLS, Ichabod, clergyman, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 5, 1784, son of Ichabod and Lydia (Ropes) Nichols. His father, who was born at Salem, Mass., May 1, 1749, was a sea captain. He went before the mast to India and returned mate of the vessel, and during a third voyage was made captain. Mr. Nichols was graduated at Harvard College in the celebrated class of 1802, then studied for the ministry under Dr. Barnard, of Salem. He was tutor in mathematics in Harvard until ordained colleague with Dr. Dean, pastor of the first church of Portland, June 7, 1809. After the decease of Dr. Dean, in 1814, Mr. Nichols was sole minister until 1855, when failing health compelled him to relinquish active duties, and after two years he removed to Cambridge, where he remained until his death, retaining to the last his connection with the parish in Portland as pastor emeritus. He received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin College in 1821, and from Harvard in 1831. Mr. Nichols was for many years one of the trustees of Bowdoin, also vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1830 he published a work of much learning under the modest label of "A Catechism of Natural Theology," and in 1860 appeared his "Remembered Words," consisting of memorable passages from his sermons and private letters, "designed," says the compiler, "to keep forever fresh in our memories the voice, the form, the fervent manner of one whose spirit, in warning and consoling, was the spirit of St. John, and whose life and conversation were also those of the beloved Disciple." He left also, ready for the press, a manuscript entitled, "Hours with the Evangelists," which was his life's work, the result of many years' extensive reading and profound thinking, in which after a preliminary survey of the grounds of religious faith appear several remarkable chapters upon "General Coincidences" and "Characteristics of the Gospels," the "Mythical Theory," and the credibility and uses of "Miracles." He proceeds to a minute examination of the Gospel records, from the perusal of which no one can rise without feeling he has been in communion with a scholarly, candid, richly stored and master mind. "It is a work," wrote the Rev. Dr. James Walker, president of Harvard University, "that for the learning it displays, and the devotional spirit breathing through its pages, as well as for its literary execution and general appearance, merits a much higher distinction than is commonly awarded to works of this class." He was for

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four years president of the American Unitarian Association, and after Dr. Channing was regarded by those who best knew him as entitled to foremost rank in the denomination. "I could not do that"; remarked Dr. Channing, after hearing one of his discourses, "he is my superior." On May 15, 1810, he was married to Dorothea Folsom, daughter of the Hon. John Taylor Gilman, of the first Federal congress of 1781, and for fourteen years governor of New Hampshire. She died April 17, 1831, leaving two children, George Henry and John Taylor Gilman, both of whom were graduated at Harvard. His second wife was Martha Salisbury, daughter of the distinguished merchant and philanthropist, Stephen Higginson, of Boston. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 5, 1859.

STEINITZ, William, chess player, was born in Prague, Bohemia, May 18, 1837. He was descended from a rabbinical family, his grandfather having been a celebrated talmudist. Mr. Steinitz was originally intended for the same profession, and was educated in his native city and at the Polytechnic Institute, Vienna, Austria. He early attained distinction as a chess player, and by his defeat of Prof. Andersen, in 1886, won the championship of the world. Going to England in 1862 as the Austrian delegate to a chess tournament, he gained world-wide fame in his craft. He remained in that country until 1882, when he came to America and became a naturalized citizen. His history up to the last few years of his life was that of a conqueror. He took part in all the great tournaments, and among the well-known players he was matched against were: Dubois (1862), Deacon, Green and Mingredien (1863), Blackburne (1863, 1870, 1876), Andersen and Bird, (1866), Fraser, (1867), Zuckertort (1872, 1886), Martinez (1882, 1883), Golmayo (1883, 1889), Tschigorin (1889, 1892), Carvajal (1889), Vasquez (1889), and Pillsbury (1891). Success made him over-confident. He became so confident in his play that he would often use experimental moves outside his usual plan of carrying on a game. These often put him in dangerous positions, especially when playing in tournaments or in exhibition games, and they were the real cause of his downfall when he met Lasker in their memorable first encounter. The negotiations for this match were of the most protracted character, and it was the event of the day in the chess world. It was two years before the two champions met. Confident in his ability, Lasker demanded high stakes. He had beaten Bird and Blackburne in matches, and had passed both of them, with Gunsberg and Mason, in the masters' tournament of 1892. The great series of games was played in New York, Philadelphia and Montreal, between March 15 and May 26, 1894, and resulted in favor of Lasker by ten games to five, with four draws. After this defeat Steinitz seemed to decline. He brooded over the result and could not be reconciled, owing to the fact that he had not played his usual game, but had used experimental moves. In 1897 he managed to arrange another match with Lasker. This took place in Moscow, and again Steinitz was defeated. This was too much for him. He became so intensely excited that he was placed in a private asylum for the insane, and though he was released after forty days' confinement and returned to America, he never again engaged in chess play. He published in London, in 1876, a pamphlet, "Match Between Mason, Steinitz and Blackburne"; became editor of the "Chess Magazine" in 1885, and published in 1889 his "Modern Chess Instructor." He was an honorary member of the Manhattan Chess Club, as well as of other clubs in the United States and Europe. His prowess as a player can best be realized from the fact that out of 395 games played with the most renowned champions of the world from 1863 until 1894 he won 240 games and lost seventy-one; seventy-four were drawn. Steinitz eventually became insane, and died in the Manhattan State Hospital, Aug. 12, 1900.

LAMBERT, William Harrison, soldier and underwriter, was born at Reading, Pa., May 9, 1842, son of James Valentine and Susanna (Keen) Lambert. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and shortly before the outbreak of the civil war entered upon the study of law. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, and served in Pennsylvania and Maryland during Lee's invasion. He was discharged Nov. 24, 1862, and accepted a commission as first lieutenant and adjutant of the 27th New Jersey volunteers, attached to the 9th corps, army of the Potomac, and was at the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862. On July 2, 1863, he was mustered out, and eleven days later was appointed first lieutenant of the 33d New Jersey volunteers, which in the following September was attached to the 11th corps, then of the army of the Potomac; but subsequently of the army of the Cumberland; he was actively engaged in the battle of Chattanooga and the campaign for the relief of Knoxville. On Jan. 16, 1864, he was commissioned captain and in the following May was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Geary. He took part in the Atlanta campaign and accompanied Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the war," and also received a medal of honor from congress for distinguished service. After his discharge, Maj. Lambert entered the insurance business in the Philadelphia general agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and in 1872 was admitted to partnership in the management of the agency, becoming its head as general agent in 1887. In April, 1892, he was appointed a member of the department of charities and correction of Philadelphia, and in the following September became its president, continuing to hold that office until his resignation in 1899. In June, 1899, he was elected by the judges of the courts of common pleas a member of the board of directors of city trusts in charge of the Girard estate and college, and other public benevolences. In addition to the duties of his business and official positions, he is a director of the Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Co., and a member of the council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Union League and Art clubs of Philadelphia. Maj. Lambert is widely noted as an effective and eloquent speaker and has delivered orations before various military organizations, notably, eulogies on Gen. Meade (1880); Gen. George H. Thomas (1884); Gen. Hancock (1886), and Abraham Lincoln (1899). He is the owner of a valuable library, the principal features of which are the Lincoln and Thackeray collections, the former believed to be the most complete existing in private ownership; the latter, comprising original MSS.—including the "Rose and the Ring" and the "Adventures of Philip"—drawings, autograph letters, first and special editions, is probably unsurpassed in richness either in England or America. Maj. Lambert was married, in 1874, to Herminia, daughter of Antony Van Haagen, of Philadelphia.

William H. Lambert

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JANES, Edmund Storer, M. E. bishop, was born at Sheffield, Berkshire co., Mass., April 27, 1807. His parents removed to Salisbury, Conn., when he was four years of age. From 1824 until 1830 he was occupied in teaching. His intention was to follow the law, and he spent some time in study, but becoming converted he gave up that profession and studied for the Methodist ministry. His first appointment, in April, 1830, was at Elizabeth, N. J., where he remained two years. In 1832 he was ordained deacon, and in 1834, elder. He was settled for short pastorates at Orange, N. J., Philadelphia and New York city. For three years he was agent of Dickinson College, and for some years financial secretary of the American Bible Society. In 1844 he was chosen one of the nine bishops of the Methodist Episcocopal church. He had given six years of study to theology, and had also undertaken the study of medicine, with no idea, however, of changing his profession. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Vermont in 1842; Dickinson College gave him the degree of A.M. in that same year, and the same college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1844. His duties as bishop were chiefly in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Twice he visited California: first in 1857, and again in 1863. During a European trip he presided over one of the German conferences, and in 1865 was made a delegate to the British conference. In 1859, while trying to hold a conference in Texas in the interest of the Church North, he was mobbed, and the meeting was broken up. Bishop Janes was severe in appearance, but of kindly and generous sympathies; he was an original thinker, calm and unassuming in his manner as a preacher, and a faithful and untiring worker. He left no publications except pamphlet sermons and an "Address to Class Leaders." His residence was in New York city from 1844 until the time of his death, Sept. 18, 1876.

GAINES, Reuben Reid, jurist, was born on his father's plantation in Sumter county, Ala., Oct. 30, 1836, son of Joab and Lucinda (McDavid) Gaines. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1855, and in the law department of Cumberland University in 1857. In the following year he began the practice of his profession in Choctaw county, Ala., and was thus engaged at the commencement of the civil war. Enlisting in the Confederate army in September, 1861, he successively held rank as adjutant of the 3d Alabama cavalry, and assistant adjutant-general of Hogan's, Morgan's and Allen's cavalry brigades and Allen's cavalry division, and served throughout the war. In 1866 he resumed his legal practice at Clarksville, Tenn., and soon attained distinction in the profession. In 1876 he was elected to the district court in the 6th judicial district, a position he held until 1885, when he removed to Paris, Tex., and again took up the practice of law. In 1886 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, and was re-elected for three successive terms. In 1894 he was appointed the successor of Chief-Justice Stayton, deceased; was one of the incorporators and charter members of the Red River County Bank, and has acted for many years as its president. In politics he is a Democrat. He was appointed vice-president of the Democratic state convention at Galveston in 1876, and at Austin two years later. Judge Gaines was married at Monterello, Ala., March 30, 1859, to Louisa, daughter of Judge George D. Shortridge, of the circuit court, and of Elizabeth (King) Shortridge, and granddaughter of Judge Eli Shortridge. His only child is Lelia, the wife of James T. Gwathmey, a cotton broker, of New York city.

DAVIE, John L., merchant and mayor, was born at Crescent, Saratoga co., N. Y., June 24, 1850. He received a common school education in his native town and vicinity, and in 1870 removed to California. For thirteen years he was occupied with cattle-raising in the northern part of the state, and removed thence to Oakland, in 1883, to engage in the coal business. In 1886 he formed a partnership with J. M. Bassett, and they leased of one of the oyster-bed owners an area for a landing place, which was improved with a dock suitable for the landing of coal. This resulted in a contention which has become historic in the city of Oakland. The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. claimed to own the whole of the Oakland harbor water front, by virtue of having purchased the claim of H. W. Carpentier in 1868. Carpentier had, by fraudulent manipulation of the state legislature, in 1855 secured the grant, and then further influenced the board of trustees of the village, to which he had been elected, although failing to qualify, to sign the transfer to himself. The transfer, however, was never conceded to be legal, and there was much litigation, in which the people had been generally worsted. Davie & Bassett had rented the ground for their wharf from the owner of an oyster bed, who had held undisputed possession of the area for some years. They had let a contract to construct an extensive bulkhead and wharves. On the night of May 21, 1892, after several other unsuccessful attempts, an armed body of some 100 men, under orders from the railroad company, attempted to forcibly eject them. They ordered the contractors to proceed with the work, and a pile driver was floated to the place. Within an hour after its arrival a barge, carrying an armed mob, was floated alongside, and attempts were made to eject the workmen and employees on the wharf. The struggle lasted all night and off and on during the next thirty days. The assailants could not land without losing some of their party, and the occupants held the shore, frustrating all attempts to get out lines. Public sentiment was unanimously against the high-handed measures of the railroad company, which, realizing that the day for forcible ejectments was over, withdrew a portion of their armed forces, and brought suit against Davie & Bassett for quiet title to the property. The case was heard by three judges of the superior court *en banc*, and, after a trial of six months, the company was nonsuited and a decree entered denying all title to the water front. This was the first overwhelming defeat for the railroad company and a decisive victory for the people. The Southern Pacific Co. had also held for over a quarter of a century a monopoly of the ferry business between San Francisco and Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, compelling 550,000 people to pay tribute in the dictated rates of toll. Davie & Basset were the principals in starting an opposition ferry line, by which the rates for passage were cut one-fifth and for freight two-thirds, saving for the travelers a daily aggregate of $1,500. In 1894 Mr. Davie was one of a committee which dissuaded congress from passing a funding bill releasing the Central Pacific railroad from the payment of a debt of $77,000,000 due from it to the government. In the spring of 1895 Mr.

J. L. Davie.

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Davie was nominated on the Citizens' ticket for mayor of Oakland, and so great was his popularity, on account of his energetic and successful fight against the ferry monopoly, that he was elected by a larger majority than had been received by any candidate for a number of years, despite the active opposition of the railroad faction and the supporters of opposing candidates His administration has been marked by the same regard for the general good which marked his former activities, and has in every sense warranted the confidence of the people. Mr. Bassett was elected at the same time councilman-at-large for the city of Oakland.

TILTON, Edward Lippincott, architect, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1861, son of Benjamin W. and Mary (Baker) Tilton. He attended Chappaqua Institute, Westchester county, N.Y., for a few years, and at the age of sixteen entered the banking office of Corlies, Macy & Co.; but the profession of architecture being more to his taste, he worked as draughtsman for McKim, Meade & White for a year. In 1887 Mr. Tilton went to Paris and entered the École des Beaux Arts. Here he studied for three years, part of the time being spent in traveling through France, Spain and Italy with his fellow-student, William A. Boring, with whom, in 1890, he formed a partnership in New York city, under the firm name of Boring & Tilton. Among their important buildings is the immigrant station for the U. S. government, on Ellis island, New York harbor, which was awarded them in competition with five other prominent architects, and was the first application of the Tarsney act, under which the secretary of the treasury is empowered to invite architects to compete for government work. In 1895 Mr. Tilton was selected by the American Institute of Archæology to go to Greece, with the object of studying the remains of the famous Heræum near Argos, lately excavated by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Mr. Tilton is vice-president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and member of the American Institute of Architects the Architectural League; National Sculpture Society; New York Historical Society; American Geographical Society, and is recognized as one of the most prominent of the younger members of the new school of American architects, whose achievements are astonishing the world. He is unmarried.

Edw. L. Tilton

FESSENDEN, James Deering, soldier and lawyer, was born in Portland, Me., Sept. 28, 1833, eldest son of William Pitt and Ellen (Deering) Fessenden. He was seventh in descent from Nicholas Fessenden, of Cambridge, Mass., who emigrated from Canterbury, England, about 1670. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1852; studied law at the Harvard Law School, and commenced practice in 1856 as partner with his father. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he abandoned a lucrative practice; recruited a company for the 2d U. S. sharpshooters (Col. Berdan), and on Nov. 2, 1861, was mustered into the service as captain. In May, 1862, he organized and commanded the first regiment of negro troops ever raised for the service of the United States. In two months he brought the regiment to such proficiency in drill and discipline as to convince officers who opposed the idea that good soldiers could be made of negroes. But the regiment was soon disbanded, as at this time the government disapproved of this policy. For his services in the department he was promoted. Having served in South Carolina until the spring of 1863, he was sent North in May, owing to injuries received from being thrown from his horse. He served with Gen. Hooker in the campaign of Lookout mountain; was engaged in the movements against Buzzard's roost, the operations in support of McPherson at Resaca and in the battle of Resaca. He was engaged at Cassville, at Dallas, at Pumpkinvine creek, in the operations in front of Kenesaw mountain and in the battle of Peach Tree creek. After this battle he went North with Gen. Hooker, upon whose recommendation he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, and in October he was ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan, whom he accompanied on his famous ride to the battlefield of Cedar creek. During the winter he commanded the post of Winchester. In June, 1865, he was ordered to the command of a district in South Carolina. In August he was transferred to the district of Maryland; was brevetted a major-general of volunteers; was mustered out of service in January, 1866. He then resumed his law practice in Portland, Me., and was appointed a register in bankruptcy, and served until the law was repealed. In 1872–74 he represented Portland in the state legislature. He was married at Topsham, Me., November, 1856, to Frances C., daughter of David and Phœbe (Cushing) Greely. She bore him three sons, James D. Fessenden and Harry M. Fessenden, both of New York city, and William Pitt Fessenden, who died in infancy. Gen. Fessenden died in Portland, Me., Nov. 18, 1882.

JAMESON, Henry, physician, was born in Marion county, Ind., Sept. 9, 1848, son of Alexander and Lydia (Thompson) Jameson, and a nephew of Dr. Patrick Henry Jameson. An early paternal ancestor was John Jameson, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1700, settling in Pennsylvania, but later living in Virginia. Henry Jameson had his early education at the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College of the University of Indianapolis, where he was graduated in 1869. Thence he went to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, where he received his medical degree in 1871. After a year as physician at the Randall's Island hospitals, he returned to Indianapolis, and at once entered the general practice of medicine. Throughout his career he has held many prominent positions as an instructor. For some years he was demonstrator of chemistry in the Indiana Medical College, and on the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1876, he took the chair of chemistry. In 1878 he was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics. With the consolidation of this college with the Medical College of Indiana, on the reorganization of the latter, he was elected to the chair of chemistry. In 1889 he was elected to fill the chair of practice of medicine and of clinical medicine. Dr. Jameson was also chosen as lecturer on obstetrics and diseases of children, and in 1899 he became dean of the faculty. This position he still holds. While filling the chair of chemistry he devised an apparatus for illustrating the phenomenon of the total reflection of light, and his device was adopted by the Stevens Institute of Technology and other scientific schools. He is known for his understanding and grasp of the subject of medical jurisprudence, and as such his services as an expert are in wide demand. He has always been an enthusiastic student of microscopy, and his researches have contributed

Henry Jameson

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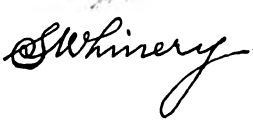
largely to the development of that science. He was one of the organizers of the American Society of Microscopists. Dr. Jameson is a member of the consulting staff of the St. Vincent, Deaconess and City hospitals and of the Dispensary of the city of Indianapolis, and a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He was married, Nov. 25, 1875, to Gertrude, daughter of Harvey G. and Mary (Newman) Carey, of Indianapolis. They have two children.

WHINERY, Samuel, civil engineer, was born near Salem, Meigs co., O., Nov. 20, 1845, son of Robert and Susan (Enloe) Whinery. He was educated in the common schools of Jennings county, Ind., whither his father had removed about 1853; in the Friends' school near Salem, Ind., and for two terms in the senior preparatory class of the state university at Bloomington. After leaving school he devoted his leisure time for many years to systematic study, and so by his own efforts acquired a fair education. At the age of eighteen he began teaching in country schools, and continued in this occupation for three succeeding winters. In March, 1868, he secured a position with a corps of civil engineers engaged in locating the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad. He applied himself to a study of civil engineering with such success that within a year he had been promoted to the superintendency of a thirteen-mile section of the road. In 1869 he was appointed resident engineer of the Terre Haute division of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, and there remained until the completion of the line. He then served for about two years in locating and constructing a part of the Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern railroad, and in February, 1873, accepted an appointment in the work of locating the Cincinnati Southern railroad, with which he continued until 1878; during the last three years being in charge of the construction of the Chattanooga division. For sixteen months after August, 1878, he was U. S. assistant engineer on the improvement of the Tennessee river at Mussel shoals, Ala., and during 1880–84 was engaged in locating and constructing the northern division of the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, of which he was acting superintendent for a year after the road was opened for business. During the next three years he completed the first incline railway to the top of Lookout mountain, Tennessee, and was engaged on other notable works in the line of his profession. In 1887 he accepted the position of assistant general manager of the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Co., and in the following year became its vice-president and general manager. Meantime (1896–97) he served on the engineering commission to report on a new water supply system for Cincinnati, O. Mr. Whinery is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was its vice-president one term and director two terms; is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the Engineers' Club of New York City. He has contributed several papers and discussions to professional periodicals and societies. He was married, Nov. 10, 1875, to Elizabeth A., daughter of John Crawford, of Somerset, Ky.



HILDRETH, Richard, author, was born at Deerfield, Franklin co., Mass., June 28, 1807, son of Hosea Hildreth, who in 1811–25 was professor of mathematics in Phillips Exeter Academy. The son was graduated at that institution in 1823, and at Harvard in 1826. Removing to Newburyport to study law, he engaged also in literary pursuits, contributing to the "Ladies' Magazine," edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and published in Boston; to Willis' "Boston Magazine," and subsequently to Buckingham's "New England Magazine." He was admitted to the bar in 1830, and began practice in Newburyport; but removed to Boston, where, in 1832, he became editor of the "Atlas," a daily newspaper, which was the organ of Rufus Choate and other young politicians of the Republican party. His vigorous articles exerted great influence, especially a series published in 1837, in which he opposed the efforts of influential men in the Southwest to bring about the separation of Texas from Mexico. In 1834–36 he lived on a plantation in the South for his health, and there wrote "Archy Moore," the forerunner of anti-slavery novels, which appeared in 1836, and was republished in England. In 1852, the year in which Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared in book form, a new edition of Mr. Hildreth's novel appeared, entitled "The White Slave." After a winter (1837–38) spent in Washington as correspondent of the "Atlas," he returned to the editorial chair, and in addition to supporting Gen. Harrison in the press, wrote an electioneering biography of that presidential candidate. In 1840–43 Mr. Hildreth lived at Demarara, British Guiana, for the benefit of his health, and edited two journals published at the capital, Georgetown: the Guiana "Chronicle" and the "Royal Gazette," supporting the policy of the British government in the abolition of slavery. He also edited a compilation of the laws of the colony, with an historical introduction. There also he wrote "Theory of Morals" (1844) and "Theory of Politics" (1853), in which he attempted to apply rigorously to the subjects discussed the inductive method of investigation. The series was to comprise volumes on Wealth, Taste, Knowledge and Education; but his method of treatment was not a popular one, and he abandoned this undertaking to devote himself to a "History of the United States" (6 vols., 1849–56), which was projected while he was a student at Harvard. The work, which covers the period beginning with the settlement of the country and ending with the close of Pres. Monroe's first term, gave its author a high position among historians. His other works include a translation from the French of Dumont of "Bentham's Theory of Legislation" (2 vols., 1840); "Despotism in America," a discussion of the results of the slave-holding system (1840; new ed., with chapter on the "Legal Basis of Slavery," 1854); "Japan As It Was and Is" (1855); "History of Banks" (1857), and a compilation from Lord Campbell's "Lives of Atrocious Judges" (1857). He contributed to Appleton's American Cyclopedia, and for several years to the New York "Tribune." In 1861 Pres. Lincoln appointed him consul at Trieste, Italy, and he remained at his post until failing health obliged him to give up duties of every kind. Mr. Hildreth died in Florence, Italy, July 11, 1865.

DERBY, Orville Adelbert, geologist, was born at Niles, Cayuga co., N. Y., July 23, 1851, son of John C. and Malvina A. (Lindsay) Derby. He was graduated at Cornell University in 1873, and received the degree of M.S. the following year. As assistant to Prof. Hartt, of the geological department, he made two vacation trips to the Amazon valley (1870–71) and he served as geological instructor in 1874–75. In 1875 he returned to Brazil as assistant to Prof. Hartt, on the imperial geological commission, in which he remained until 1878, when the commission was dissolved. He remained there to publish the results of the work, but

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owing to the disturbed condition of the empire it was but partially accomplished. In 1880 he was appointed director of the geological and mineralogical department of the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro and served until 1891. Prof. Derby was geologist of a hydrographic survey of the rivers São Francisco and Rio Das Velhas. He organized, in 1886, the commissão geographica e geologica of São Paulo, for a topographical and geological survey (on the scale of 1 to 100,000) of the state of São Paulo, with which he is still identified. Removing to São Paulo in 1891, he published the first detailed topographical maps, based on actual surveys, in South America. He is a member of the Geological Society of London (from which he received the balance of the Wollaston donation fund in 1892); the American Geological Society; was a vice-president of the international geological congress in Chicago in 1893, and is associate editor of the "Journal of Geology." His scientific publications have been on the geology of Brazil; the carboniferous fossils of the Amazons, commemorated by the name Derbya, which was given by Prof. Waagen to a genus of brachiopoda, discriminated, but not named by him; nepheline bearing rocks in Brazil, in which the so-called plutonic types were proved truly volcanic; modes of occurrence and distribution of the diamond, topaz, gold and iron ores (the segregation hypothesis for the formation of deposits of magnetic and titaniferous iron ores, propounded by Vogt and for a different series of eruptive rocks, was worked out independently by him); minerals of the rare elements, the wide distribution and almost universal occurrence of the phosphates of the cerium and yttrium groups was first demonstrated by him; meteorites. The transportation to the Museum at Rio de Janeiro of the famous Bendegó meteorite, weighing five tons, was suggested and promoted by Prof. Derby, and in his detailed study of the mass, a number of new and important points in the structure and composition of meteorites were brought out.

BOURNE, Edward Gaylord, educator and author, was born at Strykersville, Wyoming co., N.Y., June 24, 1860, son of Rev. James and Isabella (Staples) Bourne. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Bourne, who came to New England about 1635, and settled in Sandwich, Mass., in later life becoming a missionary among the Marshpee Indians, Cape Cod. He was educated at Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1883. From this year until 1888 he remained in New Haven as a student and as an instructor in the university; then took the position of instructor in Adelbert College, Cleveland, O., in 1888, being appointed professor in 1890. He became professor of history in Yale University in 1895, and in 1896 was chosen one of the board of editors of the "Yale Review." Prof. Bourne has written many critical papers on historical subjects: "The Demarcation Line of Alexander VI."; "Prince Henry, the Navigator"; "Leopold Von Ranke"; "James Anthony Froude"; "The Authorship of the Federalist"; "The United States and Mexico, 1847–48;" and "The Legend of Marcus Whitman." He is also author of "The History of the Surplus Revenue of 1837" (1885). In 1895 he was married to Annie Thomson Nettleton, of Stockbridge, Mass. They have four children.

HALL, Ernest, lawyer, was born in London, England, Oct. 24, 1844, son of Henry Bryan and Mary Ann (Denison) Hall. His father was a well-known steel engraver, whose masterpieces are the "Coronation of Queen Victoria" and many portraits of Washington. The family came to America in 1850, and four of the sons served throughout the civil war: Ernest in the 71st regiment, New York, in the Gettysburg campaign, and in the U. S. navy on the Mohican, being engaged in both battles at Fort Fisher, N. C. His early education was obtained in the public schools of New York city, and entering the New York University Law School he was graduated in 1866 with the degree of B.L. In the same year he commenced practice in the borough of the Bronx, and by rapid strides soon attained prominence in his profession. He was corporation counsel to the town of Morrisania from 1872 until 1874; justice of city court of New York in 1882–88, and has been referee in bankruptcy since 1898. He has been referee in many important cases and is counsel to the Germania Fire Insurance Co.; Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co., and several other corporations. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club; Lafayette Post, G.A.R.; New York Athletic Club; North Side Republican Club; Union Republican Club, and vice-president of the North Side board of trade. He was married, Oct. 13, 1869, to Charita M. Talient, and has two children.

BEEKMAN, Gerardus, colonial governor, was born in New York city, a son, perhaps, of William Beekman, who came to New Netherland with Stuyvesant. He was a physician and wealthy land owner, a major under Jacob Leisler, and a member of his council at the time of the revolution of 1688. When Leisler was condemned and executed for treasonable conduct in refusing to give up the fort at New York, Beekman was one of the eight that were condemned with him, but was recommended to the governor's mercy. He wrote several petitions for release both to the governor and to the queen, saying in one of them that he wished to visit some patients on Long Island who were "very dangerous." He was set at liberty in 1700, and became a lieutenant-colonel in a militia regiment under Gov. Bellomont. He was a commissioner in the case of the claim of the Mohegan Indians to land in Connecticut, and afterwards a member of Gov. Cornbury's council. Beekman was president of the council after the removal of Gov. Ingoldsby and acting governor until the arrival of Gov. Hunter, from April 10 until June 14, 1710. He was afterwards a member of Hunter's council, and remained in that office until his death. He died in New York city about 1728.

WHITSITT, William Heth, clergyman, was born near Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1841, son of Reuben Ewing and Dicey (McFarland) Whitsitt. His earliest American ancestor was William Whitsitt, who came to America from Ireland in 1730. He entered Union University, Tennessee, in 1857, and was graduated in 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as a private, and afterward became a chaplain, in which capacity he served throughout the war. In 1866 he entered the University of Virginia; but after a year took up his studies at the Southern Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1869. He then went abroad to continue his work in Germany, where he spent two years in study at the universities of Leipsic and Berlin. On his return to America, in 1872, he served for a short time as pastor of the Baptist church at Albany, Ga., and in the autumn of the same year was elected professor of ecclesiastical history in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky. Later he was made presi-

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dent of the institution, a position he still occupies. In 1874 he was given the degree of D.D. by Mercer University. He has been a contributor for many years to various reviews and periodicals, and is the author of "History of the Use of Infant Baptism" (1878); "History of Communion among Baptists" (1880); "Origin of the Disciples of Christ" (1888); "Life and Times of Jude Caleb Wallace" (1891), and "A Question in Baptist History" (1894).

CAPDEVIELLE, Armand, editor and publisher, was born in New Orleans, La., Aug. 17, 1851, son of Augustin and Virginia (Bertrand) Capdevielle. His father was a banker and a merchant, and held several offices of trust under Pres. Pierce; his mother was the daughter of Augustus and Ursula (Rapp) Bertrand. He was educated in the College of the Immaculate Conception (Society of Jesus), in New Orleans, taking the degree of B.S. in 1870 and that of A.M. in 1873. After his graduation he studied law for a time at the Louisiana State University, New Orleans; but in 1871 he decided to devote himself to journalism. He joined the reporter's staff of the New Orleans "Commercial Bulletin" in 1871, and that of the "Picayune" in 1872. Late in 1872 he became reporter, city editor and business manager of "L'Abeille de la Nouvelle Orleans" (better known as "The Bee"). He succeeded, in 1894, to the positions of managing editor of this French paper, and president of the New Orleans Bee Publishing Co., which offices he still holds. "The Bee" is not only a popular newspaper among the French people of New Orleans, but also in the English community. Mr. Capdevielle was elected, March 6, 1898, president of the New Orleans Press Club. He is popular in the social life of the city, and is a founder of the Athénée Louisianais; a founder of the Louisiana Club, and a member of the Progressive Union. He was married, April 30, 1879, to Josephine, daughter of James and Aglaée (Villavaso) Gallier, of New Orleans. They have two children.

VAN HISE, Charles Richard, geologist, was born at Fulton, Wis., May 29, 1857, son of William Henry and Mary (Goodrich) Van Hise. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1879, and received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1892. He entered the faculty of the university immediately after graduation and has been a member of it since that time, holding various positions. Since 1892 he has been professor of geology, and from the same date has been non-resident professor of structural geology in the University of Chicago. In addition to his work as an instructor Prof. Van Hise has made wide researches in his science. In 1881–82 he was assistant in the Wisconsin geological survey and has been consulting geologist to the Wisconsin state survey since 1897. He has been on the staff of the U. S. geological survey since 1883; since 1888 he has had charge of the Lake Superior district, and in 1900 he was made geologist-in-charge of the archean and metamorphic rocks of the United States. Since its foundation in 1893 he has been one of the editors of the "Journal of Geology." Numerous scientific papers have been published by him in various journals, his earliest being on the secondary enlargement of minerals in rocks, including quartz, feldspar and hornblende. Many of the details of the genesis of quartzites, schists, and gneisses were worked out. These papers led to a general consideration of the phenomena of the metamorphism of rocks and rock-flowage. The principles of metamorphism were reduced to order under chemical and physical laws and rock-flowage was shown to be granulation, or to be continuous solution and redisposition of the rock material by underground water or the two combined. The chemical and physical laws controlling metamorphism were also found to explain ore deposits. These principles were applied in detail to the vast iron ore deposits of the Lake Superior region. The third line of his work has been stratigraphy and historical geology. Besides various papers on these subjects, he has taken the leading part in the publication of three monographs of the U. S. geological survey: No. XIX., the "Penokee Iron-bearing District"; No. XXVIII., the "Marquette Iron-bearing District," and No. XXXVI., the "Crystal Falls Iron-bearing District," all of Michigan. As Bulletin No. 86 of the U. S. geological survey, he has published a correlation paper on the archean and algonkian rocks of North America, which is recognized as a masterly work on a most difficult subject in historical geology. His paper in the sixteenth annual report of the U. S. geological survey, on "Principles of North American Pre-Cambrian Geology," marks a distinct advance on the theoretical side of stratigraphy. Prof. Van Hise is a persistent student and has the rare equipment both of knowledge and good sense that is necessary to read the story of the ancient and much altered rocks. He can grasp the educational aspect of geology, and present it, neither narrowing it into detail, nor broadening it into platitudes. He awakens thought and stimulates investigation, and makes his department in every sense a branch of higher education. On Dec. 22, 1881, he was married to Alice, daughter of John Ring, and has three children.

LAGAN, Matthew D., merchant and congressman, was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1830. He was educated in the schools of his native town until 1844, when he emigrated to the United States and settled in New Orleans. He entered the service of Messrs. Long & Maglone, manufacturers and dealers in plantation supplies, as an apprentice to learn the coppersmith's trade, and continued with the firm until its close. He then established himself in the same line of business, which he still conducts. During the early part of the civil war he was engaged in fitting out vessels for the Confederate navy —notably, the Habana, Bienville, Carondelet and McCrae. The first mentioned was afterwards known as the Sumter, Adm. Semmes commanding. Mr. Lagan was a volunteer on board the gunboat, Gov. Moore, Beverley Kennon commanding, which was actively engaged in trying to prevent the passage of Farragut's fleet to New Orleans. His first public position was held in 1867, when he was appointed a member of the school board of the city of New Orleans. In 1868 he was elected a member of the city council of New Orleans. He was twice appointed a member of the board of administrators of the Charity Hospital and was once chosen president of the board. In 1879 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana. In 1882 he was again elected a member of the city council and chosen by it president *pro tem.* and acting mayor. In 1887 he was elected to represent the second congressional district of Louisiana in the 50th congress of the United States, and was offered a renomination, but owing to failing

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health declined. He was, however, elected to the 52d congress. Mr. Lagan has always been a Democrat of the protection school, favoring American industries.

POULSSON, Emilie, author, was born at Cedar Grove, Essex co., N. J., Sept. 8, 1853, daughter of Halvor and Ruth Anne (Mitchell) Poulsson. Her earliest American ancestor was her maternal grandfather, Samuel Mitchell, of Kerkheaton, Huddersfield, England, who came to America in 1822. Her father was an accomplished linguist, a native of Irammen, Norway, who came to America in 1843, and died in 1854. Miss Poulsson's sight is defective, and has been so from infancy. Because of this defect her education was irregularly conducted. She attended the public schools of Newark, N. J.; the Perkins Institution for the Blind, South Boston, Mass., and the kindergarten normal class of the Misses Garland and Weston, Boston. In 1872 she began private teaching; and from 1880 until 1882 taught in the Perkins Institution for the Blind. Since 1897 she and her sister, Laura E. Poulsson, have edited the "Kindergarten Review," published by Milton Bradley & Co., Springfield, Mass. She published, in 1889, her "Nursery Finger Plays," which is a supplementary book in every kindergarten as well as a classic in the nursery; in 1896 appeared her "Through the Farmyard Gate," another book of stories and rhymes for children, about domestic animals. "Child Stories and Rhymes" was published in 1898. In 1898 she published "In the Child's World," a book not of a set programme of work but a pure child's story book with scientific truth and deep purpose behind every line. "Love and Law in Child Training" was published in 1899. It is a book for mothers; and the essays which it comprises are mostly selected from those first prepared for a mothers' class, and based on the author's long experience with children. It treats of the training of the child from babyhood through the kindergarten age and beyond, even to the later years of boyhood and girlhood.

BULL, Stephen, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., March 14, 1822, second son of De Grove and Amanda Maria (Crosby) Bull. Mr. Bull remained on his father's farm and attended the common schools of his native place until eighteen years of age, when he went to New York city, and became a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained five years. He then removed to Burlington, Wis., and started a general store, and subsequently at Spring Prairie, where he built up a large trade. In 1857 he sold his property, removed to Racine, and entered the employ of his brother-in-law, J. I. Case, in the manufacture of threshing-machines, becoming a member of the firm in 1863. This firm was re-organized as the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. in 1880, with a capital of $1,000,000, and Mr. Bull acted as its vice-president and general manager until the death of Mr. Case, in 1892, when he became president. He retired in 1898, leaving the concern with a surplus of over $3,000,000. Mr. Bull is also the president and largest stockholder of the Milwaukee Harvester Co., one of the largest of its kind in the United States. He is also president of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Racine. On June 7, 1849, he was married to Ellen Catherine, daughter of Albert B. Kellogg, of White Pigeon, Mich. They have five children.

Stephen Bull

SINN, Joseph Albert, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1854, son of Andrew Culbertson and Sarah Ann (Peirce) Sinn, and a descendant of George Peirce (or Pearce), of Winscom, Somerset, England, who came to this country in 1684, and located in Philadelphia, being a member of the Society of Friends. His mother was a native of Chester county, Pa. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1874. Prior to his admission to the bar, in 1875, he was a student in the law office of Earle & White for four years. He is trust officer and vice-president of the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co., of Philadelphia, of which he was one of the organizers. Mr. Sinn was treasurer for ten years of the Society of the Alumni of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and a director of the Unitarian Club of that city and of the Belfield Country Club; also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. On April 17, 1879, he was married to Ella Thomas, daughter of Jacob Wise, of Philadelphia. They have two sons and a daughter.

Jos A Sinn

HOGE, James, clergyman, was born at Moorefield, W. Va., July 4, 1784, the eldest son of Rev Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge. He was descended from the Haigs of Bemersyde, Berwick, Scotland, celebrated for centuries by the poets, and particularly from William Hoge (Haig), who came to America in the seventeenth century to escape the persecution of the Stuarts. After living in New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, William Hoge settled in Virginia. One of the emigrant's sons, Alexander, was a member of the first congress of the United States and of the Virginia convention that ratified the constitution. His grandson, Moses, famed for eloquence as a preacher and for his labors as president of Hampden Sidney College and of Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, was the father of James Hoge. Elizabeth Poage, first wife of Dr. Hoge and the mother of all his children, was "a member of that remarkable family of the valley of Virginia that has given to the church about 200 ministers, ministers' wives and missionaries." James Hoge was educated chiefly by his father, and after conducting a classical school in Augusta county, was licensed to preach by the Lexington (Va.) presbytery, April 17, 1805, and, under commission from the general assembly, went as an itinerant missionary to Ohio. Another reason for this removal was his strong objection to slavery. In February, 1806, he organized a Presbyterian church at Franklinville, and from Sept. 25, 1807, devoted most of his time to it. Not long after this he was invited to preach at Columbus, on the opposite side of the Scioto, and made that town his place of residence. In 1814 a log-house was erected for a place of worship, and there, in 1818, he organized the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor until Feb. 28, 1858, when ill-health, to which he had been subject all his life, obliged him to resign. Dr. Hoge was a pioneer in the anti-slavery and temperance movements in Ohio; a founder of the State Bible Society; was instrumental in establishing the State

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asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind and insane, and was a trustee of several educational institutions. He is called the father of the presbytery of Columbus and of the synod of Ohio, and his name is held in great reverence in the state. He was married at Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 8, 1810, to Jane, daughter of Andrew Woods, who bore him three sons and eight daughters. A son, Moses A., became a clergyman, and his daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Rev. Dr. Robert Nall, a well-known evangelist of Alabama. He received the degree of D.D. from Miami in 1827. Dr. Hoge died in Columbus, O., Sept. 22, 1863.

HOGE, Moses, clergyman, and sixth president of Randolph-Macon College. See Vol. II., p. 23.

HOGE, Samuel Davies, clergyman, was born at Shepherdstown, Jefferson co., W. Va., probably on April 16, 1792, second son of Rev. Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge. He was fitted for college by his father and at a classical school taught by his brother, James, and was graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1810. He had early shown great interest in religion, and when only nine years of age attended a camp-meeting, where, under the influence of strong excitement, he "prayed and exhorted with astonishing fervor and effect." He next studied theology under his father, and at the same time was employed as a tutor in the college; on May 8, 1813, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hanover. In 1813 he was installed pastor of the churches at Culpeper, Madison and Germanna; in 1815 he was transferred to the Winchester presbytery, and was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the Bethesda Church at Culpeper, April 15th. The church was unable to support him, however, and in October, 1817, he was dismissed. He was active in the Winchester presbytery, and represented it in the general assembly in 1816. After the dissolution of his pastoral relations Mr. Hoge remained at Hampden-Sidney as professor and for a time was vice-president of the college. In July, 1820, his father having died, he resigned, and influenced by his brother, James, removed to Ohio. He was pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Hillsborough and Rocky Spring, Highland co., until October, 1823, when owing to impaired health he resigned and became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Ohio University, Ohio, preaching occasionally in the Athens church. His brother, James, wrote of him: "As a pulpit orator he lacked only voice and physical strength to have ranked with the first preachers of the age. His style was pure, simple and energetic, expressing with great exactness the nicest shades of thought, and his subject matter was always evangelical truth, presented in such a way as to instruct, and at the same time deeply affect his hearers." As an instructor, he was highly popular. He was married at Hampden-Sidney, Va., in February, 1817, to Elizabeth Rice, eldest daughter of Rev. Drury Lacy "of the silver tongue," and Anne, daughter of William Smith, of Montrose, Powhatan co. She was a beautiful woman, gifted in many ways; but especially as a singer and a conversationalist. She bore two sons and two daughters. Mr. Hoge died at Athens, O., Dec. 10, 1826; his wife at Gallatin, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1840.

HOGE, Moses Drury, clergyman, was born at Hampden-Sidney, Prince Edward co., Va., Sept. 17, 1818, elder son of Rev. Samuel Davies and Elizabeth Rice (Lacy) Hoge. At the time of his birth his father was a professor in Hampden-Sidney College. In 1820 he removed to Ohio, where he continued his labors as a preacher and educator, and there died in 1826. The son, at the age of sixteen, removed to Newbern, N. C., becoming an inmate of the family of an uncle, Rev. Drury Lacy, and fitted for college, paying his way by teaching the primary classes in the school he attended. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney with the valedictory in 1839, and remained in the college as a tutor, at the same time studying theology in the Union Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach by West Hanover presbytery at Lynchburg in October, 1843, and after declining calls to churches in North Carolina and Alabama, became assistant to Rev. Dr. William S. Plumer, of the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond. In 1845 he was ordained, and was installed pastor of the newly formed Second Church, and this was his only charge. Soon the congregation more than filled the building. "Men of letters were attracted by the literary grace of his style; eminent legal minds by the clearness and cogency of his reasoning; and all classes by the power of the gospel message freshly presented to human needs with a wealth of illustration and a power of human sympathy that found its way to the heart. . . . His sermons were not only brilliant in form but rich in truth, so that not only in point of finish but also in point of force he ranked with the masters of the contemporary pulpit." In 1850 a course of lectures on the evidences of Christianity was inaugurated at the university, and Dr. Hoge, the youngest of the speakers, took as his subject "The Success of Christianity an Evidence of its Divine Origin." A high authority said of this: "In the whole realm of apologetic literature there is not a more polished or powerful demonstration of Christianity." For several years, part of the time assisted by his brother, William, he conducted a classical school for boys, in addition to his regular work. In 1852 Mr. Hoge was elected moderator of the synod of Virginia, a high honor; in 1854 Hampden-Sidney College conferred upon him the degree of D.D.; in 1855 he became part owner of the "Watchman"; changed its name to the "Central Presbyterian," and was one of its editors for four years. Dr. Hoge declined the presidency of Hampden-Sidney in 1856, and of Davidson College, N. C., in 1860; also invitations to various churches, including the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. Through the "Central Presbyterian" and in private letters Dr. Hoge opposed the secession of Virginia until Pres. Lincoln issued his call for troops; then, regarding the Union as dissolved, he became a champion of the Confederacy. His wish was to become chaplain to a regiment; but having been persuaded that he could work as effectively at home, he found great opportunities close at hand as preacher at the camp of instruction, subsequently Fort Lee, and as honorary chaplain of the Confederate congress. In December, 1863, he ran the blockade at Charleston, S. C., and reaching England, secured an introduction to the Earl of Shaftesbury and other prominent men, through whose instrumentality he secured from the British and Foreign Bible Society a generous grant of Bibles and other religious books for the army. He returned in October, 1864, by way of Wilmington. On the fall of Richmond Dr. Hoge removed to Milton, N. C., but in January, 1868, returned to his home and pulpit. He now aided in collecting funds for the State University and for a monument to Gen. Lee at the scene of his last labors; and he founded, and for a year edited, the "Richmond Eclectic," a literary journal of high grade. He became chairman of the committee of publication of the Southern Presbyterian church; aided in preparing its hymn-book and in revising the "Directory of Worship," and personally served the society by raising funds.

Moses D. Hoge

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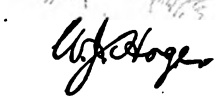
Among many calls declined about this time was one to the church connected with the State University. In 1873 Dr. Hoge spoke on the "Mission Field of the South" before the World's Evangelical Alliance in New York city. In 1875 he delivered the oration on the occasion of the unveiling of Foley's statue of "Stonewall" Jackson at Richmond; an oration regarded at the North as well as the South as a masterly production. Among other notable addresses were those on the assassination of Pres. Garfield; at the centennial of Washington and Lee University, on which occasion he received the degree of LL.D.; the centennials of Winchester presbytery and of the synod of Virginia; the Presbyterian centennial in Philadelphia; the centennial of Presbyterianism in Kentucky; before the general council at Edinburgh, Scotland (1877); the Evangelical Alliance, Copenhagen (1884); the London council of the Presbyterian Alliance (1888); the American conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Boston; the Glasgow council of the Presbyterian Alliance (1895); on the commemoration of the death of Pres. Davis (1889), the prayers at his reinterment (1893); at the reinterment of Confederate soldiers in Hollywood Cemetery (1873), and at the unveiling of the soldiers and sailors' monument, Libby hill (1894). He was one of the speakers at the 250th anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Confession (1897). In 1875 Dr. Hoge was elected moderator of the general assembly in session at St. Louis. He was a member of the International Sunday-school Lesson committee; of the Southern Historical Society and a vice-president; vice-president of the Presbyterian Historical Society, which he helped to organize; and chairman of the committee on the subject of organic union with the Northern Presbyterian church; was president of the Richmond Home for Old Ladies; president of the trustees of Hoge Academy, named in his honor; a trustee of Hampden-Sidney College; a manager of the Virginia Bible Society; one of the executive committee of the Arbitration Alliance; chaplain of the 1st regiment Virginia volunteers, of R. E. Lee camp, United Confederate Veterans; president of the Virginia Historical Society and member of other societies. Princeton University, at its sesqui-centennial celebration (1896), conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Dr. Hoge was married at Poplar Hill, near Hampden-Sidney, March 20, 1844, to Susan, daughter of James D. and Frances (Watkins) Wood, of English and Huguenot French descent. She bore him three sons and five daughters. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 6, 1899, and was buried in Hollywood Cemetery. On his deathbed he was received into the Masonic fraternity. His "Life and Letters," compiled by his nephew, Rev. Peyton Harrison Hoge, was published in 1899.

HOGE, William James, clergyman, was born at Athens, O., Aug. 14, 1824, son of Rev. Samuel Davies and Elizabeth R. (Lacy) Hoge, and was named for his uncles, William Lacy and James Hoge. In boyhood he displayed the same qualities that distinguished him in manhood. He was graduated at Ohio University, Athens, in 1841, and after teaching at Gallatin, Tenn., returned to Athens to take the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy, which his father before him had held. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hocking, Sept. 11, 1850, and soon gave evidence of unusual fitness for the pulpit; was ordained to the ministry, and settled over the church at Millfield, near Athens, April 29, 1851, continuing his duties in the university. In the summer he resigned the pastorate and professorship to aid his brother, Moses, in conducting a school for boys in Richmond and to become his assistant in church work. In 1852 he was called to the Westminster Church in Baltimore, Md.; was installed July 1st, and remained until 1856, when he became professor of New Testament literature and Biblical introduction in Union Theological Seminary, then at Hampden-Sidney, but now at Richmond. Hampden-Sidney conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In 1859 he was called to New York city to become the colleague of Dr. Spring in the Brick Presbyterian Church, and began what appeared to be a career of unbounded usefulness. The civil war came, and he longed to join his kindred in Virginia and to share in their destiny, but remained at his post, without referring to politics in his sermons, until he found that such a course was offensive to some of his congregation, and then, July 21, 1861, resigned. An effort to form a new church and to hold him, in spite of his political opinions, failed, and he departed, to the deep regret of hundreds who had found in him their ideal of a gospel minister. Returning to Virginia, he had temporary charge of the Presbyterian church at Charlottesville, from which, in 1863, he was called to the Tabb Street Church, Petersburg. His labors there, in hospitals and camps, as well as among his own people, broke down his health, and he was smitten with typhoid fever. The bombardment of the city occasioned his removal to the country, and he found a final resting-place at Chesterfield. Dr. Hoge was married, in 1847, to Mary, daughter of John P. and Pamelia (Bennett) Ballard, who bore him a son and a daughter. She died in 1850. He was married to Virginia Randolph, daughter of Rev. Peyton and Jane C. (Carr) Harrison, by whom he had a daughter and three sons. Dr. Hoge's reputation as a writer was widely spread by a little book entitled "Blind Bartimeus" (1859), now published by the American Tract Society, which has been translated into several foreign languages. He died at Dellwood, Chesterfield, Va., July 5, 1864.



HOGE, John Blair, clergyman, was born in Jefferson county, Va., in April, 1790, third son of Rev. Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge. After assisting his father in a school which he had established at Shepherdstown, he entered Hampden-Sidney College; in 1808 was graduated, and remained at the institution as tutor, his father having become its president. The most gifted of the sons, he began the study of law, with great promise of success, but turned to theology, which he studied under his father, and on April 20, 1810, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hanover. On Oct. 12, 1811, he was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the churches of Tuscarora and Falling Waters, but gave a portion of his time to Martinsburg. Having inherited the frail constitution of his mother, he went to the south of France in 1814 for his health, running at night the British blockade of New York. His letters home are described as revealing an elegant, scholarly mind, cultivated by the best literature and intent on extending its attainments. Two years later he returned to his rural congregations, and was sought after as a preacher more than ever. In 1822 he removed to Richmond to become the successor of Rev. John D. Blair of the Presbyterian church on Shockoe hill, now Grace Street Church. His congregations here included many of the most distinguished men of Virginia. "The impression of his oratory was of a force overmastering, almost magical." He was married, in 1819, to Ann K., daughter of David Hunter, and left one son, Judge John Blair Hoge, of Martinsburg, W. Va., and one daughter. He died in Richmond, March 31, 1826.

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FAIRLAMB, James Remington, organist and composer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1838, son of Col. Jonas Preston and Hannah (Kennedy) Fairlamb. His mother was a musician, and gave her son his first instruction in the art. A copy of Spohr's "Last Judgment," which accidentally came into his hands when he was about twelve years of age aroused the boy's interest, and he began to study the organ under Charles Boyer. He was organist of the Western Methodist Church, which he left to play in the Tabernacle Baptist, and later was organist and choir director at the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church. He resigned at the end of two years, and went to Europe to study, taking lessons in piano playing from Prudent and Marmontel; in voice culture from Michael Masset, and in harmony from Danhauser. He continued his vocal studies in Florence under Mabellini, the friend and successor of Mercadante. He was U. S. consul at Zurich for four years. On his return to America Mr. Fairlamb spent a few months at Washington, D. C., playing the organ at the Church of the Epiphany; then removed to Philadelphia. Finally he settled in New York city, where he has been successively organist and choir master of the Church of the Ascension, St. Ignatius', Rutgers-Riverside Presbyterian and Messiah churches. As a composer he has produced a great variety of works, scaling from dainty children's songs in "St. Nicholas Songs" and "Harper's Young People" to an oratorio and several operas, selections from which he has published. His settings of all the important parts of the Episcopal church service are widely used by American choirs, and he has composed two prize songs, "Sons of America," awarded a $100 prize by the "Dominant," the organ of the military bands in this country, and "Three Ships," which received a prize at the Music Teachers' National Association convention, held in New York, June, 1897. He received the highest of four grades of awards given by the late King Karl of Wurtemberg, known as the great gold medal of art and science. Mr. Fairlamb is a member of the Manuscript Society and of the Council of the American Guild of Organists. He was married, in 1866, to Marian Kerr, the only daughter of Judge David Higgins, of Ohio, and has four sons.

HEATH, Daniel Collamore, educator and publisher, was born at Salem, Franklin co., Me., Oct. 26, 1843, son of Daniel and Mila Ann (Record) Heath. He received his early education in Salem and Farmington, Me.; was prepared for college at the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, Me., and was graduated at Amherst College in 1868, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1871. For two years he was principal of the high school at Southboro, Mass., and in 1870–72 was a student in the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary. He then spent a year in travel in Europe, and was afterward supervisor of schools at Farmington, Me., for a year. In 1874 he became the representative of the school book firm of Ginn Bros. in Rochester, N. Y. He opened a branch house for this firm in New York city in 1875, and in 1876, when he became a member of the firm, the name was changed to Ginn & Heath. He disposed of his interest in that business in 1886, and established in Boston, Mass., the publishing house of D. C. Heath & Co., of which he is still the head. The chief publications of the house are text-books for schools and colleges. Their publications, which now number over 800 titles, stand in the advance line of educational progress. Their list of authors includes professors in the leading universities, colleges and technical schools of the United States, as well as European writers of established reputation. "Heath's Modern Language Series," numbering about 250 volumes, is widely known in the United

States and in Europe. Among the important works of interest to the general public which are typical of the firm may be mentioned: Prof. Hiram Corson's "Introduction to Shakespeare and Browning"; Prof. Richard Grant Moulton's "Literary Study of the Bible" Rev. Charles F. Dole's "The American Citizen"; Boutwell's "The Constitution of the United States"; Woodrow Wilson's "The State"; Gidel's "Principles of Political Economy"; "Charles Eliot Norton's "Heart of Oak Books," and a long list of pedagogical books. The firm was selected, in 1892, by the University of Chicago to take charge of the publications of the Chicago University press, and also of the regular papers and periodicals from each school of the graduate department. In November, 1895, D. C. Heath & Co. became a corporation, with D. C. Heath as president; C. H. Ames, secretary; W. E. Pulsifer, treasurer, and W. S. Smith, vice-president, and in extent of business now rank third among the great school-book publishing houses of the country. Mr. Heath was president of the Amherst Alumni Association in 1897, and is now president of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston. He is also a member of the Municipal League; the Twentieth Century Club; the New England Free Trade League; the University, Schoolmasters' and Congregational clubs of Boston, and of the Aldine and Reform clubs of New York city. He resides in Newtonville, Mass., and is a member of the Newton club, and president of the Newton Education Association and the Katahdin Club of Newton. He was married, Jan. 6, 1881, to Mrs. Nellie (Jones) Knox, of Colorado Springs, Col. He has four sons and a stepson.

SEWALL, Samuel Edmund, lawyer and reformer, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1799, son of Joseph and Mary Bradstreet (Robie) Sewall. The ancestor of the Sewalls in New England was Henry Sewall, of Coventry, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1634 and settled at Newbury. His son, Samuel, was a chief-justice and distinguished in colonial history. The son of Judge Sewall and the great-grandfather of Samuel, the reformer, was the Rev. Joseph Sewall, for fifty-six years minister of the Old South Church, Boston. The grandfather and the father of Samuel Edmund were Boston merchants. He early showed a love of study; was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entering Harvard before he was fourteen was graduated with the class of 1817. In 1820 he received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard Law School. He stood high as a lawyer, argued frequent cases before

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the supreme court, and from his knowledge and fairness was often called upon to arbitrate in cases not brought into court. Mr. Sewall combined in a remarkable degree the judicial mind, which examines carefully both sides of every question, with the zeal and hopeful courage of the reformer. All philanthropic work appealed to him, but especially the anti-slavery cause. He was one of the organizers of the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1831, and ever after aided that movement with his pen, purse, or unpaid legal advice in the cases tried in Massachusetts under the Fugitive Slave law. The Liberty party made him its candidate for governor annually from 1842 to 1847. In 1851 he entered the state legislature as a Free-soiler, and while there was enabled to mould legislation in a number of important cases as chairman of the judiciary committee. He drafted the bill which later became a law, giving to married women the right to hold property. Through his influence, after he left the senate, many legislative changes were made to equalize the position of women before the law. He edited at one time the "American Jurist and Law Magazine," besides other law books, and contributed many short articles to magazines and newspapers on questions of the day. But his most important work was a pamphlet entitled "Legal Condition of Women in Massachusetts," and the reform nearest his heart after emancipation was the enfranchisement of women. His daughter's choice of the medical profession met with his hearty approval, and he aided her in every way to obtain thorough scientific training. He was a director of the New England Female Medical College and later of the New England Hospital for Women and Children and the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester. He was also a member of the harbor commission. His uprightness and good judgment gave him in later years the care of much trust property. A single stanza from a tribute by his friend Whittier admirably characterizes his philanthropy:

> "Noiseless as light that melts the darkness is,
> He wrought as duty led and honor bid.
> No trumpet heralds victories like his,—
> The unselfish worker in his work is hid."

Although a member of no church, he was most nearly in sympathy with the most liberal Unitarians and in his youth attended the church of William Ellery Channing and taught in its Sunday-school. Mr. Sewall was married, in 1836, to Louisa M., daughter of Nathan Winslow, one of the prominent abolitionists of Portland, Me. They had two children: Lucy Ellen, who became a skillful and successful physician in Boston, and Louisa Winslow. Mrs. Sewall died in 1850, and in 1857 he was married to her youngest sister, the poet, Harriet (Winslow) List. After his first marriage he resided for some years in Roxbury, but in 1848 removed to Melrose, spending the winter months in Boston, where he died Dec. 20, 1888. "Samuel E. Sewall, a Memoir," by Nina Moore Tiffany, was published in 1898.

PRESTON, Ann, physician, was born at West Grove, Chester co., Pa., Dec. 1, 1813, daughter of Amos and Margaret Preston. Her father was a minister of the Society of Friends. Owing to the delicate condition of her mother's health, she was early forced to assume the management of the household and her education was necessarily limited to the local schools. From her childhood she was an industrious reader, and so eager for knowledge was she that she studied Latin after reaching an age of maturity. She was particularly interested in philanthropic questions, wrote much on subjects of national unity and individual liberty, and as an ardent opponent of slavery did much to aid fugitives from the slave states. When the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania was opened, in 1850, Miss Preston was among the first applicants for admission and she was graduated in 1852 with the first class. The same year she was appointed professor of physiology and hygiene in the college, while carrying on the practice of her profession, in which she achieved marked success. Her lectures, showing deep thought and a fund of practical knowledge, were delivered not only in the class room, but in many of the large cities of the east, and everywhere drew large audiences. At that time women were not admitted as medical students to any hospital in Philadelphia and were thus shut off from the necessary clinical instruction. Through the efforts of Dr. Preston and her associates, a hospital was established in connection with the college. When the hospital was opened she was made a member of its board of managers, its corresponding secretary, and its consulting physician, which offices she held until her death. In 1866 Dr. Preston was elected dean of the college, and the next year a member of the board of corporators. In 1867, the Philadelphia County Medical Society having adopted resolutions to the effect that they would neither offer encouragement to women in becoming physicians nor meet them in consultation, Dr. Preston wrote a famous reply, defending the claims of the sex so ably that much adverse criticism was disarmed; and, in fact, she exerted widespread influence in removing prejudice against female physicians. She was the author of numerous essays on the medical education of women, and also of a book of poems entitled "Cousin Ann's Stories for Children" (1848). She died in Philadelphia, April 18, 1872.

CHAPIN, Emery David, merchant and packer, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1827, son of David and Alice (Glazier) Chapin. His original American ancestor was Samuel Chapin, who settled in Springfield, Mass., about 1641. From him the line of descent runs through his son, Josiah Chapin; through his son, Seth Chapin; through his son, Artemus Chapin, father of David Chapin. He passed his early years on his father's farm, and when about twenty years of age became a clerk in the employ of the Erie Canal Co. at Dansville, N. Y., where he remained about two years. In the winter of 1852 he sailed from New York city for California, by way of Cape Horn, where he engaged in mining and gold dust speculations, purchasing the raw gold from the miners for money and disposing of it in San Francisco. While in California he made the acquaintance of Philip D. Armour, with whom he formed a partnership in the wholsale grocery business at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857. Later he enlarged his operations so as to include a milling and general commission trade, and in time controlled one of the most extensive produce enterprises in the Northwest. In 1874 he removed to Chicago, and engaged in the pork-packing business, and later, with John Cudahy, formed a partnership, under the firm style of Chapin & Cudahy. In 1881 Mr. Chapin sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Cudahy, having sustained heavy financial losses on the Chicago board of trade, of which he was a member. He was married, May 15, 1856, to Marietta, daughter of Danforth Armour, of

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Madison county, N. Y., and sister of Philip D. Armour. Of their five children, two daughters and one son survive; the latter, Simeon B. Chapin, is a resident of Chicago. Mr. Chapin died in Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1883.

WRIGHT, Augustus, merchant, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Aug. 21, 1841, son of Jacob and Annie Elizabeth Wright. He was educated in the schools of his native town, where he also learned the trade of shoemaking, and in 1858 emigrated to America with his mother, his father having died while he was a small boy. They settled first in New Jersey, where his energy and industry rapidly brought him prosperity. In 1868 Mr. Wright removed to Petersburg, Va., and opened a retail shoe store, which grew to such an extent that in five years he was able to add a jobbing department. Since 1885 he has confined his business to jobbing, having established a large trade in custom made boots and shoes and leather throughout Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee. The total receipts of his house average $700,000 per annum, and have been increasing at the rate of $50,000 during the last few years. In addition to the management of this business, Mr. Wright is president of the Cockade City Milling Co., which operates two large flour and corn meal mills, and is a director in the National Bank of Petersburg, also vice-president of the Petersburg Banking and Trust Co.; is also a member of the city chamber of commerce. He is connected with the Railway and Development Co. of Virginia, which has undertaken extensive improvements along the Appomattox river and at its falls. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; in religious faith he is a Methodist and a generous contributor to the numerous activities of his church. He was married, Dec. 28, 1861, to Mary E., daughter of Gottlieb Scheerer, and has four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Augustus Wright, Jr., is now associated with him in business.

DAVIS, Henry Gassaway, senator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16, 1823, son of Caleb and Louisa (Brown) Davis. His father dying when he was a boy, he entered the employ of ex-Gov. Howard, whose fine plantation, called Waverly, he superintended. After the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad he secured a position as brakeman; was advanced to conductor, and in time appointed agent at Piedmont. Resigning from the Baltimore and Ohio, he went into business at Piedmont with his brothers, under the firm name of H. G. Davis & Co., dealing in general merchandise, coal and lumber. Mr. Davis realized thoroughly the possibilities of West Virginia, and invested in coal lands there, which were entirely inaccessible, and consequently of small market value. It was his conception to build the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh railway, running from Cumberland along the banks of the Potomac, to its source on the summit of the mountains, and continuing beyond into the valleys of the western slope of the Alleghanies. By giving access to coal and timber lands of the greatest value he sprang at once into an important position in West Virginia affairs. He is president of the road, and also of the Piedmont and Cumberland railway, and the Davis National Bank of Piedmont, founded by him, and is a large shareholder in the Davis Coal and Coke Co., and other corporations engaged in the development of the country adjacent to his lines of railroad. In the management of some of these enterprises his son-in-law, Stephen B. Elkins, senator from West Virginia, coöperates with him. Davis, Tucker co., W. Va., was founded by him in 1884, and is now a prosperous community of 5,000 people. In 1890 the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh railway was extended into Randolph county, W. Va., and the town of Elkins was laid out by him. There he has built one of the finest residences in the state. Mr. Davis is a Democrat, and his public service began in 1865, when he was elected a member of the house of delegates of West Virginia. He served in the state senate, 1867–69, and was U. S. senator from 1871–83, declining re-election. He was a delegate to the Pan-American congress, taking an interested part in the proceedings of that body, and in 1890 he became a member of the international railway commission. In 1853 he was married to Kate A., daughter of Gideon Bantz, of Frederick, Md. They have five children: Hallie D., wife of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins; Kate B., wife of Comr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N.; Grace T., Henry G., Jr., and John T. Davis.

HARRIS, William Logan, M. E. bishop, was born near Mansfield, Richland co., O., Nov. 4, 1817, son of James and Mary (Logan) Harris. At the age of seventeen he was converted at a camp-meeting, and having determined to enter the ministry, proceeded to acquire an education, for up to that time he had attended district schools only. In 1843 he entered Norwalk Seminary, the only literary institution of Methodism west of the Alleghanies in those days, and there spent two years, giving particular attention to languages and mathematics. In September, 1836, although only nineteen years of age, he was licensed to preach, and labored as supply. In 1837 he joined the Michigan conference, which included a part of northern Ohio, and was assigned to the Wellington circuit in his native state. In 1840 ecclesiastical boundaries were changed, and he became a member of the north Ohio conference, and in 1856, by a similar change, a member of the Delaware, now the central Ohio, conference. After holding several pastorates, he, in 1845–46, was a tutor in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and in 1846–47 had charge of churches at Toledo and Norwalk. In 1848, against his own inclinations, for he preferred pastoral work, he, at the request of the conference, became principal of Baldwin Institute, now Baldwin University, near Cleveland, and brought the institution to a state of great prosperity. In 1851 he returned to Ohio Wesleyan University to resume the charge of the academical department, and in 1852 was elected professor of chemistry and natural history, and occupied the chair for eight years, for three years instructing classes also in the Hebrew language and literature. Prof. Harris was appointed by the general conference of 1860 assistant corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society, and this position he held until May, 1872, when he was elected to the episcopal bench by the general conference, which met in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was at once given a task of great importance, that of visiting the missions of his church in Japan, China, India, Turkey, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Germany and other countries. He made the circuit of the globe in about a year, and then was sent to South and Central America on the same mission. In 1880 and 1885 he organized an American annual conference. In 1874 he was a dele-

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gate to the British Wesleyan Methodist conference, and was the recipient of distinguished attentions in that country. He received the degree of M.A. from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1848, that of D.D. from Allegheny College in 1856, and that of LL.D. from Baldwin University in 1870. He was a delegate in the general conferences of 1856, 1860, 1864, 1868 and 1872, and also the secretary of that body at each of these sessions. In 1856–87 he was editor successively of three church journals. He published "Powers of the General Conference" (1859), and, with William J. Henry, of Illinois, a treatise on "Ecclesiastical Law" (1870). While he was an authority on all questions of theology, church history and government, he was preëminently a disciplinarian. Bishop Harris was married at Avon, O., in 1840, to Anna, daughter of Jesse and Phœbe Atwell. They had a son and three daughters. He died in New York city, Sept. 2, 1887.

GILDERSLEEVE, Basil Lanneau, teacher, was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1831, son of Benjamin and Emma Louisa (Lanneau) Gildersleeve, the former of English, the latter of French descent. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1849, and in 1850 went to Germany, where he studied at the universities of Berlin, Bonn and Göttingen and at the last named took the degree of Ph.D. in 1853. He returned to the United States in 1853 and in 1856 was elected professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, where he remained until 1876. He also occupied the chair of Latin in that institution from 1861 until 1866. On the opening of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore in 1876 he was called to the professorship of Greek and still holds the chair. He received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary College in 1869, and from Harvard in 1886, that of D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1884, and that of L.H.B. from Princeton in 1899. His principal works are: a "Latin Grammar" (1867, rev. ed. 1872, recast in conjunction with Gonzalez Lodge, 1894); editions of "Persius" (1875); "Justin Martyr" (1877), and the "Olympian and Pythian Odes of Pindar" (1885). His principal contributions to periodical literature have been collected in "Essays and Studies" (1890). He has edited the "American Journal of Philology" since its foundation in 1880. Prof. Gildersleeve was married in Albemarle county, Va., 1866, to Eliza Fisher, daughter of Raleigh and Gertrude (Powell) Colston.

PATTERSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1753. His life was full of exciting incidents, which he recorded in a diary, originally published in the "Ohio National Journal." He migrated to Kentucky in 1775, and was one of the early settlers at Georgetown, where he assisted in building the fort which he subsequently defended. In October, 1776, he started from McClellan's station (now Georgetown) in company with six men to go to Pittsburgh to obtain powder and ammunition, making the journey through the wilderness on foot and by canoe. While sleeping one night around a camp fire they were surprised by Indians, who fired upon the party, and every man was either killed or severely wounded. Patterson was shot and received a blow from a tomahawk which confined him to his bed for a year. He says: "From the position I was in, it (the tomahawk) went between two ribs, just behind the backbone, a little below the kidney, and penetrated the cavity of the body." Notwithstanding his wounds, he managed to escape from the Indians; was with Col. George Rogers Clarke in his celebrated Illinois campaign in 1778, and was with Col. John Bowman in his raid on old Chillicothe in 1779. In this expedition, according to Patterson's memoranda, Bowman had 400 men. He was the original proprietor of Lexington, Ky., and in April, 1779, he built the first house on the site of the present city. In August, 1780, he was a captain under Clarke in his expedition against the Shawnees on the Little Miami and Mad river, and was second in command to Col. Daniel Boone at the battle of Lower Blue Licks, Aug. 19, 1782. It is narrated of him that in the retreat after this battle he was so overcome with fatigue as to be unable to proceed further, when his companion, Aaron Reynolds, dismounted and gave Patterson his horse, saying: "You saved my soul and I will save your life," referring to a previous campaign when Patterson had rebuked Reynolds for profanity. Patterson was colonel in the second expedition of Gen. Clarke into the Miami country in the following September, and he held the same office in 1786 under Col. Logan in his expedition against the Shawnees, in which he received severe wounds. He was one-third owner of Cincinnati, O., when it was laid out. In 1804 he removed to a farm near Dayton, where he died Aug. 5, 1827.

VALENTINE, David Thomas, historian, was born at Eastchester, Westchester co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1801. He received his education at the White Plains Academy, and at the age of sixteen went to New York city, where he was employed as a grocery clerk for six years. In 1829 he received the appointment of clerk to the marine court. In 1831 he became deputy clerk to the common council, and six years later succeeded to that office, to which he was re-elected under each succeeding administration until his death. In 1842, in pursuance of a resolution of the state legislature, he began the publication of a "Manual of the Corporation and Common Council of New York," and issued a volume annually for twenty-five years, each containing historical matter relating to the city, prepared by others, as well as maps and illustrations, a list of which is given in Vol. I. (1890) of the magazine "Old New York." He was also author of a "History of New York" (2 vols., 1853–56). He died in New York, Feb. 25, 1869.

D. T. Valentine

GIBBS, Oliver Wolcott, educator and chemist, was born in New York city, Feb. 21, 1822, second son of George and Laura (Wolcott) Gibbs. His father (1776–1833), a native of Newport, R. I., was one of the earliest American mineralogists, and his fine collection of specimens, now owned by Yale University, was one of the first and most complete in the United States. His mother was a daughter of Oliver Wolcott (1760–1833) secretary of the treasury during the administrations of Washington and John Adams. He was educated at the Columbia Grammar School and Columbia College, and after his graduation, in 1841, spent a few months in the laboratory of Prof. Robert Hare, in Philadelphia. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and received the degree of M.D. in 1845, after which he spent nearly two years in Germany, studying in the laboratories of Profs. Rammelsberg and Rose in Berlin, and of Liebig at Giessen. In 1848 he entered the College de France in Paris, where he attended lectures on physics under Regnault. Dr. Gibbs returned to America in the fall of 1848, and began his career as an educator at Delaware College, Newark, Del.; in the following year he was elected professor of physics and

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chemistry in the New York Free Academy (College of the City of New York), where he continued until his acceptance in 1863 of the Rumford chair of the application of science to the useful arts at Harvard College. He was appointed to the U. S. sanitary commission in 1860, and served on its executive committee as long as it was in operation. One result of Prof. Gibbs' work was the formation of a permanent organization at his suggestion, which was the nucleus of the Union League Club of New York city. During 1864–70 he was university lecturer on chemistry at Harvard, but when, on the reorganization of all departments after Pres. Eliot's accession in 1869, the teaching of chemistry was transferred to the faculty of arts and sciences, his chair was limited to subjects in physics. In 1887 he resigned and was made professor emeritus. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia College in 1873 and by Harvard University in 1888. He is an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society; a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; president of the National Academy of Sciences; honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences; corresponding member of the Königliche Wissenschafts Akademie of Berlin; honorary member of the Chemical Society of London, and of the German Chemical Society. He has written no books, but has contributed extensively to the "American Journal of Sciences," the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," and other periodicals, treating mostly of subjects of interest in the departments of chemistry and physics. Prof. Gibbs was U. S. commissioner to the Vienna exposition of 1873. During his active professorship at Harvard he enjoyed a popularity with students that has been equaled by few educators, his methods of instruction being interesting and attractive. Since his resignation Prof. Gibbs has resided in Newport, R. I.

Wolcott Gibbs

EVERHART, Benjamin Matlack, author and botanist, was born near Westchester, Chester co., Pa., April 20, 1818, eldest son of William Everhart, and grandson of James Everhart, whose ancestors came from Würtemberg, Germany, and settled in New York prior to 1700. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812; was a justice of the peace, and in 1852 represented his native county (Chester) in congress; he was married, on March 8, 1814, to Hannah, daughetr of Benjamin Matlack. He was a successful merchant, amassing a large fortune, which, at his death, Oct. 1, 1868, came in the possession of his wife and surviving children. Benjamin Everhart was associated with his father in the mercantile business for many years. In 1848–50 he was engaged in business in Charleston, S. C. In 1845 he visited Great Britain. Since 1860 he has devoted most of his time to scientific research, particularly in the field of botany, in which he has been a most zealous and conscientious worker. He has collected and arranged a large collection of fungi, numbering many genera and thousands of specimens. In his specialty—mosses, lichens and liverworts—he has discovered between two and three hundred new to science, and he is considered one of the best authorities in this branch of science in America, if not in the world. Nine plants have been named after him. He founded, in collaboration with J. B. Ellis, of New Jersey, "The Journal of Mycology." It was published monthly for four years, when the work was taken up by the U. S. government, since which other volumes have appeared, both Everhart and Ellis contributing valuable papers. Other publications are: "Ellis' North American Fungi," an alphabetical index compiled by B. M. Everhart; and "The North American Pyrenomycetes," a contribution to mycologic botany by J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, with original illustrations by F. W. Anderson (New Jersey, 1892). The amount of time and labor spent on this work is incalculable. It is considered the most satisfactory monograph of the kind in existence. His brother, James Bowen Everhart, born at Chester, Pa., July 26, 1821, was a member of the Chester county bar, a major in the civil war, a state senator in 1876, and again in 1880, a member of congress for two terms, an extensive traveler and an author of several books; another brother, Dr. John R. Everhart, was a successful physician and surgeon.

PIERCE, Frederick Clifton, historian and genealogist, was born in Worcester county, Mass., July 30, 1858, son of Silas Austin and Maria N. (Smith) Pierce. He was educated at the schools of his native town and at Groton Academy. In 1879 he took up journalistic work at Worcester, Mass.; but removed soon after to Illinois, where he was city editor for ten years of the leading Republican paper in the northern part of the state. At the end of this time and for ten years he was business manager of the Chicago "Evening Journal," the oldest daily paper in Illinois. He is now (1900) connected with the "Inter-Ocean" in the business department. He organized the City Grays, a military company of the 3d regiment, Illinois national guard, and was commanding officer until promoted to the staff of Gov. Richard J. Oglesby. He was later on the staffs of Gov. Joseph W. Fifer and Gov. John P. Altgeld. For six years he was secretary of the Illinois National Guard Association. In 1879 he wrote and published a "History of Grafton, Mass.," from 1675 to 1879, with the genealogies of seventy-nine of the older families. He has compiled Pierce genealogies, giving the descendants of John Perse, a settler in Watertown, Mass., in 1630; descendants of Sergt. Thomas Peirce, of Charlestown, Mass.; descendants of Richard Pearce, of Portsmouth, R. I.; descendants of Capt. Michael Pierce, of Scituate, and descendants of Capt. William Pierce, who commanded the Mayflower on her voyage to America in 1629 and the Lion in 1630. Between 1890 and 1895 he published the "Gibson Genealogy"; "Life and Services of Congressman R. M. A. Hawk, of the Sixth Illinois District"; "History of Rockford, Ill.," and "History of Barre, Mass." In 1895 he published the "Whitney Genealogy," descendants of John Whitney, of Watertown, Mass., 1630; in 1896 the "Genealogy of the Fisk or Fiske Family," descendants of Lord Symond Fisk, of Stadhaugh, England; in 1898 the "Batchelder and Batchellers in America"; in 1899 the "Foster Genealogy," descendants of the Foresters of Bamborough, Northumberland co., England, a work of over 1,100 pages. In 1900 he published the "Descendants of the Feld Family of Alsace-Lorraine, France and Germany," which includes all persons by the name of Field in America. This was followed by the "History of Conway, Franklin co.,

Frederick C. Pierce

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Mass.," from its incorporation in 1767 to date, including the genealogies of the older families. He is now at work on the Sherman genealogy. Col. Pierce is a member of nearly all the historical societies in the United States, and is said to have compiled and published more genealogies than any other person in the world.

PEASE, Charles Edward, manufacturer, was born at Carrollton, Montgomery co., O., Aug. 20, 1836, youngest son of Horace and Sarah (Belville) Pease. His father was a native of Connecticut, who removed to Ohio in 1816, located near Dayton and for many years operated the largest distillery and merchant flour mills in the state. Young Pease was educated in the public schools of Dayton, and at the Wisconsin State University. During the civil war he served in the quartermaster department at Nashville, Tenn., under Capt. Charles T. Wing. In 1869 he purchased the interest of S. D. Graflin, of the firm of Hoglen & Graflin, and in 1876 purchased Mr. Hoglen's interest, upon which he organized and incorporated the Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, of which he is president. Through his efforts and energy the machinery used in the manufacture of linseed and cotton seed oil has been brought to the highest state of perfection. As a resident of Dayton, Mr. Pease is profoundly interested in the growth and prosperity of that city. He has represented it for eight years in the common council, and served one term as president of that body.

Chas E Pease

HINSDALE, Burke Aaron, educator, was born at Wadsworth, Medina co., O., March 31, 1837, son of Albert and Clarinda E. (Eyles) Hinsdale. He was brought up on his father's farm, and educated at a district school until the age of sixteen, when he entered the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute at Hiram, O., now Hiram College, and became a favorite pupil of Pres. Garfield, one time principal of the institute. He taught for a time in the common schools and then returned to the Hiram Institute to study. He was an assistant teacher here for a time, and he taught in various schools in Ohio until 1869, when he returned to Hiram as a professor, and in 1870 became president of the college. He remained there until 1882, when he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland, O. In 1888 he became professor in the University of Michigan, where he still remains. While at Hiram he carried on a religious ministry, and for several years served as pastor, first at Solon, O., and afterwards at Cleveland. He began in early life to contribute to journalistic literature, and has served as subordinate editor of "The Christian Standard," "The Christian Quarterly," "The Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly," "The Teacher," and "Intelligence," besides contributing a large number of articles to other journals. He is the author of "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels" (1871); "The Jewish-Christian Church" (1878); "Ecclesiastical Tradition" (1879); "The Republican Text-Book for 1880," which was mainly a political life of Gen. Garfield; "President Garfield and Education" (1881); "How to Study and Teach History" (1883); "Schools and Studies" (1884); "The Old Northwest" (1888); "The American Government" (1892); "Jesus as a Teacher" (1895); "Teaching the Language Arts" and "Studies in Education" (1896); "The Art of Study (1900). He also edited "The Works of James Abram Garfield," in two volumes (Boston, 1882–83), with introductions and notes. He received the degree of A.M from Williams and Bethany colleges, Ph.D. from Ohio State University, and LL.D. from Ohio University. He is a member of the National Educational Association; the National Council of Education, of which he was president in 1897; the American Historical Association; Michigan State Teachers' Association (president 1900); the Schoolmasters' Club, and is an honorary member of the Historical Society of Virginia. He was married, in 1862, to Mary E. Turner, of Cleveland, O., and has three daughters.

MAEDER, Clara (Fisher), actress, was born in London, July 14, 1811, and at an early age evinced an extraordinary aptitude for acting. Her first appearance on the stage was made in Drury Lane Theatre, London, Dec. 10, 1817, in "Gulliver in Lilliput," in which she impersonated the character of Lord Flimnap; assuming incidentally the character of Richard III. Though she was less than seven years of age, her stately bearing, her lucidity of conception and effective execution, her archness and humor, captivated both public and critics, and her success was instantaneous. "Gulliver" ran for seventeen nights at Drury Lane, and was then transferred to Covent Garden, where it was received with equal favor. Miss Fisher's marvelous precocity attracted universal attention, and applications for her services came pouring in from all parts of the United Kingdom. She was received with enthusiastic favor in all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, and it is said that as a juvenile performer she has never been surpassed. After appearing for ten years in her native country, she came to the United States with her parents, and made her début at the Park Theatre, New York, Sept. 11, 1827, as Albina Mandeville in "The Will." Her popularity was extraordinary, and for seven years following her entrance on the American stage she was one of the most profitable and attractive stars. She was delightful and unapproachable in the romping hoydens of the stage, and her Ophelia, Viola and other Shakespearian impersonations were characterized by grace, simplicity, pathos and charm. Her Lady Teazle and Lady Gay Spanker were pervaded by a humor and a flow of spirits at once delicate, finished and refined. Thoroughly trained in music, she appeared to advantage in opera, and as a ballad singer was long without a rival. In 1834 Miss Fisher was married to James Gaspard Maeder, a distinguished musician and composer, who died in 1876. After her marriage Mrs. Maeder was at different times leading lady in the stock companies of all the prominent cities of this country, and as such gave effective support to the leading foreign and native actors. In later life she became an unapproachable representative of the "old stage lady." William Winter wrote of her: "Her range included farce, comedy, opera, and tragedy, and in every line she was finely intelligent; but her special excellence as an actress lay in the direction of tantalizing piquancy, on the one hand, and fascinating tenderness on the other. She was sweetly woman-like and alluring, and her art was marked by perfect discretion and natural refinement; she had studiously observed the traditions of her profes-

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sion; she was a woman of intellect as well as heart; and she was a mine of interesting memories. She gained an honorable fame; she has lived a good life; and she leaves a pure and beautiful memory." Her autobiography, edited by Douglas Taylor, was published in 1897. After her final retirement from the stage she lived in Metuchen, N. J., where she died Nov. 12, 1898.

HUNTER, Rudolph Melville, inventor and engineer, was born in New York city, June 20, 1856, son of Dr. Robert and Sarah (Barton) Hunter, of English descent. He received a good education along his natural bent for the sciences and engineering in cities in England, France and Canada, and early became proficient in mechanical draughting. At the age of fifteen he entered on his active career in Cincinnati, O., as assistant draughtsman in the employ of Frank Millward, whose business was specially devoted to engineering work, together with patent practice and government distillery matters. During 1874–76 he was engaged in designing and superintending engineering work relating to blast furnaces, rolling-mills, hoisting machinery, gas works, pumps, marine engines and the like at the Olive Foundry Machine Works and Boiler Yards, Ironton, O. Failing health induced him to remove to Chicago in 1886, and later to Philadelphia, where he has resided ever since. In 1877–78 he devoted considerable attention to smelting and mining machinery and to developing inventions in the industrial arts, meantime attending the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania, where he obtained the degree of M.E. In 1878 he developed and patented a special gas process, and in 1879 secured the erection of apparatus on this line at Coney island, New York. In 1881 he organized the Atlantic and Pacific Electric Manufacturing Co., and since that time has continuously devoted himself to developing new electrical inventions, which are manufactured by the Hunter Electric Co., of Pennsylvania, later known as the Electric Car Co. of America, of which he is president. He was probably the first to seriously consider the practicability of electric motors for street cars, and in 1882 published a pamphlet describing his various electrical railway inventions, but failed to interest capitalists on account of prejudice then felt against the commercial possibility of electric traction. His patents completely cover the trolley, conduit and electric accumulator system of traction now in use, as well as the most practical systems of automobile carriages and cabs. The first commercial car on the trolley plan, such as is now used on modern electric railways, was built under his inventions by the Electric Car Co. in 1887.

In 1889 he disposed of his patents for the trolley and conduit system of electric traction to the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. and became their electrician and patent counsel. He has carried on some difficult patent practice in behalf of this concern and its successor, the General Electric Co., which was formed largely as a result of suits for infringement of Hunter electrical patents against the Edison General Electric and Manufacturing Co. and the Sprague Electric Railway Co. In connection with one extensive suit, which involved the expenditure of $50,000, a complete and unique account of Mr. Hunter's business career was secured by sworn testimony covering more than 1,000 printed pages. The alternating system of electrical transmission by use of reducing potential converters and the system of step-up and down transformers used in transmitting energy by the Cataract Construction Co., of Niagara Falls, and other long-distance systems, were founded on principles covered by Mr. Hunter's broad patents for electrical transmission of energy, and are manufactured by the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. under licenses. These companies control about 300 of his patents. One of his applications for a patent on the alternating transformer system was filed in the patent office in February, 1883, but the patent was not issued until the winter of 1897–98, fifteen years having been consumed in its prosecution. In spite of the large and complicated field of his activity, he continues to devote his attention to new fields of electrical and other arts. In 1881 he advanced his theory of life and its relations to electricity, and originated the now accepted theory of the generation of electricity in the human system by the oxidation of the carbonaceous tissues of the body. On the basis of this theory he developed, in 1881, a method of generating electricity by slow or cold combustion of carbon, now known as the direct generation method. In 1898 he organized the General Electric Automobile Co. and later the Tractor Truck Automobile Co. to operate vehicles and wagons by electricity and gasoline, both companies working under more than seventy Hunter patents. For some years also he was connected with the practical manufacture of carbide of calcium by electricity at Niagara Falls, and in connection with the employment of acetylene for illumination. Mr. Hunter has for twenty years also been widely known as a scientific expert in the prosecution of patent suits in the U. S. courts. He is one of the most prolific inventors in America, and, besides his ability in this line, he is an artist, both in oil and water-colors, a proficient musician, and a close student in a wide range of subjects. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a foundation member of the Société Internationale des Électriciens of Paris.

DOW, Lorenzo, clergyman, was born at Coventry, Tolland co., Conn., Oct. 16, 1777, of English descent. As his education was very limited, he made an unsuccessful application for admission into the Connecticut Methodist conference; but two years later was admitted. Against the opposition of his family, he became an itinerant preacher in 1796, and was appointed to the circuit of Cambridge, N. Y., and in eight months traveled over 4,000 miles. In 1799–1805 he visited England and Ireland three times, believing he had a divine call to preach to Roman Catholics. He introduced camp-meetings in England, and out of the controversy regarding them grew the organization of Primitive Methodists. Upon his return to this country, in 1802, he preached in the Albany (N. Y.) district against "atheism, deism, Calvinism and Universalism," and in 1803–04 ministered in Alabama, preaching the first Protestant sermon in that state. Three years later he extended his work into Louisiana and Georgia, following the settlers to the extreme borders of civilization. His efforts during his later years were directed against the Jesuits, whom he regarded as dangerous enemies of good government and pure religion. Although he had no official standing in the ministry of the Methodist church after 1799, he continued to preach and adhere to their doctrines until his death, and is said to have preached to more people than any man of his time. The boldness of his attacks upon vice, the biting sarcasm and strong natural wit pervading his addresses, together with his long hair and flowing beard and his habit of swaying as he talked, invested him with a strange interest and caused him to be

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called "Crazy Dow"; but many children were named after him. The following is his definition of predestination—one of his characteristic utterances:

> You shall and you shan't,
> You will and you won't;
> You'll be damned if you do,
> And be damned if you don't.

He was the author of numerous books, among which are "Polemical Works" (1814); "The Stranger in Charleston; or, The Trial and Confession of Lorenzo Dow" (1822), and "History of a Cosmopolite; or, The Writings of the Rev. Lorenzo Dow, Containing his Experience and Travels in Europe and America." His pseudonyms were "Cosmopolite" and "Lorenzo." His wife, Peggy, accompanied him on many of his travels. He died at Georgetown, D. C., Feb. 2, 1834, and was buried in Washington.

LEVERETT, Frank, geologist, was born near Denmark, Lee co., Ia., March 10, 1859, son of Ebenezer Turner and Rowena (Houston) Leverett, descendant of William Leverett a resident of Woburn, Mass., about 1700. He was educated in Denmark Academy, and for three years (1880-83) taught natural science in that institution. It was during that time that a special interest in geology was developed, which was greatly intensified by the discovery of a new species of coal plant (Sigillaria Leverettii Lesqx), and which led to correspondence with a number of botanists and paleontologists. In 1888 he went to Colorado to carry on private investigations on the eastern border of the Rocky mountains, and also took a course in assaying and blowpiping in Colorado College. In 1884 he entered the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, and in 1885 was graduated with the degree of B.Sc. Most of his time at college was spent in laboratory work —botany, zoölogy, chemistry and physics. The following spring he obtained a position in the U. S. geological survey as field assistant to Prof. Chamberlin, and in 1890 he was promoted to the position of assistant geologist, which he still holds. Mr. Leverett has given his attention chiefly to glacial deposits and has considered both the economic and scientific phases. His studies have extended from eastern Iowa and Missouri across Illinois, Indiana, southern Michigan, Ohio and northwestern Pennsylvania into western New York, and from the Ohio river northward to the Great lakes. Nearly every township in this region has received his attention, much of his investigation being quite detailed. His scientific publications began in 1885 with an essay on drainage changes in southeastern Iowa, published in the "Aurora," a monthly issued at Iowa Agricultural College. He has contributed frequently to the geological journals and to the "Proceedings" of several scientific associations. He has made the following official reports: "Soils of Illinois" for the Illinois board of World's fair commissioners (1893); "Water Resources of Illinois," for the seventeenth annual report U. S. geological survey, Part II. (1896); "Water Resources of Indiana and Ohio"; eighteenth annual report U. S. geological survey, Part IV. (1897); "Pleistocene Features and Deposits of the Chicago Area," for the Chicago Academy of Science natural history survey (1897); "Wells of Northern Indiana"; "Wells of Southern Indiana"; water supply and irrigation papers, U. S. geological survey, Nos. 21 and 26 (1898); "The Illinois Glacial Lobe"; monograph XXXVIII., U. S. geological survey (1899). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Geological Society of America; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Statistical Association; the American Social Science Association; the American Forestry Association, and the Geological Society of Washington; associate member of the National Institute of Art, Science and Letters; and corresponding member of the National Geographic Society; the Chicago Academy of Science, and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. He was married, first, at Danville, Ia., Dec. 22, 1887, to Frances E., daughter of James and Anna (Frey) Gibson, who died in July, 1892; second, at Denmark, Ia., Dec. 18, 1895, to Dorothy C., daughter of Russell and Dorothea (Schmidt) Park. His residence is at Ann Arbor, Mich.

VAN EPPS, Howard, jurist and author, was born at Eufaula, Ala., Dec. 21, 1847, son of Amos C. and Caroline L. (Howard) Van Epps. His ancestors came from Holland, and settled in the Mohawk valley, sometime before the revolution. His father was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1814, but in early manhood removed to Alabama, where he was married to the daughter of Gen. Nicholas Howard, of Columbus, Ga. In 1848 the family went to Chattanooga, Tenn., from which place they finally removed to Atlanta. Howard Van Epps, at the age of sixteen enlisted in company A, 19th Tennessee infantry, Strahl's brigade, Cheatham's division, Hardee's corps, and served in the battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Egypt station, Miss., where he was severely wounded, being confined to the hospital at Lauderdale, Miss., for two months; his wounds being still unhealed when the war closed. In 1869 he was graduated at the University of Georgia with the second honor and afterwards took the law course, finishing his education in 1870, and beginning practice during the trying days of reconstruction in Atlanta, where his ability, eloquence and devotion to his clients were quickly recognized, and placed him in the front rank of the profession. He was appointed solicitor of the city court in 1872, and served for four years. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Patrick Calhoun, the firm subsequently becoming Van Epps, Calhoun & King, by the admission of A. C. King. In 1885 Mr. Van Epps formed another partnership with the late ex-Chief-Justice O. A. Lochrane. He was appointed judge of the city court of Atlanta by Gov. McDaniel, and was re-appointed by both Govs. Gordon and Northen. He is the author of the "Analytical Index and Digest of Supreme Court Reports of Georgia," from Vol. 62 to 81, and the "Analytical Index and Digest of the Supreme Court Reports of Georgia," from Vol. I. to Vol. 100, in which Judge John W. Akin, of Cartersville, was a co-laborer. The latter, as one of the most eminent lawyers of the South has said, "Is of more importance and a greater work than any law book except the 'Code.'" It is a monument to the application, culture and character of Judge Van Epps, and will embalm his name in the gratitude of Georgians. He is now engaged under contract with the state in annotating the reprint edition of "Georgia Reports," a work of great magnitude. In 1896 he was elected president of the Atlanta board of education, but resigned after a few months in consequence of the demands of his legal practice. He was for many years the president of the board of trustees of the Southern Medical College, and upon the consolidation of that institution with the Atlanta Medical College into the new organization now known as the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was elected vice-president. Upon the death of Pres. N. J. Hammond, in 1899, Judge Van Epps was elected president of the college, a position he now holds. He is also a vice-president of the American Bible Society, and of the Amer-

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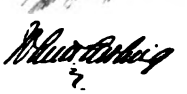
ican Sunday-school Union. No man is more devoted to his profession, and while ever ready to do his duty as a citizen, he has no aspirations for political honors. He was married, Feb. 12, 1873, to Minnie C., daughter of Stevens and Isabella (Hays) Thomas; they have one son, George Dudley, and one daughter, Minnie Thomas.

STERLING, John William, lawyer, was born at Stratford, Fairfield co., Conn., in May, 1844, son of Capt. John William and Catherine Tomlinson (Plant) Sterling. His earliest American ancestor, David Sterling, emigrated to Massachusetts from England in 1651, settling at Charlestown. His son, William, removed to Haverhill and thence to Lyme, Conn., in 1703, whence Jacob, progenitor of John William, removed to Stratford. Mr. Sterling's father commanded important vessels in the South American and China trade, and during his last years on the sea was captain of the largest ship in the world. Mr. Sterling's mother is a direct descendant of John Plant, who came from England in 1636 and settled in Branford, Conn. Her father, David Plant, was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut for four years (1823–27), speaker of the house of representatives, three times a state senator, once a member of congress, and for many years judge of probate. Mr. Sterling was fitted for college at Stratford Academy; was graduated there with the valedictory and then entered Yale, where he took one of the Townsend prizes, and was graduated with high honors in 1864. The following year was spent in the study of English literature and history under Prof. Noah Porter, and he next entered Columbia Law School in New York city. There he was graduated in 1867, delivering the valedictory address, and being admitted to the bar, soon after, he entered the office of David Dudley Field. In May, 1868, he took the position of managing clerk in another office, but in December, 1868, returned to become a partner with Mr. Field under the firm name of Field & Shearman. In September, 1873, Mr. Field retired and the firm name became Shearman & Sterling. One of the notable cases in which the new firm was engaged was the defense of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, every detail of which was under the personal supervision of the partners. The litigation, which lasted two years, ended in December, 1876, in the defeat of the plaintiffs and their payment of costs. Other important suits in which they were retained as counsel in 1876 were the outcome of the "Black Friday" gold panic in 1869. For a number of years Mr. Sterling has been personally concerned in the formation, foreclosure and re-organization of great railroad companies, including the International and Great Northern of Texas in 1879; the Southern Carolina railroad in 1881; the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central; the Canadian Pacific, the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg in 1882; the Great Northern in 1890, and the Duluth and Winnipeg in 1896. He aided in organizing the New York and Texas Land Co. in 1880, and is counsel for many trust estates and for many British corporations and investors. He is a member of the New England, American Fine Arts, Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi societies; the Downtown Association; the Tuxedo Club, and the Union League, University, Lawyers', Yale, Metropolitan, Union and Riding clubs of New York city. Mr. Sterling has a private library of several thousand volumes, containing some rare editions. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1893.



SMYTH, William, educator and reformer, was born at Pittston, Kennebec co., Me., Feb. 2, 1797, son of Caleb and Abiah (Colburn) Smyth. On his father's side he was a descendant of Andrew Smyth, son of a soldier under William III., who was present at the battle of the Boyne, and farther back through Mary, daughter of Mary (Sloper) Brewster, of Henry Sherburne and Ambrose Gibbon, or Gibbons, of Portsmouth, N. H., 1631. Among his ancestors on his mother's side were Maj. Colburn, of revolutionary fame, and Percival Lowell (1639), of Newbury, Mass. At the age of seventeen he lost both his parents and the care of the family devolved upon him. By enlistment in the army during the war of 1812–15, serving as a clerk for a Wiscasset merchant, teaching a private school in the same town and assisting the principal of an academy at Gorham, Me., he provided for others, and at the same time prepared himself for admission to junior standing in Bowdoin where, though mostly unable to use his eyes, he was graduated with the valedictory. After graduation in 1822 and a term's teaching in a school at Brunswick, he took the first year in Andover Theological Seminary and then accepted an invitation to enter the faculty of Bowdoin College (1823). He first taught Greek, but was assigned to mathematics and natural philosophy, and was professor of the former from 1828 until 1868. He was adjunct professor of natural philosophy from 1845 until 1868. During 1828 he began the preparation of text-books; first a small treatise on "Plane Trigonometry," subsequently much enlarged; and in 1830 he published his "Algebra." The latter won high commendation and was afterward developed into two works—"Elementary Algebra for Schools" (1833), and a "Treatise on Algebra" (1852). Other works in the complete series are: "Plane Trigonometry, Surveying and Navigation" (1855); "Analytical Geometry" (1855), and "Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus" (1856). He was a devoted friend of the public schools, serving for seventeen years as a member of the Brunswick board of agents, most of the time as chairman, and exerting an effective influence for the extension in the state of Maine of the graded system of schools. Temperance reform early enlisted his support, as did the anti-slavery cause. In the interest of the latter he edited the "Advocate of Freedom," the earliest anti-slavery paper in Maine. "To no other writer," says a historian of this movement, "was the anti-slavery cause in Maine so much indebted in its earlier years as to him. . . . His ability, character and position commanded respect, even from its enemies. He led the argument for the Liberty party in the state." Prof. Smyth was a licensed Congregational preacher, and for many years supplied as occasion served pulpits in Brunswick, Topsham, and neighboring towns. He received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1863. He was married, in 1827, to Harriet Porter, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Porter) Coffin, of Wiscasset, and had nine children. Prof. Smyth died at Brunswick, Me., April 4, 1868.

WALKER, Edwin, lawyer, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., April 15, 1830, son of Obadiah and Phœbe (Cushman) Walker. He studied law at Batavia, N. Y., and after being admitted to the bar in 1854, removed to Logansport, Ind., where he practiced for eleven years. He became general solicitor for the Cincinnati, Richmond and Logansport

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railroad, and when its lines under the name of the Chicago and Great Eastern were extended to Chicago in 1865, Mr. Walker removed to that city along with the administration and general business offices, and continued his official connection with this railroad and the Pennsylvania system, with which it was merged, for the succeeding eighteen years. Meantime, in 1869, he was appointed general solicitor of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, and, in 1870, Illinois solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. In 1876 he was instrumental in securing the valuable property of the bankrupt Chicago and Pacific Railroad Co. for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system. For many years he was president of this company, and the road has become one of the principal branches of the St. Paul system. In 1894 Mr. Walker was retained as special counsel for the government in the case against Eugene V. Debs and his fellow officers in the American Railway Union. This case, which involved several issues of grave importance and attained political significance through mention in the Chicago (Democratic) platform in 1896, was concerned with the principles of the business control and management of railroads, as well as the rights of their employees, in the United States. Debs was the principal promoter of the Railway Union, whose purpose was to bring into one national organization all railway employees in the United States, and during the great strike in the works of the Pullman Manufacturing Co., the organization came into particular prominence. A boycott having been ordered on all cars of the Pullman Co. in June, 1894, widespread sympathetic strikes followed, resulting in almost a complete "tie-up" on roads terminating in Chicago and the U. S. mails and interstate commerce were seriously impeded. In this crisis the matter was discussed by Pres. Cleveland and his cabinet in special session, and as a result Mr. Walker was retained as special counsel of the government, and a bill in chancery was filed against Debs and his fellow directors of the union, praying for a writ of injunction restraining them from interfering with the movements of trains engaged in interstate commerce. The injunction granted was utterly disregarded by both the strikers and the officers of the union, and the mobs became so ungovernable that Pres. Cleveland determined as a last resort to call out the Federal troops stationed at Fort Sheridan. Under indictments found by a special grand jury Debs and other officers of the union were arrested and all telegrams sent out by them directing the operations of the strikers were produced in court by special subpœna. Attachments for contempt of court were filed against the defendants and they were committed to jail, although soon after released on bail, only to be again arrested on criminal indictments. On the trial for contempt Debs was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and the other defendants for three months each. Defendants' counsel contended that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction in the case, and that the course of the government had been an assumption of power in excess of constitutional and statutory rights, but these arguments were met by statements that the transportation of the mails was an important and organic function of the Federal government, and that interference had not been directed against the boycott of the Pullman cars but against the unlawful interference with the mails and interstate commerce, premises wherein congress had full jurisdiction. The supreme court decision being adverse to the remonstrants, Debs and his colleagues served their sentences in jail. Mr. Walker's conduct of cases is characterized by the most exhaustive preparation, a completely imperturbable manner, perfect courtesy and fairness and the greatest deliberation in argument and examination.

Edwin Walker

WEARE, Portus Baxter, merchant, was born at Otsego, Allegan co., Mich., Jan. 1, 1842, son of John and Martha (Parkhurst) Weare. The first of the name in this country was Nathaniel Weare, who settled in the town of Newbury, N. H., in 1638. John Weare, of the sixth generation from this progenitor, was a soldier in the war of 1812. John Weare, Jr., the father of Portus B., was a lifelong banker. Mr. Weare was educated at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and while still a mere boy entered upon the adventurous life of a pioneer trader. In 1862 he engaged in the grain and commission business in Chicago, under the name of P. B. Weare & Co., laying the foundation on which was erected the present Weare Commission Co. At first his firm was largely engaged in exporting prairie-chickens from the western states to England, Germany and France; later, when the country became more settled and this business was no longer flourishing, they handled buffalo robes; but on the virtual extinction of the bison, the Weare Land and Live Stock Co. was organized, which at one time had as many as 50,000 head of cattle in northern Wyoming and eastern Montana. Mr. Weare next engaged in the grain business, maintaining sixty-five stations for storing grain in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and also built the Globe Elevator, at West Superior, with a capacity of 5,000,000 bushels. He has of late years been manager of the Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Co., controlling eight of the largest local elevators, with a combined capacity exceeding 10,000,000 bushels. His next venture was the foundation of Morton Park, a near suburb of Chicago, and there in ten years a model town, with all the advantages of city life, has been built up. In 1891 he organized the North American Transportation and Trading Co., and in the summer of 1892, with his son, William W. Weare, took from Puget sound to St. Michael's island, at the mouth of the Yukon, all the timbers, materials and machinery for the 500-ton river steamer P. B. Weare. This was built and launched in time to take a cargo from an ocean steamer and ascend the Yukon to the Klondike that fall, with the result that rich and extensive placer gold mines, as well as quartz, coal, copper and other materials, were opened up to the world. The company is now represented in nearly every station in Alaska and the British Yukon territory, and in seven years it has increased its output of gold dust over a hundredfold. Mr. Weare was an organizer and an original trustee of the Illinois Club, and has been identified with the Chicago board of trade since 1862. He is also a member of the New York produce exchange and Lawyers' Club of New York, and the Art Institute, Union League and Chicago clubs of Chicago. On Jan. 2, 1866, he was married to Susan Wheelock, daughter of Levi and Sophia Ann (Darling) Risley, of Cedar Rapids, Ia. They have had one son, William Walker, who is in business with his father. One daughter, Nellie D. (Weare) Webster, died in 1892.

Portus B. Weare

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SMITH, Horace, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Cheshire, Mass., Oct. 28, 1808, son of Silas and Phœbe Smith. His father, a house-carpenter, removed to Springfield in 1812, and was employed in the U. S. armory, in building machinery, making tools, and in other capacities. Horace Smith attended the public schools of Springfield, and in vacations assisted his father in his work. When sixteen years of age he entered as an apprentice the armory, where he was employed for eighteen years, and where he became a master in the trade of gun-making. In 1842 he went to Norwich, Conn.; the following year to New Haven, where he was employed for some months in the Whitney armory, making tools for the manufacture of rifles, a contract for which Mr. Whitney had made with the government. After this he was employed for three years in the pistol factory of Allen & Thurber, in Norwich, later successful manufacturers in Worcester, Mass. In 1846 Mr. Smith himself began the manufacture of guns, in which business he continued until 1849, when he became employed by Oliver Allen, of Norwich, assisting in the manufacture of whaling guns, which projected harpoons by the force of gunpowder. In 1851 Mr. Smith took a position in the establishment of Allen, Brown & Luther, manufacturers of rifle barrels at Worcester. When in their employ about a year he became acquainted with Daniel B. Wesson, afterward coinventor and copartner with him. During this time Mr. Smith and Mr. Wesson devised and made a new firearm on the repeating or magazine principle. Though they did not then obtain a patent or attempt to introduce it, they completed a single rifle, which is still in existence, and is as effective a weapon as the best now manufactured. An improvement in this rifle was patented by B. Tyler Henry, of New Haven, Oct. 16, 1860, and the rifle was called by his name. In 1853 Mr. Smith and Mr. Wesson entered into partnership, and removed to Norwich; and that same year a patent was granted to them on the firearm they had previously devised together. A substitute for the metallic cartridge at first thought of by them had been invented by Walter Hunt, of New York city; but this would foul a gun so badly that soon the lead ball, in being fired from it, would be elongated or distorted, and there was, therefore, no accuracy of aim. Messrs. Smith & Wesson overcame this difficulty, and a patent was granted Aug. 8, 1854. The following year they disposed of their first patent to the Volcanic Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven. They also assigned to this company the patent of Aug. 8th, and a subsequent patent, granted Jan. 22, 1856. In May, 1856, Mr. Wesson joined Mr. Smith in Springfield, the latter having removed to that place in 1854, and together they engaged in the manufacture of pistols and metallic cartridges, beginning their sales in November, 1857. A patent was issued to them late in 1860 for a metallic cartridge, in which the fulminate was inclosed in the hollow, annular projecting case. Smith & Wesson's pistols soon became very popular, and there were a number of attempts at infringement. One of these was a pistol manufactured by a Mr. Pond, under a patent granted to A. J. Gibson, of Worcester. This pistol contained a device patented June 10, 1860, which was considered by them so valuable an improvement that they compromised with Mr. Gibson, and purchased his patent. Later they purchased a valuable device of William C. Dodge, of Washington (patented in 1865), that of an extractor, the object of which was to throw out the empty shells, effected by a single motion when all the chambers had been discharged. Other valuable improvements were made from time to time, and several valuable patents were issued to the firm, or to Mr. Wesson himself. After twenty years of successful coöperative business, Mr. Smith sold his interest to Mr. Wesson in July, 1873. Mr. Smith was married three times: first, to Eliza Foster; second, to Mrs. Eliza Hebbard Jepson, and third, Feb. 5, 1873, to Mary Lucretia Hebbard. He died in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 15, 1893.

Horace Smith

WESSON, Daniel Baird, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Worcester, Mass., May 1, 1825, son of Rufus and Betsey (Baird) Wesson. His earliest American ancestors came from England, and settled in New Hampshire about 1711. His father was a manufacturer of wooden plows, and subsequently a farmer. Young Wesson was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and at the age of eighteen entered the shoe factory of his brothers, Rufus and Martin. Finding this business distasteful, he apprenticed himself to his oldest brother, Edwin, a rifle manufacturer at Northboro. Having served his time in three years, he remained in his brother's employ, subsequently removing with him to Hartford, Conn., where he became superintendent, and later a partner in the business. Upon the death of his brother he formed a partnership with Thomas Warner, a master armorer, of Worcester, also becoming interested in his brother Frank's gun factory, near Grafton. Mr. Wesson later removed to Charlestown, Mass., as superintendent of the Leonard Pistol Manufacturing Co.; but when they removed to Windsor, Vt., he entered the employ of Allen & Luther. He devoted his evenings to mechanical study, and invented a practical cartridge with percussion cap combined. At this time he became identified with Cortland Palmer, of New York, inventor of an improved bullet, and while studying this invention Mr. Wesson made an improvement on it, for which he received a patent. This improvement was the addition of a steel disk, on which the hammer could explode the fulminate, thus doing away with the primer. In 1853 he formed a partnership with Horace Smith, at Norwich, Conn., and there worked out the principles of the firearm now called the Winchester rifle. Disposing of their patents to the Volcanic Arms Co., Mr. Smith retired from the business in 1855. Mr. Wesson then became superintendent of the Volcanic Arms Co.—to which the Winchester Arms Co. has since succeeded—and under their auspices he first put into use the practical self-primed metallic cartridge used during the civil war. About this time he succeeded in perfecting a revolver, the principal feature of which was that the chambers ran entirely through the cylinder. Upon the reorganization of the Volcanic Arms Co., Mr. Wesson resigned, and in 1856 entered into business with Mr. Smith in Springfield, Mass., where they began manufacturing his new invention with a force of twenty-five workmen. In 1860 they built a factory, employing 600 workmen, and during the civil war supplied the U. S. government with firearms. Ten years

D. B. Wesson

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later they received a contract to supply the Russian government with 200,000 rifles, which took them four years to fill. Mr. Smith retired in 1873, but the business was still continued under the old firm name of Smith & Wesson. Since 1874 the plant has been increased, and is now one of the largest of its kind in America, manufacturing single and double action target pistols and central fire repeating arms. Mr. Wesson invented a number of improvements, the most important being the automatic cartridge-shell

extractor and the self-lubricating cartridge. He also introduced the hammerless safety revolver, the hammer being placed entirely within the lock-frame, and the trigger being arranged so it cannot be pulled except at the time of firing, thus preventing the accidental discharge of the weapon. Over 200,000 have been made and sold since 1887. In 1883–87 his sons, Walter H. and Joseph H., were taken into partnership. He was president of the Cheney-Bigelow Wire Works and a founder of the First National Bank of Springfield, of which he later became a director. He was married to Cynthia M., daughter of Luther Harris, of Northboro. They had four children.

BRADY, Cyrus Townsend, clergyman and author, was born at Allegheny, Pa., Dec. 20, 1861, son of Jasper Ewing and Harriet C. (Townsend) Brady. His earliest American ancestor was Hugh Brady, a descendant of Nicholas Brady, the versifier of the Psalms, who came to this country about 1730. His son, John Brady, fought in the French and Indian war; was captain in the 12th Pennsylvania line in the revolutionary war, and was killed by the Indians in 1776. By his wife, Mary Quigley, he had a son, John, who was also in the revolutionary war. John's son, Jasper Ewing Brady, was a member of the 30th congress from Pennsylvania. He was married to Margaret Moreton, and their son, Jasper Ewing, was Mr. Brady's father. In 1870 his parents removed to Kansas, where he spent his youth, receiving his early education in Leavenworth. At the age of seventeen he was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., where he was graduated in 1883, and here he acquired that love of the sea and sea fighting which has been the inspiration of his novels. Force of circumstances kept him from following the sea, and a good opportunity in railroad enterprise offering, he accepted, and for several years was connected with some of the great railway systems of the West and Northwest. Having become strongly drawn toward the ministerial profession, he determined to take orders, and in 1888 was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church. After four years of missionary work in the western states, he was made archdeacon of Kansas, a post which he held for three years, when he was called to Philadelphia, Pa., to become the first archdeacon of the diocese of Pennsylvania. Since 1899 he has been rector of St. Paul's Church, Overbrook, Pa. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he joined the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, and served through the war as chaplain. His literary career began comparatively late in life, when early in 1898 "For Love of Country," his first novel, was published. An ardent student of history, and especially of the picturesque exploits of our early wars, it was natural that Mr. Brady should find inspiration among the stirring scenes of the revolution. "For Love of Country" attracted so much attention that the second book, "For the Freedom of the Sea" (1899), was in demand as a serial. As a still further evidence of the author's growing popularity, the first large edition of "The Grip of Honor" (1899) was exhausted in advance orders. Among his other works are: "Stephen Decatur" (1899) for the Beacon Biographies; "American Fights and Fighters" (1900); "Life of Commodore Paul Jones" (1900); "Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West" (1900). Mr. Brady's style is light and attractive, and the many stirring sea adventures in his books are sketched with brilliant effect. Through all that he writes runs an atmosphere of life and virility, and throughout his stories fact and fiction are skillfully interwoven. The ground-work is all true and real, while in and out amid the turmoil of battle and the tense excitement of the chase run the golden threads of exquisite love tales. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the American Academy of Social and Political Science. He was twice married: first, in 1884, to Clarissa Sidney Guthrie, who died in 1890; second, in November, 1891, to Mary, daughter of E. S. Barrett, of North Carolina. He has six children.

JONES, Burr W., lawyer, was born near Evansville, Rock co., Wis., March 9, 1846, son of William and Sarah (Prentice) Jones. His mother was a descendant of Thomas Prentice, a captain of cavalry in King Philip's war, and one of four brothers who came from Earles Colne in the county of Essex, England, in the early days of the seventeenth century. Her grandfather, Jonathan Prentice, was sergeant in a Massachusetts regiment in the revolutionary army. Mr. Jones attended the Evansville Seminary, and was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1870, subsequently being graduated at the law school. In 1872, soon after beginning practice at Madison, Wis., he was elected district attorney, and in 1874 was re-elected. He was elected to congress in 1882, but at the expiration of his term resumed the practice of his profession, which he has ever since continued, and has frequently declined to become a candidate for other political honors. He has had many cases of importance and is considered one of the leading lawyers in the state. In 1892 he was chairman of the Democratic state convention, held in Milwaukee. He acted with the Democratic party until the campaign of 1896, when, in common with many others, he refused to accept the Chicago platform. In that year he was a delegate to the national convention at Indianapolis, and presented the name of Gen. Bragg as a presidential candidate. In the next presidential campaign he acted with the Democratic party in opposition to the foreign pol-

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icy of the Republicans. In 1897 he was appointed by Gen. Schofield as chairman of the first tax commission for Wisconsin. Since 1885 he has been one of the lecturers in the law department of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Jones is the author of a treatise on the law of evidence published in three volumes in 1896. This work has been widely circulated in this and in other countries, and has become one of the standard treatises on a great branch of the law. He was married, in 1873, to Olive L., daughter of L. W. Hoyt, of Madison, Wis. They have one daughter, Marion.

LACOCK, Abner, senator, was born at Cub run, near Alexandria, Va., July 9, 1770. His father, a native of England, removed to Washington county, Pa., when Abner was a child, and settled upon a farm. Here the son grew up and was educated. In 1796 he removed to Beaver county (then Allegheny county) and was one of the first settlers. His public career began the same year, when he was commissioned by Gov. Mifflin a justice of the peace for Beaver county. He evinced such strength of mind that he was elected in 1801 as its first representative to the state legislature. In 1803 he was appointed the first associate justice for the county but in 1804 resigned this office, and was re elected to the legislature, continuing to represent the county for four successive terms. He was elected to the senate from Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties in 1808. In 1810 the question of war with Great Britain agitated the country and Abner Lacock was nominated as the "war candidate," was elected to congress and supported the administration of James Madison. In 1813 the legislature of Pennsylvania elected him U. S. senator, which position he held for six years. He was a member of the house of representatives of the 12th congress and of the senate in the 13th, 14th and 15th congresses. After leaving the U. S. senate he entered into a scheme for uniting the waters of the Delaware and Ohio rivers by a state line of canals and railroads. In 1825 five commissioners were appointed to make a complete survey of a route for the contemplated improvement, Mr. Lacock being one of the number. In 1826 the legislature authorized the commencement of the work and appropriated $300,000 for its prosecution. He was appointed acting commissioner to superintend the construction of the western terminal of the canal, from Johnstown to Pittsburgh. The first canal-boat used west of the Alleghany mountains was named for him, and was built at Apollo, Armstrong co., in 1827, by Philip Daley. In 1829 Mr. Lacock's services as canal commissioner terminated. He subsequently represented Beaver county in the legislature. In 1820 he was appointed by the general government commissioner to survey a national road from Wheeling to the Mississippi river, and in 1825 he was appointed by the Hon. W. H. Crawford, secretary of the U. S. treasury, examiner of the land offices for Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. He was appointed in 1836 commissioner to survey and construct the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal connecting the Erie division of the Pennsylvania canal with the Portsmouth and Ohio canal. He obtained the title of general while serving as an officer in the Pennsylvania militia, and in 1807 was made brigadier-general of that organization, but never saw military service in the field. He was an expert surveyor, a good public speaker and an accomplished writer, and was a champion of the common school system, his services in this respect deserving to rank with those of Gov. Wolf and Thaddeus Stevens. He died at Freedom, Pa., Aug. 12, 1887.

A Lacock

ANGEL, Benjamin Franklin, diplomat, was born at Burlington, Oswego co. N. Y., Nov. 28, 1815. He received his preparatory education under Cornelius C. Felton, afterwards president of Harvard, but did not enter college, owing to trouble with his eyes. Until he recovered their use, he taught school; then studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice at Geneseo, in partnership with his former preceptor, at the same time writing editorials for a Democratic county newspaper. In 1838 he was appointed surrogate, and served in that office for four years, after which he was appointed master in chancery and supreme court commissioner. He was surrogate again from 1844 until 1847. In 1852 he was a member of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore; but in 1853 his health became impaired, and he went to Honolulu as U. S. consul. In 1855 he was sent by Pres. Pierce to China, as special commissioner to settle a dispute between some American merchants and the Chinese government in regard to the exaction of export duties. He was successful, and returned to the United States by way of the East Indies, Egypt and Europe. On his return he was nominated for congress, but was defeated. He was appointed minister to Norway and Sweden when Mr. Buchanan became president, and at the end of his term returned to the United States (1862). With the exception of being a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Gen. McClellan for the presidency, in 1864, he did not again take an active part in politics, but devoted himself to agriculture at Geneseo, N. Y. He was president of the State Agricultural Society in 1873–74. He died at Geneseo, Sept. 11, 1894.

Benj F Angel

GOTWALD, Luther Alexander, theologian, was born in Adams county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1833, son of Rev. Daniel Gotwald, a German Lutheran preacher. His father dying in 1843, he was employed as errand boy in a store, and later he learned the printer's trade, which enabled him to contribute to the support of the family. He was educated in the preparatory department of Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., and at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1857, and two years later in the theological seminary. Soon after he became pastor of the Lutheran church at Shippensburg, Pa., where he remained until 1863. His next pastoral field was at Lebanon, Pa. In 1865 he accepted a call to the First English Lutheran Church at Dayton, O. Here at the end of four years he was compelled to resign, with his health utterly broken; but in 1870 he accepted a call to the Lutheran church at Chambersburg, Pa., where he labored until 1874. In April, 1874, he became pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at York, Pa., where he prosecuted the work of the ministry for twelve years with great success. In 1885 Dr. Gotwald became pastor of a struggling mission church at Springfield, O., afterwards, under his ministry, the large and flourishing Second Lutheran Church of that city. In 1888 he was unanimously chosen to the chair of practical theology at Wittenberg Seminary, Springfield, O. His chair embraces homiletics, church history, pastoral theology, biblical criticism, church polity and apologetics. He received the degree of D.D. from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1874. He

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has been a voluminous writer for the press, and many of his sermons, addresses and essays have been published in book form. In his theological position Dr. Gotwald may be classed among the Lutheran conservatives; accepting heartily and fully the Augsburg confession as the very best expression of Christian doctrine that has ever been promulgated, believing in the use of liturgical forms in public worship, and holding firmly to the historic faith and usages of the Lutheran church as the purest and best that are taught and employed. He was a director of Wittenberg College in 1865–69; trustee of Pennsylvania College in 1873–85; director of Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, 1871–80; member of the board of church extension since 1874; member of the board of home missions from 1881; president of the West Pennsylvania synod in 1873–76. He has been a frequent delegate to the general synod, and has always taken a leading part in its deliberations. Dr. Gotwald was married to Mary E. King, of Springfield, O., Oct. 13, 1859.

HOLMES, Hector Adams, inventor, was born at North Hero, Grand Isle co., Vt., Jan. 7, 1829, son of Gilbert and Diadiamia (Knight) Holmes, and grandson of Thomas Holmes, who came to this country from England in 1776. His mother was the first white girl born in North Hero. He was educated at the public schools, and at the Plattsburg and Bakersfield academies. After completing his studies he engaged in farming in his native place and at Lawrenceville, N. Y., and while engaged in repairing cultivators and reapers for his own use, made many valuable improvements in them. In 1865 he removed to Lansing, Minn., and in 1874 he invented an automatic machine to gather grain from a harvester into a bundle and tie it with a string, cut off the string and throw the bundle on the ground. He went to work as a pattern-maker in 1872, in order to perfect his invention, which he accomplished at Owatonna in 1876, after five years of almost constant labor. The following year he began their manufacture, and the first fifty were sold at $50 apiece. As these machines could be attached to any reaper they were soon in great demand. In 1877 the success of the machine was so great that J. Russel Parsons, of the Walter A. Wood Harvester Co., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., secured the right to manufacture on a royalty, and produced over 2,000 of them the first year. Mr. Holmes has contributed liberally to the building of the Methodist church at Hoosick Falls, to the Home Missionary Society, and many other like objects. He was married three times: in 1851, to Olive A. Williamson, of Grand Isle, Vt.; in 1861, to Harriet A. Sabin, of Georgia, Vt., and in 1872 to Helen C. Lyons, of Austin, Minn. He had four children: three by his first wife: Bayard Taylor, Warren and Watson, and one by his second wife, George Ellsworth.

H. A. Holmes

HOLMES, Bayard Taylor, physician and author, was born at North Hero, Vt., July 29, 1852, son of Hector Adams and Olive A. (Williamson) Holmes. His father removed to Minnesota in 1865. Young Holmes was educated in the public schools of his native place, at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., at the old University of Chicago until its close, and at the Paw Paw Institute, where he was graduated in 1874. He then engaged in teaching in De Kalb and La Salle counties, Ill., until 1882, when he traveled for the Walter A. Wood Co., in the interests of his father's invention. In 1886 he began the practice of medicine in Chicago as assistant to Dr. Christian Fenger, having been graduated at the Chicago Homœopathic College in 1885, and at the Northwestern University Medical School in 1888. He was for many years a member of the surgical staff of the Cook County Hospital. He spent three years in building up the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was its secretary in 1891–95. Dr. Holmes was the organizer of the Chicago Medical Library Association, and the library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University, in which institution he is senior professor of surgery; also at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School. He was a lecturer on various subjects before the Chautauquan assemblies and other societies throughout the country. He was an organizer of the Christian Citizenship League; a member, secretary and treasurer of the Association of American Medical Colleges; of the American Medical Association; of the Evolution and Chicago Library clubs, and of the Bibliographical Society. He is the author of a monograph on "Medical Libraries for Medical Schools," and on "The Land Shells of Illinois," together with numerous pamphlets on medical, educational and sociological subjects. On Aug. 14, 1878, he was married to Agnes Anna, daughter of Capt. James W. George, of Lansing. They have two children.

Bayard Holmes

HOLMES, George Ellsworth, singer, was born at Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1862, son of Hector Adams and Harriet A. (Sabin) Holmes. He was graduated at Poultney Academy, Vermont, in 1882, and then removed to Hoosick Falls, N. Y., where he spent three years learning the trade of a machinist. Possessing a naturally beautiful voice he determined to cultivate it and devote his life to music, and studied under the best masters in Europe and America. In 1892 he was precentor of the Central Church of Chicago, Prof. Swing's, and also solo baritone at all of the Wagnerian concerts at the Columbian exposition given by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, and at over forty concerts given by him at the Chicago Auditorium and in the principal cities of the West. He sang in Baireuth, and in 1896–97 in operas and oratorios in London, Paris, and other European capitals. His dramatic power, his perfect enunciation and phrasing, the richness, flexibility and compass of his voice, and his artistic appreciation of the sentiment of his lines, were

George Holmes

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quickly recognized by the British and Continental press. He returned in 1897 to the United States, where he renewed his former successes. He was highly successful as a teacher. Mr. Holmes also sang with many vocal societies in oratorios and classical concerts. He was a member of the Chicago Manuscript Society and of the Christian Science church. He was married in Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1885, to Anna Laury, adopted daughter of Augustus M. Blake. They had two children; one of whom is living. Mr. Holmes died at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., March 26, 1898.

WHITMAN, John Munro, railroad manager, was born at Elbridge, Onondaga co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1837, son of Joseph Chandler and Caroline Betsy (Munro) Whitman, of Scotch descent. He was educated at Munro Academy, in his native town, and in 1856 began a lifelong connection with the railroad business as rodman in the engineering department of the Illinois Central railroad in Chicago. After two years he accepted employment as leveler in the work of enlarging the Erie canal, and in 1860 became engineer in charge of construction on the Brunswick and Albany railroad in Georgia, there remaining five years. In 1866–67 he was engineer in charge of construction of the Union stock-yards, Chicago; in 1867–69 he was engaged in the work of deepening the Illinois and Michigan canal, and in 1869–71 was engineer in construction of the Iowa Midland railroad, now a part of the Chicago and Northwestern system. In 1872 he was appointed engineer and superintendent of the Chicago and Pacific railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system, and after its liquidation in 1876 was its receiver for four years. He was superintendent of the Iowa division of the Chicago and Northwestern railway (June, 1880–February, 1883), and was general superintendent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway (February, 1883–July, 1887). In August, 1887, he became general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., a position which he held until Nov. 25, 1899, when he was made fourth vice-president.

J. M. Whitman

PLEASONTON, Augustus James, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1808, eldest son of Stephen Pleasonton, who for several administrations was first auditor of the treasury. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, of the Mexican and civil wars, was a brother. After receiving a liberal education in Washington he entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1826. After serving four years on garrison duty at the artillery school for practice at Fortress Monroe and on topographical duty, he resigned from the army and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, and entered upon a long and successful practice of his profession in Philadelphia. In 1839–40 he was president of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mountjoy and Lancaster railroad. He served in the Pennsylvania militia with the rank of brigade major in 1833, and became colonel in 1835. During the political disturbances in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1838–39, he was assistant adjutant-general and paymaster-general of the state. In May, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, and organized and commanded a home guard of 10,000 men, including cavalry, artillery and infantry, for the defense of Philadelphia. Gen. Pleasonton was the originator of the "blue-glass theory" so prevalent about twenty-five years ago. On his farm near Philadelphia, where much of his leisure time was spent, he began testing the effect of the different colored rays of light upon vegetable and animal life. He claimed to have discovered that the blue rays of the sun were especially stimulating to vegetable life. His experiments were subsequently applied to animals and afterwards to human beings, and it is said that wonderful cures were effected by the blue rays of light. He published many papers in advocacy of his theories, and a book, "Influence of the Blue Ray of the Sunlight and of the Blue Color of the Sky in Developing Animal and Vegetable Life" (1876). Gen. Pleasonton died July 26, 1894.

GARRETTSON, Freeborn, clergyman, was born in Hartford county, Md., Aug. 15, 1752, son of John and Sarah (Hanson) Garrettson. His great-grandfather, Garrett Garrettson, whose name indicates Scandinavian origin, was the first of the family in this country. His grandfather built the first house of worship in the state of Maryland in connection with the Church of England, and Mr. Garrettson's parents were adherents to that church. Religion in that county was at a very low ebb during Freeborn Garrettson's youth, the clergy of the Church of England in Maryland, as in Virginia, being more fond of fox-hunting than of attending to the spiritual wants of their flocks. John Wesley's religious teachers had just begun their labors in that region, and the young were attracted by their fervor and honesty of purpose. Freeborn Garrettson received an excellent English education, partly from private tutors, and grew up a sedate, thoughtful youth, so that at the age of twenty he was entrusted with the care of his father's estate. In 1775 he left the Church of England and became a worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, a change which in those days meant abandoning all that one holds dear, and in his case submitting to many privations. For nine years he labored in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina. At the general conference in Baltimore in 1784 he was ordained and went as a volunteer to Nova Scotia, where for two years he labored, often traveling on foot with a knapsack on his back. In 1787 he became presiding elder of that province, but in 1788 returned to the United States and with twelve other young men was assigned to a new district, comprising the territory lying between New Rochelle and Lake Champlain and extending from the western part of New England to Whitestown, near Utica, N. Y. In 1793 he was appointed a district, and in 1794 became presiding elder of the Dutchess district and settled at Rhinebeck, the seat of his wife's family, where he resided until his death. He was one of the most zealous and godly servants of his church. He inherited slaves; but one morning while assembling them for prayers was suddenly impressed with the conviction that human bondage was unlawful in the sight of God, and before he proceeded with the devotions freed his chattels. In his will he made provision for the perpetual support of a missionary to the blacks. He was married at Clermont, Dutchess co., N. Y., in 1793, to Catharine, daughter of Hon. Robert R. Livingston, of Livingston manor. Their daughter, Mary Rutherford (1783–1879), was noted for her benevolence and for her smallness of

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stature. Bishop Garrettson died at his country seat, Wildercliffe, Rhinebeck, Sept. 26, 1827. His "Life" was published in 1832.

BARTLETT, Ichabod, lawyer and statesman, was born at Salisbury, N. H., July 24, 1786, son of Dr. Joseph and Hannah (Colcord) Bartlett. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808, studied law at Salisbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, beginning his practice at Durham, N. H. In 1816 he removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he attained high rank in his profession. In 1819 he was solicitor for Rockland county. During the same year he was elected to the legislature and began his political career by a speech in favor of the Toleration Act. He was an officer in the state militia, and in thirty-two years was seven times elected to the legislature, of which he was speaker in 1821. In 1823 he was elected to congress. Webster had introduced and Henry Clay was supporting the famous resolution in favor of the Greeks. Bartlett opposed the measure and made an impromtu reply to Clay which was considered one of the most effective off-hand speeches ever made in congress. He was twice re-elected, serving until 1829. In 1850 he was a member of the state convention for the revision of the state constitution. He was distinguished in congress as a bold and spirited debater and his success at the bar was brilliant and continuous. He died unmarried in Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 19, 1853.

GINN, Edwin, publisher, was born at Orland, Hancock co., Me., Feb. 14, 1838, son of James and Sarah (Blood) Ginn, and grandson of Abraham Ginn. His great-grandfather, James Ginn, of Bucksport, was son of James Ginn (or Genn), an Englishman who settled in Virginia. Born and bred in the rugged hill country of New England, Edwin Ginn early learned the lesson of industry and self-reliance. At the age of nine years he took charge of his father's household in winter; in 1851 he was cook in a logging camp, and in the following year shipped to the Grand banks of Newfoundland on a fishing vessel. After a preparatory education, during which he taught school winters, farmed or went to the Grand banks summers, he entered Tufts at the age of twenty, and was graduated in 1862. During his college life he taught school winters and worked on a farm summers, and when he left college he had the advantage of at least ten years' business experience, so that he was enabled to commence work far in advance of the ordinary graduate. He owes his beginning largely to Mr. Ainsworth, of Crosby, Ainsworth & Co., and to William Henshaw, a representative of D. Appleton & Co., who kindly loaned him his first $50 to purchase school books. For about three years he continued in this line of work, until the house of Crosby, Ainsworth & Co. offered to him the publishing rights and plates of Craik's "English of Shakespeare." He undertook the publication, and it was followed by Allen's "Latin Grammar" and other books by the same authors, and Goodwin's "Greek Grammar." The last work gave Mr. Ginn entrance into nearly all the best schools of the country. Other books that helped to establish the fortune of the new house were: Hudson's "Shakespeare"; Luther W. Mason's "National Music Course"; Wentworth's mathematical series, and the Allen & Greenough classical series. His publications now include all ancient and many modern language text-books, works on practical and general science, literature, mathematics and music. An important branch of his publishing is a series of books called "Classics for Children," consisting largely of complete works by great masters, several volumes of which Mr. Ginn edited himself. He has been twice married: first, in 1869, to Clara, daughter of Jesse Glover, of Lawrence, Mass., who died in 1890, leaving three children; second, in 1893, to Francesca, daughter of Charles Grébé, of Philadelphia, by whom he has one daughter and one son.

Edwin Ginn.

BROWN, Paul, lawyer, was born in McHenry county, Ill., Dec. 1, 1864, son of Henry T. and Almira M. (Smith) Brown. His father, a physician, and native of New York state, was one of the first settlers of Illinois. After a common school education in his native place, young Brown went to Chicago, where he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county a few months later, and was three times re-appointed. In 1893, after serving for eight years, he resigned in order to devote his time to private practice. Previous to this he had entered into partnership with Clarence A. Knight, under the firm name of Knight & Brown. He is specially noted for mastery of corporate law, and with his partner is one of the general solicitors of some of the largest street and steam railroad corporations of the West. Mr. Brown is a member of the Union League, and the Chicago Athletic Association, and is a Freemason. He was married on April 25, 1888, to Grace A., daughter of Oliver W. Owen, of McHenry county, Ill. They have two sons and a daughter.

Paul Brown

CLARKE, Robert, publisher, was born in Annan, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, May 1, 1829. He removed with his parents to Cincinnati, O., in 1840, and was educated at Woodward College; for a time was a book-keeper; then opened a second-hand book store, and from this modest beginning developed the publishing house of Robert Clarke & Co., which brought him a fortune. In 1858 the firm purchased the business of H. W. Derby & Co., law-book publishers and dealers in the works of Harper & Brothers and Derby & Jackson. He was the first American bookseller to import books direct from London and Paris, and he was the most extensive dealer in Americana in the United States. He edited "Col. George Rogers Clarke's Campaign in the Illinois in 1778–79" (1869); James McBride's "Pioneer Biographies" (1869); "Captain James Smith's Captivity with the Indians" (1870), and the Ohio Valley Historical series. He was the author of a pamphlet, entitled "The Pre-historic Remains which were Found on the Site of the City of Cincinnati, with a Vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet" (1876). He published 150 volumes on the law, one series of which was the celebrated "Fisher's Patent Cases," the highest priced law works ever published in America; and over 100 volumes on various subjects, including political economy. His private library of 7,000 volumes was sold to William A. Proctor, who presented it to the University of Cincinnati. Mr. Clarke died unmarried Aug. 26, 1899.

WHITING, Henry, soldier, was born at Lancaster, Worcester co., Mass., Nov. 28, 1788. His father, John Whiting, was brigadier-general of the Massachusetts militia in the revolution, and at the close of the war was lieutenant-colonel of the fifth infantry, U. S. army. His sister was the noted author Caroline Lee

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W. Hentz. Henry Whiting, in his youth, was a clerk in a dry-goods store in Boston, but in 1808 entered the U. S. army as a cornet of light dragoons. In 1809 he was promoted to a second lieutenancy and in 1811 to first lieutenant. He became aid to Gen. John P. Boyd and served with credit in the capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, in 1813. He was promoted to captain in 1817, and was transferred to the first artillery in 1821; after 1835 served in the quartermaster's department, and in 1846 joined the army of Gen. Zachary Taylor, as chief quarter-master. On Feb. 23, 1847, he was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1848 he was elected a regent of the University of Michigan. Gen. Whiting was the author of "Ontua, the Son of the Forest: a Poem" (1822); "A Retrospect: a Poem" (1830); "Sannillac: a Poem" (1831); "The Age of Steam," and "Life of Zebulon M. Pike," in Sparks' "American Biography." He was co-author of "Historical and Scientific Sketches of Michigan" (1834), and besides contributing to the "North American Review" he edited "George Washington's Revolutionary Orders" issued during the years, 1778, 1780, 1781 and 1782, selected from the MSS. of John Whiting (1846). He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16, 1851.

Henry Whiting

ELLIOTT, Robert Brown, lawyer and statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1842. His parents were from Jamaica, West Indies, where he, in early life, lived a considerable time. His early education was received at private schools. In 1853 he entered High Holborn Academy, London, England, and in 1859 was graduated at Eton College. He studied law and was graduated at Lincoln's Inn, London, the expenses of education being born by his uncle, who was a man of means, resident in Jamaica. He returned to America in 1861, and after service in the U. S. navy during the civil war he, in 1867, settled in Charleston, S. C. In 1868 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and from July of that year until October, 1870, was a member of the legislature. He was made assistant adjutant-general in 1869, which office he held until he was elected to congress as a Republican, serving from 1871 until 1874, when he resigned, having been elected sheriff of the county. He was again elected to the legislature in 1875, and was speaker of the lower house. In 1877 he removed to New Orleans, became special agent for the treasury department and resumed practice. He died in New Orleans, Aug. 11, 1884.

Edward A. Hoffman

SHAFFNER, Taliaferro Preston, inventor and author, was born at Smithfield, Fauquier co., Va., in 1818. He was self-educated; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but gave much time to invention. He was associated with Samuel F. B. Morse in the introduction of the telegraph; built the line from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans, and that from St. Louis to Jefferson City, in 1851, and held office in different telegraph companies. He was a projector of a north Atlantic cable, and invented several methods of blasting with nitro-glycerine and other high explosives, for which twelve patents were issued. Mr. Shaffner was in the service of Denmark during the Dano-Prussian war of 1864, and was a member of various scientific societies of Europe. He published his "Telegraph Companion" in 1855; the "Telegraph Manual" (1859); "The Secession War in America" (1862); "History of America" (1863), and "Odd Fellowship" (1875). He died in Troy, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1881.

WENTWORTH, John, journalist, was born at Sandwich, Strafford co., N. H., March 5, 1815, son of Hon. Paul and Lydia (Cogswell) Wentworth, and grandson of John Wentworth, of the Continental congress. His maternal grandfather, Col. Amos Cogswell, was an officer in the Continental army. After his graduation at Dartmouth College, in 1836, he went to Michigan, but being unsuccessful in obtaining a position to teach in Detroit, he removed to Chicago, then a village of 2,500 people. He began journalism, taking charge of the "Democrat," the first newspaper established in Chicago, which he afterward owned and made the chief daily newspaper of the northwest, continuing to be its publisher, editor and proprietor until 1861. He bore an important part in the incorporation of Chicago as a city; voted at its first city election, in May, 1837; was made its first official printer, and speedily became one of the foremost citizens and chief property holders of Cook county. Amid the cares of journalism and politics he found time to study law; attended lectures at Harvard in 1841, and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Wentworth was in congress, as a Democrat, in 1843–51 and 1853–55, where the extent of his labors for his district can now hardly be realized; he accomplished the passage of bills for the construction of harbors, erection of lighthouses, establishment of ports of entry, marine hospitals, etc. He introduced in that body the first bill favoring the establishment of the present national warehouse system, and secured the grant of land to the state of Illinois for the first railway (now the Illinois Central), which he helped to organize, equip and operate. On the day after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he was one of the congressmen who, ignoring party lines, took an anti-slavery position, thus becoming one of the founders of the Republican party. He was elected mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860. Each time he found a large floating debt against the city, and left a surplus in the treasury for his successor. The first steam fire-engine in Chicago was introduced by Mr. Wentworth, and was named after him "Long John," a nickname given on account of his great height, six feet, seven inches. He was a member of the convention that met in 1861 to revise the constitution of Illinois, and also of the board of education in 1861–64 and 1868–72. After repeatedly declining nominations for the mayoralty and the house, he again served in congress in 1865–67, where he was a member of the committee of ways and means and an earnest advocate of the immediate resumption of specie payments. As police commissioner, in 1863 he frustrated a raid on Camp Douglas; protected Clement L. Vallandigham from assault, and answered him in a memorable speech. Mr. Wentworth was a founder and benefactor of the Illinois Historical Society and of many local institutions. Dartmouth College, in which he was always interested and to which he gave $10,000, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1867, and in 1883

John Wentworth

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he was made president of its alumni association. He was the author of "Genealogical, Bibliographical and Biographical Account of the Descendants of Elder Melvin Wentworth" (Boston, 1850), and "History of the Wentworth Family" (3 vols., 1878). Besides these two works, he published many lectures and writings on the early history of Chicago, and contributed much historical matter to various periodicals. He was married, Nov. 13, 1844, to Roxanna Marie, daughter of Riley Loomis, of Troy, N. Y. They had five children, only one of whom survives: Roxanna Atwater, wife of Clarence Winthrop Bowen, of New York city. He died in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

LOWDEN, Frank Orren, lawyer, was born at Sunrise City, Minn., Jan. 26, 1861, son of Lorenzo Orren and Nancy Elizabeth (Breg) Lowden. He was educated at the public schools of Point Pleasant, Ia., assisting his father in farm work during the summer months. At the age of fifteen he began teaching in Hardin county, Ia., and while so occupied prepared himself for college. He was graduated at the Iowa State University as valedictorian of his class in 1885, and immediately after secured a position as teacher in the High School of Burlington, Ia. In July, 1886, he became a student in the law office of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, in Chicago, and at the same time began a course in the Union College of Law, where he was graduated in 1887, again valedictorian, and also received the first prize for scholarship and the first prize for his commencement oration. After his admission to the bar, he continued practice with his former preceptor until 1890, when he formed a partnership with Emery S. Walker, under the style of Walker & Lowden. This association continued a little over a year; and in May, 1892, he formed a second firm with William B. Keep, which was dissolved in September, 1893. In March, 1898, he became a member of the firm of Lowden, Estabrook & Davis. Through his unaided efforts, backed by determination and strength of mind, Mr. Lowden has won for himself a recognized position among leaders of the Chicago bar. Apart from the duties of a large and profitable practice, he is connected with several financial enterprises. He also delivers semi-weekly lectures on federal jurisprudence at the Northwestern University. He is a trustee of the Thomas Orchestra Association; of the Central Church; of St. Luke's Hospital; of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and other organizations. When the 1st Illinois infantry returned from Cuba he was unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel of that regiment in recognition of his services as chairman of the war committee of the Union League Club. He is a member of the Union League, Chicago, Calumet, University and Law clubs of Chicago, having been president of the last named in 1898. He was married, April 29, 1896, to Florence, daughter of George M. Pullman. They have one son and two daughters.

CLAIBORNE, John Herbert, physician and author, was born in Brunswick county, Va., March 16, 1828, son of John Gregory and Mary (Weldon) Claiborne. His father was a lawyer and clergyman; his mother was a daughter of Daniel Weldon, of Roanoke, N. C., and Mary Donald Fraser, of Petersburg, Va. He is a descendant in the seventh generation from William Claiborne (or Clayborne), first secretary of the Virginia colony and a trader on the island of Kent (afterward a part of Maryland) in 1631, a year before Lord Baltimore received his patent and three years before he arrived with his first company of colonists. He was educated at Ebenezer Academy, Brunswick, Va., the first academy established in that state, and was graduated at Randolph-Macon College in 1847, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1850. He was graduated M.D. at the University of Virginia in 1849, and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1850. After a year of practice in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Dr. Claiborne settled in Petersburg, Va., which has since been his home. In 1855–60 he was a member of the Virginia senate; in 1861–64 he was a surgeon and major in the Confederate army, and in 1864–65 served as surgeon-in-chief of all the general hospitals in Petersburg. He has had a large surgical and general practice, and for many years has made a specialty of diseases of women and children. He is ex-president and honorary fellow of the Medical Society of Virginia; fellow of the American Health Association; member of the first Pan-American congress; member-elect of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain; fellow of the American Medical Association; corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society; fellow and vice-president of the Association of the Confederate Army and Navy, and is connected with many other societies and associations. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, and is the author of essays on dysmenorrhœa and diphtheria, which were published in 1896 by the Medical Society of Virginia, and of "From Petersburg to Appomattox" in "War Talks" (1880). He has published in book form "Clinical Reports from Private Practice" (1873), and "The Old Virginia Doctor" (1893). Dr. Claiborne was married, May 3, 1853, to Sarah J., daughter of Joseph J. Alston, of Island No. 10, Tenn., and Louisa D. Thomas, of North Carolina. They had four daughters and one son, Dr. John H. Claiborne, Jr., of New York city, who served as a captain in the 12th New York infantry in the war between the United States and Spain (1898). Mrs. Claiborne died in January, 1869. Dr. Claiborne was married again, November, 1888, to Annie Leslie, daughter of Robert Leslie and Cornelia (Prince) Watson, of Petersburg, Va. They have a son, Robert L. Claiborne, and a daughter, Donald Fraser Claiborne.

PARTRIDGE, George, educator and congressman, was born at Duxbury, Mass., Feb. 8, 1740, a descendant of the first minister of that town. He was graduated at Harvard in 1762, then studied theology, but not entering the ministry became a teacher at Kingston, Mass. During 1774–75 he was a delegate to the provincial congress, and then was a member of the state house of representatives until 1778; when he was chosen a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental congress, and was a member of that body continuously until 1785. He was elected a member of the first congress of the United States and took his seat on the opening day but resigned in 1790. He died at Duxbury, Mass., July 7, 1828.

CARROLL, John Wesley, manufacturer, was born at Staunton, Augusta co., Va., March 3, 1832, son of Jacob S. and Isabel (Layman) Carroll. His father, also a native of Virginia, was a planter by occupation, and frequently held public office; his mother was a daughter of Daniel Layman, of Carlisle, Pa. Having been thrown on his own resources by the death of both parents, he went to Lynchburg,

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Va., in 1848, to learn the trade of cabinet-maker with the firm of Folkes & Winston. He worked for them for two years, and then formed a partnership with William Crumpton, a tobacco manufacturer, which continued for nearly thirteen years. Meantime, in 1859, he began the manufacture of granulated smoking tobacco on his own account, and soon built up a wide reputation and a vast business. During the civil war he continued his business, finding a ready market for his tobacco at the rate of $7 per pound in Confederate money. His profits were entirely wiped out when the southern cause was defeated; but he courageously persisted, and by 1867 had so increased his sales that he was able to purchase the old Crumpton factory and nearly double his output. This building was destroyed by fire in the following year, involving serious financial loss, but was immediately rebuilt on an enlarged and improved scale, and is still in use. He kept his tobacco on the same high grade of excellence, and he received premiums at the Berlin, Vienna, Philadelphia and Paris expositions. His most celebrated brands, which could be obtained the world over, were Lone Jack, Brown Dick and Fahlus. He was connected with several financial and business corporations, notably as president of the Lynchburg National Bank; as director of the Lynchburg Loan and Trust Co.; of the State Coal Co.; as president of the Carroll Hotel Co., and several others. At his death Mr. Carroll was possessed of a fortune of nearly $1,000,000, and it has been well said that "there was not a single dirty dollar among them all." He was director of the Female Orphan Asylum of his city; a member of its city council for thirty-two years, and its president for nearly this entire term of years, and was also known as one of the most public spirited citizens of the city, prominent in all charitable and philanthropic movements. He was twice married: first, in March, 1850, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of William Crumpton, of Lynchburg, who died in 1877, leaving three sons and four daughters; second, July 31, 1878, to Sallie F., daughter of Isaac Adams, of Appomattox county, Va., by whom he had two sons and one daughter. His second wife was a granddaughter of Maj. William Du Val, a member of the Virginia convention and the house of burgesses, and one of the committee of three, including Thomas Jefferson, which moved the Virginia seat of government from Williamsburg to Richmond. Mr. Carroll died at Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 9, 1898.

FORSYTH, John, clergyman and scholar, was born at Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1810, son of John Forsyth, a native of Scotland. He was graduated with honor in 1829 at Rutgers College; subsequently studied theology at Newburgh under the Rev. Dr. McCarrell, and at a later period visited Scotland, continuing his theological studies under the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, at Edinburgh, and also at Glasgow, under the Rev. Dr. Dick. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Aberdeen in 1833, and returned to America in the same year. In July, 1834, he was ordained by the presbytery of New York, and in December became pastor of an Associate Reformed congregation in Philadelphia, in which station he remained until 1836. In 1837 he accepted a call to become the pastor of the Second Associate Reformed Church of Newburgh, now the Union Presbyterian, and was installed on Dec. 5th, remaining in this pastorate until 1848. His life at this period was very busy. Besides the duties of a faithful pastor he was professor of biblical literature in the Newburg Theological Seminary. His scholarship became widely noted, and this fact, combined with his ability as an instructor led to his appointment as professor of Latin and history in the College of New Jersey (Princeton). For five years the duties of the two important departments were discharged with ability, fidelity, and success. He resigned this professorship in 1852 and returned to the seminary at Newburgh. In 1864 he was appointed lecturer on history at Princeton, and for seven years gave interesting and profitable lectures to the senior class. In 1860 he accepted the professorship of the English language in Rutgers, and remained three years; and in 1871 he was appointed chaplain and professor of law and ethics at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. Here he served until 1882, when he was retired with the rank of colonel. For nearly twenty years he was president of the Newburgh board of education. He was a director of the National Bank of Newburgh, and a trustee of the savings bank: for nearly thirty years he was corresponding secretary of the Newburgh Bible Society; a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Besides articles in the leading religious reviews of America and England he wrote memoirs of Alexander Proudfit, D.D., the Rev. W. Romaine, Thomas De Witt, D.D., Joseph McCarrell, D.D., and the Rev. R. Howard Wallace; "History of the Associate Reformed Church"; "Pastor's Counsels to a Young Christian"; "Sketches of the Lives of the Early Governors of New York" (1863;) "Additional Notes to the Epistle of James in Matthew Henry's Commentary," and contributions to "Lang's Commentaries." Dr. Forsyth was married to Anna B. Hyer, widow of the Rev. Matthew L. Fullerton, of Hagerstown, Md., in 1833. He died at Newburgh, Oct. 17, 1886.

LEWIS, Ellis, jurist, was born at Lewisberry, Pa., May 16, 1798. His ancestors came to America from Wales in 1708, and settled at Haverford, Pa., and his father, Eli Lewis, bought large tracts of land and founded the town of Lewisberry. Through mismanagement, the son's inheritance was dissipated, and he was thrown at an early age on his own resources. He became a printer, and followed the business while studying law. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-four. In 1824 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the state, and in 1832 elected a member of the legislature. He was active in advancing measures for the internal improvement of the state, and framed a bill relating to imprisonment for debt, which became a law, and was the first step toward the abolition of the debtors' prison. He was appointed attorney-general in 1833, and in October of the same year president judge of the 8th judicial district; in 1843 president judge of the 2d district; in 1851 justice of the supreme court, and in 1854–57 chief-justice. He was one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of the state, and his acquaintance with medical jurisprudence gained him the honorary degree of M.D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Jefferson College and from Transylvania University. He published "Abridge-

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ment of the Criminal Law of the United States" in 1848. Judge Lewis died in Philadelphia, March 19, 1871.

MYERS, Peter Hamilton, lawyer and author, was born at Herkimer, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1812. In early life he lived at Auburn, N. Y., and after educating himself, practiced law in Brooklyn, N. Y. He delivered a poem on "Science" before the society of Hobart College in 1841, and wrote several prize stories for the "Dollar" newspaper of Philadelphia. He was also the author of a series of well written American historical romances, including "The First of the Knickerbockers: A Tale of 1673" (1848); "The Young Patroon; or, Christmas in 1690" (1849); "The King of the Hurons," republished in England as "Blanche Montaigne" (1856), and "The Prisoner of the Border: A Tale of 1838" (1857). Mr. Myers died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1878.

P. Hamilton Myers

SICARD, Montgomery, naval officer, was born in New York city, Sept. 30, 1836, son of Stephen and Lydia E. (Hunt) Sicard. He was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1855, and served as midshipman in the West Indies; as master in the Mediterranean; lieutenant on the East India station, and was commissioned lieutenant May 31, 1860. In 1862 he served as executive officer of the Oneida in Farragut's fleet, chiefly on the lower Mississippi river. He became lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862, and served in the blockade of Mobile, Ala., until the spring of 1863, and after a short time at Portsmouth, N. H., became executive officer of the Ticonderoga, chiefly in pursuit of the Confederate cruisers. In 1864–65 he commanded the Seneca in the two attacks upon Fort Fisher, and also took part in the bombardment of Fort Anderson. During 1865–68 he was head of a department at the Naval Academy and a member of the academic board, subsequently serving on the north Pacific station in the Pensacola and in the Saginaw. He became a commander March 2, 1870. In 1871–75 he was inspector of ordnance at the Washington navy yard, when he constructed the first steel breech-loading rifled guns for the navy. In 1876–77 he commanded the Swatara on the north Atlantic station; in 1878 wrote the "Ordnance Instruction" for the navy, and in 1879–80 was inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, Boston. In 1881 he was commissioned chief of the bureau of naval ordnance, with the rank of commodore, and became a captain by lineal promotion Aug. 7, 1881. During Rear-Adm. Sicard's service as chief of the ordnance bureau the building of the "new navy" of the United States was begun, and was far advanced in development. He designed and reconstructed the naval ordnance according to modern requirements; introduced the first rapid-fire guns into the service; caused the first torpedo search-lights to be manufactured in this country; purchased the first armor-piercing shells; manufactured the first cast-steel common shell and shrapnel, and caused the manufacture of the first successful brown prismatic powder in the United States. He directed the earliest designs for working heavy naval guns by hydraulic power, and installed on shipboard the first apparatus for training guns by electricity. Sicard urged the use of steel armor, and drew up the first book of specifications for the inspection and tests of armor manufactured in the United States, wherein forged and tempered armor-piercing steel projectiles were prescribed for use in ballistic acceptance tests, which was a great advance on European practice. The five gun-shops of the Washington navy yard were built during his incumbency. He was a member of the construction board of the navy department, and it was under his direction that the first really modern torpedo boat, the Cushing, was constructed for the navy. In 1889–91 he was president of the steel inspection board, and in 1892–94 commanded the U. S. monitor Miantonomoh, then the only armored vessel with a powerful modern battery possessed by the United States. In 1894 he was commandant of the U. S. navy yard and station at Portsmouth, N. H., becoming a commodore July 10, 1894. In 1894–97 he was commandant of U. S. navy yard and station, New York. He was promoted to be rear-admiral April 6, 1897, and was placed in command of the naval forces on the north Atlantic station; but shortly his health became so poor that a board of medical survey found him unfit for service. Subsequently, though unimproved in health, he was made president of the naval war board, and held that position during the war with Spain. Afterwards he was president of a board concerning promotion of officers, and on the proclamation of peace was detached from all duty, having served over forty-seven years. Rear-Adm. Sicard was married, May 20, 1863, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Juliet (Redfield) Floyd, and great-granddaughter of Gen. William Floyd, signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of every Continental congress. Their children are Lydia Eleanor, William Floyd and Montgomery Hunt Sicard. Rear-Adm. Sicard died at Westernville, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1900.

HILL, George, architect, was born in New York city, Feb. 3, 1861, son of William Richard and Jane Elizabeth (Parsell) Hill. His father, an Englishman, and a descendant of Sir Roland Hill, celebrated for the introduction of the penny post in England, came to the United States before the civil war and started in business in New York city as the American representative of his father's business. George Hill was graduated at Rutgers College in 1879, took a post-graduate course at Stevens Institute of Technology, and in 1882 was granted the degrees of M.S. and C.E. by his alma mater. While in college in 1878 he was employed by the U. S. coast and geodetic survey on the primary triangulation of New Jersey, and later, in 1881, he accepted a position with the Mexican National Railroad Co., acting first as an instrument man and subsequently as resident engineer in the construction of the railroad from Laredo, Tex., to Monterey, Mexico. In 1882–85 he was employed by the U. S. geological survey in mapping out the state of New Jersey. After spending five years in private work he served for two years as chief of staff for Carrere & Hastings. In 1892 he started in business for himself, and since 1895 has been associated with Thornton Floyd Turner, the firm being known as Hill & Turner. His practice has covered surveying as engineering expert in several legal cases—among them that of Janeway & Co. *vs.* the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for damages caused by an accident which resulted in the destruction of several factories, the railroad being held for the entire amount claimed, including prospective profits; and the Fish investigating committee in the matters relating to the assembly staircase and ceiling in the New York state capitol. Among the more impor-

Geo. Hill

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tant buildings of which he is the architect are the Livingston building and the Decourcy building in New York city; the Episcopal church at Englewood, N. J., besides many private dwellings in New York city, Staten Island, Norfolk, Conn., and New Brunswick, N. J. He has also designed and constructed numerous stations for the Central railroad of New Jersey; the fire-proof factory for the American Lucol Co.; the International Ultramarine works, and the Claremont avenue skating rink in Brooklyn. He has contributed many papers on architectural subjects to various publications. Mr. Hill is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and a member and measurer of the Atlantic Yacht Club. He was married, Dec. 3, 1884, to Cornelia Cowenhoven, daughter of Oscar and Sarah (Cowenhoven) Johnson, of New Brunswick, N.J., and they have one daughter, Nina.

BLAKE, Lucius S., manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Burlington, Vt., March 14, 1816, son of Levi and Mary (Sanford) Blake. His father, a carpenter by trade, and a captain in the war of 1812, removed to Racine county, Wis., with his family. Lucius attended the common schools of his native town; worked on his father's farm and at his trade as carpenter until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Kenosha, Wis., where he remained one year. In 1839 he returned to Racine county, opened a small carpenter shop, and manufactured a fanning mill entirely by hand labor. Later he used horse-power, and in 1856 steam-power was introduced. The machine became widely known, and he soon produced as many as 6,000 a year. Mr. Blake was one of the organizers and president of the Racine woolen mills; an incorporator and president of the Chicago Rubber Clothing Co., at Racine; an incorporator and director of the Huffman-Puffer Trunk Manufacturing Co.; an incorporator and director of the Racine Knitting Co.; a director in the Nail and Tack Manufacturing Co.; a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, and president of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine. In all these enterprises he was a large shareholder, and a leading spirit in the management of their affairs until his death. He served during the war as provost-marshal of the 1st congressional district; eight years as alderman of Racine; was a delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia which nominated Pres. Grant for a second term, and was chosen an elector on the Garfield ticket. There have been six generations of the Blake family in Wisconsin—a greater number than in any other family in the state. On Dec. 26, 1843, he was married at Racine, to Caroline Elliott, of Sussex, England. They had two sons and a daughter. Mr. Blake died at Racine, Nov. 4, 1894.

L. S. Blake

GILBERT, Frank, journalist, was born at Pittsford, Rutland co., Vt., Sept. 28, 1839, son of Simeon and Margaret (Ingersoll) Gilbert. After a good preparatory education in the schools of his native town, he entered the University of Vermont, and, although he did not complete the course to graduation, was given the degree of A.M. a few years later. In 1865 he began his active career as associate editor and chief editorial writer on the Dubuque (Ia.) "Times," a few months later becoming editor-in-chief. In the fall of 1866 he accepted the position of editorial writer on the Chicago "Evening Journal," and this he held for eleven years. During that period he attained distinction by his prominent part in promoting the so-called "Granger movement" in the Republican party of Illinois after the first national election succeeding the war. It was begun as a protest of the farmers and small shippers against the railroad and warehouse combination, which exercised an almost absolute control over the shipment of products from the country to cities; thence it rapidly assumed political significance, the newspapers, among them the "Journal," demanding that it should be made an issue by the Republicans. The political contest lasted until 1874, when it was transferred to congress, but it still continued to be the leading topic for newspaper discussion and achieving successful consummation in the state legislature and in the U. S. supreme court. The national prominence thus gained led Pres. Hayes, in 1876, to offer to Mr. Gilbert the U. S. consul-generalship at Frankfort, Germany, which he declined. However, in 1877 he accepted the office of U. S. assistant treasurer for Chicago, which he held until 1881. After retiring from the sub-treasurership, he succeeded Col. Gilbert Pierce, later governor of North Dakota and U. S. senator, on the staff of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." In 1888 he accepted a similar position with the Chicago "Tribune," but at the end of another year returned to his former position as leading editorial writer for the "Inter-Ocean," which he retained until his death, November, 1899. In 1882 he published a book, entitled "The World Historical and Actual," which has been through several editions.

Frank Gilbert

MILLS, Elijah Hunt, lawyer and statesman, was born at Chesterfield, Hampshire co., Mass., Dec. 3, 1776, son of Benjamin and Mary (Hunt) Mills. Deprived of his mother in his third year and of his father in his ninth year he was adopted by his uncle, Elijah Hunt, of Northampton. His own family homestead was afterwards built on the Hunt estate, which he inherited, situated on what is now Elm street, Northampton. In 1797 he was graduated at Williams College, then newly established. He entered the profession of law, rapidly rose to distinction, and before many years was recognized as a leader of the bar of western Massachusetts. In association with Hon. Samuel Howe, of Northampton, he established one of the earliest law schools in the country, and many students who afterwards attained eminence at the bar in different parts of the United States acquired their professional education there. About 1820 he took as his junior partner John Hooker Ashmun, afterwards Royall professor of law in Harvard University. Emory Washburn, at one time governor of Massachusetts, and long a professor of law at Harvard, was one of Mills' students. Elijah Mills entered political life as a Federalist in 1811 by being elected to the state senate He was a member of the U. S. house of representatives for two terms, from 1815 to 1819. He was next sent to the Massachusetts house of representatives, and was elected speaker May 31, 1820, receiving 143 out of 151 votes on the first ballot. Not long after he was elected to the U. S. senate for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Hon. Prentiss Mellen, and at the same time for the full term, beginning in 1821. At this period he was undoubtedly one of the most conspicuous and most

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promising public characters in Massachusetts; a man of high talent, of singularly attractive personality, of absolute integrity, of cultivation, and of pure patriotism. In the senate he was not a frequent speaker. On constitutional questions, however, and sometimes on other occasions, he was wont to take the floor, and he always spoke ably and with thorough understanding of his subject. He made a careful study of the matters on which he had to cast a vote, and his views exerted distinct influence, through private conversation as well as through debate, in political circles. In the later years of his service his ability was hampered by the decline of his health, and though re-elected, his failing strength obliged him to resign without entering on his new term; and he was succeeded by Daniel Webster, his close political associate and personal friend, promoted from the lower house. Mr. Mills was married, in 1802, to Sarah, a distant cousin, and daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, of Northampton. She died Oct. 2, 1802; and in 1804 he was married to Harriette, daughter of Joseph Blake, a merchant of Boston. Their children were: Helen Sophia, wife of Charles Phelps Huntington; Elijah, who died in 1830; Sarah, wife of Prof. Benjamin Pierce; Charles Henry, who died in 1872; William Kilby, who died in 1855; Harriette Blake, wife of Rear-Adm. Charles Henry Davis, U. S. N.; George Francis, who died in infancy. Mr. Mills died at Northampton, May 5, 1829.

YOUNG, William James, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 9, 1859, son of William James and Mary E. Young. He received his early education in the public schools and the Baltimore City College, where he was graduated in 1874 at the head of his class. During the next three years he continued to study on advanced lines under private tutors, and in the meantime taught German in the public schools. He was licensed to preach in 1877, and in the same year entered Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated in 1879. He began active work as pastor of the Travis Park Methodist Church of San Antonio, Tex., where he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Pierce in 1880. Two years later he was ordained an elder by Bishop Parker. In addition to his church in San Antonio, he has been successively pastor of St. John's Church, Galveston, Tex.; Calvary Church, Baltimore, Md.; Washington Street Church, Alexandria, Va.; Park Place Church, Richmond, Va., and Epworth Church, Norfolk, Va., his present charge. He was also professor for two years of biblical literature at Randolph-Macon College. During his pastorate at Norfolk he has received over 400 persons into membership, and earned an enviable reputation as an eloquent and progressive preacher. Many of his sermons have been published, as well as articles in religious periodicals. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1893 by Randolph-Macon College. On Nov. 1, 1882, he was married to Maggie, daughter of William Wallace and Sue E. Campbell, of San Antonio, Tex.

W. J. Young.

WINDER, William Henry, soldier, was born in Somerset county, Md., Feb. 18, 1775, son of William Winder, nephew of Levin Winder, governor of Maryland in 1812-15, and nephew of John Henry, governor in 1797-98. Among remote ancestors was John Winder, of Cumberland, England, first of the family in this country, who served in the revolutionary army and was lieutenant-colonel in 1797. Another was Rev. John Henry, one of the first Presbyterian ministers to settle in the colony (1700). William Henry Winder was educated under the direction of Gov. Henry. After being graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, he studied law under Judge Gabriel Duval, and in 1798 settled in Baltimore (Md.), where he remained until the second war with Great Britain. In March, 1812, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 14th U. S. infantry; on July 6th was placed in command, and on Nov. 28th he led a successful expedition from Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y., to the Canadian shore below Fort Erie. On March 12, 1813, Winder was promoted brigadier-general. At the battle of Stony creek, June 1, 1813, which was fought in the night, his command at first drove back the British troops, but during the confusion which followed he was taken prisoner and held as a hostage until some time in the year 1814. He returned to Canada to negotiate for the freedom of American prisoners, and later, in May, 1814, he was appointed adjutant-general and placed in command of a newly created district embracing Maryland and Virginia, his military force consisting of 400 men only. When the news was received that Gen. Ross, with several thousand men had landed in the state, the governor at his request called out the militia, about 2,000 in number, an undisciplined mob, which though supported by the regulars, could make no stand against veteran troops. His line of battle formed at Bladensburg was swept away, and he retreated to Washington, and there ordered further retreat, abandoning the capital to the enemy. Gen. Winder was court-martialed for the defeat, but the trial resulted in a report of "commendation" for having heroically done his duty under circumstances beyond his control. He was again sent to the Niagara frontier, and at the close of the war returned to Baltimore broken in health and fortune. On the reduction of the army in June, 1815, he was retired and resumed the practice of law in Baltimore. He was twice elected to the state senate. Gen. Winder's wife was a daughter of Judge William Polk. Their son, John Henry (1800-65), a graduate of West Point, fought in the Mexican war and in the civil war on the Confederate side, became a brigadier-general, and had command at Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville prisons. Gen. William H. Winder died in Baltimore, Md., May 24, 1824.

Wm Winder

HANDY, Moses Purnell, journalist, was born at Warsaw, Benton co., Mo., April 14, 1847, son of Rev. Isaac W. K. and Mary R. J. (Purnell) Handy, and descendant of Samuel Handy, an Englishman, who emigrated to Maryland in 1636, settling in Somerset county. Among other ancestors were Col. Isaac Handy, an officer in the French and Indian wars; Capt. George Handy, a shipmaster, who lent the Continental congress $8,000 and a number of ships, and James Henry Handy, prominent in public affairs and treasurer of the fund raised for the establishment of the first public schools in Washington, D. C. On his mother's side he is descended from Moise Chaille, a Huguenot emigrant to America. His father, who became eminent as a clergyman of the Southern Presbyterian church, after spending some time in Missouri as a missionary returned to Maryland, his native state, to devote himself to the care of his children, his wife having died. Later he

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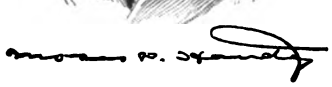
preached in Delaware and Virginia, as well as in Maryland; but soon after the civil war began was forced for a time to suspend his labors, being imprisoned for active sympathy with the Confederate cause. Moses Handy was educated at the Portsmouth (Va.) Academy and the Virginia Collegiate Institute at Portsmouth. In 1863 he joined the Confederate army, becoming courier with the rank of lieutenant on the staff of Gen. Stevens; chief of engineers in Lee's army, and served until the war closed. He began teaching and book canvassing in Richmond, and contributed his first article to periodical literature, entitled "The Retreat from Richmond" which appeared in the New York "Watchman." In 1867 he secured a clerkship in the office of the "Christian Observer" in Richmond; some months later obtained a position on the local staff of the "Dispatch," and in 1869–73 was its city editor. Exerting his influence on the conservative side of politics he had a prominent part in bringing about the election of Gilbert C. Walker as governor, and the release of the state from military control. He organized the first political club in the first militia organization formed in Virginia after the civil war, and was president of the convention which nominated Walker for congress. In 1873 he was nominated by the Conservatives for the office of commissioner of revenue, but was defeated by one vote. The same year Pres. Grant appointed him honorary commissioner to the Vienna exposition, but he declined. For two years Mr. Handy was general manager of the Southern branch of the American Press Association, and during that period was a correspondent for several Northern journals. In 1873 the New York "Tribune" sent him to Florida to do some special reporting, and happening to hear that the filibustering steamer Virginius was to be transferred to the United States government by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, Mr. Handy smuggled himself on board the man-of-war where the act of transfer was to take place, being the only civilian who was present, and later telegraphed the account to the "Tribune," which created a sensation by publishing it. He now became a member of the "Tribune" staff, and in 1874 contributed to its columns some remarkable letters from New Orleans in which he exposed the election frauds in Louisiana. In 1875 he returned to Richmond to become editor-in-chief of the "Enquirer," but the following year removed to Philadelphia, having been appointed a commissioner from Virginia to the Centennial exhibition, and chosen assistant editor to Col. A. K. McClure on the "Times." His political letters, signed M. P. H., especially those written in New Orleans during the Hayes-Tilden controversy, were reprinted by other journals, and were considered remarkably just and dispassionate. In 1880–84 Mr. Handy was the managing editor of the Philadelphia "Press," and by adding new writers to the staff and introducing new features quadrupled its circulation. In 1884 the "Evening News" of Philadelphia was bought by a syndicate, and in August the News Publishing Co. was organized with Mr. Handy as president and editor-in-chief of the "Daily News," as the journal was thereafter called. Prosperity attended the enterprise; but the hard work involved impaired his health, and in 1887 he resigned, and for a year was assistant managing editor of the New York "World." After another year (1888–89) of work as special correspondent of the Boston "Herald," Chicago "Daily News," and other journals, he went to Europe for rest, and while there (1890) was offered the post of consul-general in Egypt, but declined it. About the same time another office was tendered him—that of organizer of the department of publicity and promotion connected with the world's Columbian exposition. He was appointed by Director-Gen. Davis on account of his eminent social gifts, his energy, executive ability, and his extensive acquaintance with journalists. He also served on a commission sent to Europe in 1891 to secure the coöperation of governments and individuals, and as secretary to the commission. That same year he was appointed special agent to the U. S. treasury department. In 1894–95 Maj. Handy was special correspondent of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" and New York "Mail and Express"; in 1895–97 was chief of the editorial staff of the Chicago "Times-Herald," and editorial correspondent of the "Mail and Express." He organized the American Honest Money League in 1896, and became its secretary; organized the National Business League in 1897, and served as chairman of the executive committee. In 1897 Maj. Handy was appointed special commissioner of the United States to the Paris international exposition of 1900. He was president for ten years of the Clover Club of Philadelphia; was a member of the Grid-iron Club of Washington; the Lotos Club of New York city, and the Chicago, Argo, Union League and Union clubs of Chicago; and vice-president of the Fellowship Club of the same city, not to mention press clubs in various cities. He was also a member of the Masonic order; a Knight Templar; a Son of the American Revolution, and was connected with many other organizations. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Delaware College in 1882. He was married, April 15, 1869, to Sarah, daughter of George H. and Ann (Miller) Matthews, of Cumberland co., Va. Three sons and four daughters survived him; a son, William Matthew Handy, is now connected with the Chicago "Tribune." He died Jan. 8, 1898.



McMAHON, William, clergyman, was born at Dumfries, Va., Dec. 16, 1786. He was licensed to preach as an itinerant of the Methodist Episcopal church in Indiana in 1801. He rapidly rose to distinction and filled important stations in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. He died in 1870.

DRYSDALE, Alexander Irwin, clergyman, was born in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 21, 1837, son of Alexander and Sophia (Edwards) Drysdale. He was educated in his native city, and at an early age went into business, afterwards studying law, intending to make that his profession. This he abandoned through ill-health. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war. He studied theology, and in 1869 decided to devote his life to the ministry. In 1876 he was ordained deacon; in 1877, priest. After filling pulpits in Cartersville, Dalton and Atlanta, he returned to New Orleans in 1883 to accept a call to Christ Church. He found the church burdened with a debt of $20,000, but through his energy the debt was paid in a twelvemonth. A few days before his death he was elected to the vacant bishopric at Easton, Md. He was married to Mary Davidson, of Quincy, Fla., Dec. 5, 1865, and had eight children. He died in Waukesha, Wis., Aug. 30, 1886.

BADGER, Algernon Sidney, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1839, son of John Baton and Sarah Payne (Sprague) Badger, of English descent. His maternal grandfather was Matthew Sprague, of Boston, and through his father he is related to the Badger family of New England and the Carolinas. He finished his education at the Milton

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Academy, Milton, Mass. On the breaking out of the civil war he joined the 6th Massachusetts infantry, which was the first volunteer regiment to reach Washington under the president's call, after a sanguinary encounter in the streets of Baltimore on April 19, 1861. Later he was attached to the 26th Massachusetts infantry and the 1st Louisiana cavalry, U. S. volunteers, rising to the command of the latter. During the Mobile campaign he ordered and led a charge of the 1st Louisiana cavalry together with a detachment of the 2d New York veteran cavalry, which defeated Gen. Clanton's Confederate brigade, capturing Gen. Clanton and the enemy's colors; also commanded his regiment in the fight which resulted in the signal defeat of Col. Maury's 15th Confederate cavalry and capture of the rebel colors. For his bravery and meritorious conduct on this campaign he was brevetted colonel. After the close of hostilities he located in Louisiana, becoming brigadier-general and major-general of the Louisiana national guard. During the disturbances of the reconstruction period he was chief of police at New Orleans, holding the office for six or seven years, and resigning in 1875. He was severely wounded Sept. 14, 1874, while commanding a brigade of state troops in an action between the forces of the rival state governments of Louisiana, and as he received four gunshot wounds, a leg and an arm being shattered, it was supposed that his injuries were fatal. Although disabled he eventually recovered. He was department commander of the department of Louisiana and Mississippi, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1886, 1891, 1892, and is a life member of the National Encampment; is a past grand commander of the Knights Templars of Louisiana. He has been postmaster of New Orleans; collector of customs of that port, and U. S. appraiser of merchandise. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was elected president of the New Orleans defense committee. He was twice married: first, to Lizzie Florence Parmele, April 30, 1872, whose father was a prominent merchant of New Orleans. She died in January, 1880; Sept. 9, 1882, he was married to Blanche B. Blineau, a young lady of French parentage. Her father, Jean Blineau, was well known in business circles in New Orleans. There are five surviving children.

HALLOCK, William Allen, editor, was born at Plainfield, Hampshire co., Mass., June 2, 1794, son of Moses and Margaret (Allen) Hallock. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of Peter Hallock, one of thirteen Englishmen who, in 1640, settled on Long Island on what is now known as Hallock's neck. His father, Moses Hallock, was a minister of the Gospel, who was graduated at Yale College in 1788, and was the first pastor of the Congregational church at Plainfield. Here he labored for forty-five years, supplementing his meagre salary by teaching a classical school in his own house. Dr. Hallock was graduated at Williams College in 1819, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1822. During the latter year he became the agent of the New England Tract Society. He desired to extend the influence of the society over the whole country, and this idea, with his clear insight into the needs of the work, led him to the conviction that the "retired country village of Andover" was too circumscribed, and that the headquarters of the society should be removed to New York city. To accomplish this he labored incessantly, and the corner-stone of the "Tract House," on Nassau street, was laid May 26, 1825. Guided by his watchfulness, the society made phenomenal progress, developing beyond his brightest expectations. He filled the office of corresponding secretary of the Society until 1870, when he retired from its active duties. During that period he examined every manuscript and book offered for publication, and revised for the press such as were accepted. He edited the "American Messenger" for forty years, and "The Child's Paper" for twenty-five years. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers College in 1850. In 1835 he published his "Life of Harlan Page," of which Dr. Wm. M. Paxton said: "It has been one of the most potent influences for good that has ever issued from the American press. It has stimulated Christian work in all the churches." It was translated into German and Swedish, and reached a circulation of 113,500 copies. He also wrote the lives of Rev. Moses Hallock, his father (1854), and Rev. Justin Edwards (1855). He was author of several tracts: "The Mother's Last Prayer"; "The Only Son," and "The Mountain Miller." One of his fellow workers in the society said of him: "His industry was prodigious. His great work was accomplished not so much by brilliant talents as by shrewd good sense and indefatigable work. The American Tract Society stands today as his monument." He was married to Fanny Leffingwell, daughter of Charles Lathrop, of Norwich, Conn., Sept. 1, 1829, and had six children. He died in New York city, Oct. 2, 1880.

SHACKLEFORD, Thomas Mitchell, lawyer and author, was born at Fayetteville, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1859, son of Daniel Park and Aletha (Young) Shackleford. His father was a leading merchant of Fayetteville; his mother was a daughter of William Martin Young, a banker of Sparta, Tenn. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Burritt College, Spencer, Tenn., and after studying law by himself he was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1882. In the same year he removed to Lake Weir, Fla., and in 1883 to Brooksville, Fla., where he was admitted to practice and continued to reside until he went to Tampa in 1893. He has been a close student, is devoted to his profession and is well known throughout the state as an able and conscientious lawyer. He has been engaged in the trial of a number of important cases, and is a member of the U. S. supreme court, U. S. circuit court of appeals for the fifth circuit, as well as the state supreme court. His specialties are land law and equity. In 1898 he formed a partnership with Hugh C. Macfarlane, under the firm name of Macfarlane & Shackleford. From the beginning of his career Mr. Shackleford has been prominently active in Democratic politics; was a delegate to the national convention of 1888, and an elector for the state at large in 1892. He is an effective and forcible speaker, and has written "By Sunlit Waters, A Story of Tampa," in collaboration with Rev. William W. DeHart (1899), and "Amaskohegan," a history of the early days of the Lake Weir district of Florida (1883). He has also been a regular correspondent of the Louisville "Courier-Journal" and the Nashville "American," and edited the "Register" and "Crescent" at Brooksville (1883–85). He was twice married: in 1882, to Nannie Clopton, a daughter of Oscar C. Rhea, a journalist of Russellville, Ky., who died in 1887; in 1888, to Lena Aumerle, daughter of Judge Peter G.

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Wooten, of Russellville, Ky. He has two sons: one by his first marriage, Thomas Mitchell, Jr.; and one by his second marriage, Robert Wooten.

POWEL, John Hare, agriculturist and author, was born in Philadelphia, April 22, 1786. He was educated at the College of Philadelphia; became a successful merchant, and going abroad for pleasure, became secretary of the U. S. legation in London, under William Pinkney. He returned to the United States in 1811; served under Gen. Thomas Cadwalader as brigade major of volunteers, and from December, 1814, until June, 1815, was inspector-general, with the rank of colonel in the regular army. He subsequently refused the commission of brigadier-general, and devoted the remainder of his life to the development of agriculture and the improvement of the breed of domestic animals in the United States. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in 1823, and its secretary until 1824. He was a good speaker and debater and a patron of the fine arts. From 1827–30 he was a member of the Pennsylvania senate, and a delegate to the free-trade convention of 1832. He published many papers in the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society"; "Hints for American Husbandmen" (1827); "Reply to Pickering's Attack upon a Pennsylvania Farmer" (1825), and "Remarks on the Proper Termination of the Columbian Railroad" (1830), and many essays in agricultural periodicals. He died at Newport, R. I., June 14, 1856.

DWIGHT, Harrison Gray Otis, missionary, was born at Conway, Franklin co., Mass., Nov. 22, 1803, son of Seth and Hannah (Strong) Dwight, and descendant of an English settler in Dedham, Mass., about 1634. Among other ancestors were Capt. Timothy Dwight, of Dedham, and Capts. Henry and Seth Dwight, of Hatfield. Dr. Dwight's father, a merchant, removed from Williamsburg, Mass., his place of residence, to Utica, N. Y., and there the son was fitted for college. He was graduated at Hamilton in 1825, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1828, and after serving as an agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was appointed by it a missionary to the East and ordained to the ministry at East Barrington, in January, 1830. The same year he sailed for Malta with Rev. Eli Smith, and after a tour of exploration through Asia Minor, Persia, Armenia and Georgia, a trip of fifteen months, at that time attended with great danger, he, in July, 1831, settled at Constantinople as permanent missionary to the Armenians. His work obliged him to make extensive journeys, and in 1859–60, when nearly sixty years of age, he again made a long, and this time solitary, journey on horseback, through the same countries traversed in his first tour of exploration, including also Palestine and Syria, visiting the wildest portions of those lands. He published books and tracts and a portion of the Bible in various oriental languages; also "Researches of Smith and Dwight in Armenia" (Boston, 1833); "Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Dwight" (New York, 1840); and "Christianity Revived in the East" (New York, 1850; republished in London as "Christianity in the East," 1854, and in Paris as "La Christianisme en Turquie," 1855). To the "Journal of the American Oriental Society" he contributed a "Complete Catalogue of Literature in Armenia." Hamilton conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1852. In a biography of Dr. Dwight to be found in "Descendants of John Dwight, of Dedham," occurs the following passage: "Manifesting remarkable executive abilities and sound judgment, especially in times of perplexity and danger, together with unwavering trust in God through scenes of severest trial, he became ere long a leader in counsel for all the missions of the East, and was soon recognized, not only at home but in Great Britain also and the Protestant countries of Europe, as among the foremost in zeal and skill of all the missionaries that had ever gone forth from the American churches. . . . In addition to constant preaching and daily religious labors with the natives in whose neighborhood he lived, his correspondence with the societies at home, and with other missionaries, and with leading Christians in various parts of the world was exceedingly diversified and voluminous." Dr. Dwight was married at North Andover, Mass., Jan. 4, 1828, to Elizabeth Barker, who bore him four sons, one of whom, James Harrison, became a minister and missionary. Mrs. Dwight died of the plague at San Stefano, near Constantinople, July 7, 1837. Dr. Dwight was married again, April 16, 1839, to Mary Lane, of Sturbridge, Mass., by whom he had a son, Henry Otis, and four daughters. She died at Constantinople, Nov. 16, 1860. In 1861 he visited the United States for recreation, and to write a more complete work on the missionary fields in Turkey. In January, 1862, he started to attend a missionary convention in Montreal, Canada, but was instantly killed in a railroad accident at Shaftsbury, Vt., on the 25th of the month.

DWIGHT, Henry Otis, soldier and missionary, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, June 3, 1843, only son of Rev. Harrison Gray Otis Dwight and Mary Lane, his second wife. He came to the United States to complete his education, and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., which he left in September, 1861, to enlist as a private in the 20th Ohio regiment, being promoted after the battle of Fort Donelson. He was for some time adjutant of his regiment, and shortly before the close of the civil war received a commission as captain. He took an active and honorable part in Grant's campaigns in the West; was in more than thirty battles and engagements of the army of the Tennessee, including the sieges of Vicksburg, Atlanta and Savannah; was present at the surrender of Gen. Joseph Johnston's army, in 1865, near Raleigh, N.C., being at that time aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Force. He was selected for general military capacity to be educated at West Point, but declined, because he did not aspire to a permanent military career. For this reason, too, at the close of the war in 1865, he declined a commission in the regular army. In 1867 he joined the mission of the American board at Constantinople, where he has since held a prominent position, chiefly as secretary of the mission committee of publication and editor of books and other publications in Turkish. He revised and edited Sir James Redhouse's great "Lexicon of the Turkish Language," published in Constantinople; was a member of the revision committee which gave the Turkish version of the Bible its present form. For twenty years he was secretary of the Turkish branch of the Evangelical Alliance. During the Armenian massacres his position was one of great responsibility and danger, as the work of guarding missionary interests and lives by recourse to ambassadors and to this country largely devolved upon him. From its establishment as the Home School until 1886 he was a member of the advisory board of the American College for Girls at Constantinople. For fifteen years he was the Constantinople correspondent of the New York "Tribune," and he has also written many articles on Turkish matters for other newspapers and maga-

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zines in England and America, notably two articles on the Mohammedan aspects of the Philippine situation, which appeared in the "Forum" in 1900. He is author of "Turkish Life in War Time"; "That Great City," and a monograph on "The Treaty Rights of American Missionaries in Turkey." He was one of the editorial secretaries of the ecumenical conference on foreign missions held in New York in April, 1900, and was chief editor of the "Report" of that conference. In 1897 Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Dr. Dwight has been three times married: first, in March, 1867, to Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. E. E. Bliss, D.D., of Constantinople, who died in November, 1872; second, in April, 1874, to Ardelle M., daughter of W. Griswold, of Morrisville, Vt., who died in November, 1884; and, third, in February, 1887, to Isabella, youngest daughter of Rev. E. E. Bliss, D.D., who died in April, 1894. He has one son and five daughters.

DWIGHT, William Buck, geologist and educator, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, May 23, 1833, son of Rev. Harrison Gray Otis and Elizabeth (Barker) Dwight. He came to the United States in 1849; was graduated at Yale in 1854 with the degree of A.B., and at Union Theological Seminary in 1856; then entered the Yale Scientific School, and was graduated in 1859 with the degree of Ph.B. He was licensed to preach by the fourth presbytery of New York city in 1857. This extensive course of training had been taken as part of a plan entered into by his elder brother, Rev. James H. Dwight, and himself for founding an unsectarian college at Constantinople. They matured their plan, but it passed out of their hands to be developed by others, and Robert College, whose foundation they had laid, came into existence. In 1859 he opened and until 1865 conducted a young ladies' boarding-school at Englewood, N. J., then a new settlement, and having been drawn into teaching, was never ordained to the ministry, though he has preached occasionally. Two years (1865–67) were spent in examinations of mines, and then he became principal of the "Officers' Family School" at West Point Military Academy, where he remained until 1870. In 1870–78 he was associate principal and instructor in science in the Connecticut State Normal School, New Britain, and in 1872–75 was editor of the "Connecticut School Journal." From 1878 until 1890 he had charge of the department of zoölogy in the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, Cottage City, Mass., and since 1878 he has been professor of natural science and curator of the museum in Vassar College. In 1894 Prof. Dwight was appointed by the state board of regents one of the two state examiners in geology. His special department in natural science is geology, and his original work is chiefly in Cambrian and Ordovician stratigraphy and paleontology. During twenty years, in time not occupied in college duties, he has made an exceedingly thorough exploration of the difficult field of Dutchess county, N. Y., and has collected numerous new fossils in this county, and to some extent in Columbia county. Some of the more prominent of these investigations have been published by him in a series of papers in the "American Journal of Science," entitled "Recent Discoveries in the Wappinger Valley Limestones and Other Strata of Dutchess County, N. Y.," and some have been incorporated in the recent state geological maps and in the second edition of Macfarlane's "Geological Railway Guide" (1890). He has also had papers on these subjects in "Proceedings" of the Vassar Brothers' Institute and of other scientific societies. By far the greater and the most important of his paleontological work is yet unpublished. Prof. Dwight was editor of the department of geology of the "Standard Dictionary" while it was being prepared in 1893–94, and all the work in that department was done by him. He has invented a "petrotome" or rock-slicing machine for cutting sections of minerals and fossils with a high degree of accuracy and with facility of operation, which has done good service in his laboratory for years, has been patented, and has found its way into some of the leading geological laboratories. He was one of the original fellows of the Geological Society of America, and is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society of Naturalists and other societies of national importance. Prof. Dwight was married at Englewood, N. J., Nov. 17, 1859, to Eliza Howe, daughter of Rev. Dr. Benjamin and Eliza C. (Abbott) Schneider. They have three children living.

HAMLIN, Cyrus, first president of Robert College, Constantinople (1860–77), was born at Waterford, Oxford co., Me., Jan. 5, 1811, son of Hannibal and Susan (Faulkner) Hamlin. His maternal ancestors were English. His grandfather, Col. Francis Faulkner, of Acton, Mass., was colonel of the Middlesex regiment of minute men at the battle of Lexington. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots. The Hamlin family was a numerous one in France, and at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes they fled to such places of refuge as they could find in Germany, Holland and England, and thence to this country. His paternal grandfather, Capt. Eleazer Hamlin, was a soldier of the revolution; thus, by right of both his parents, he belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution. His father removed from Harvard, Mass., in 1798, to Waterford, and there died in 1811, when Cyrus was eight months old, leaving his widow with four children, two sons and two daughters. Two farms, well supplied with what then constituted good farming tools, were the resources for the support and education of the family. Young Cyrus and his brother, Hannibal, nearly two years older, were consequently inured to labor from childhood up. A most interesting account of their early experiences is given in his "My Life and Times." He left the farm at the age of sixteen, and entered the jewelry and silversmith store of Charles Farley, his brother-in-law, in Portland, Me.; became a skillful workman, and had bright prospects of success; but under the influence and preaching of the celebrated Edward Payson the purposes of his life were changed, and in 1829 he entered Bridgton Academy, under Rev. Charles Soule. In September, 1830, he entered Bowdoin College, where he was distinguished for high scholarship and his undeviating, fearless and fierce resistance to hazing. He was graduated in 1834, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1837, and was appointed by the faculty of Bowdoin to give the master of arts oration, 1837. In 1838 he was married to Henrietta Jackson, of Dorset, Vt., and they departed for their field of labor in Turkey, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. Hamlin's first work was to establish a seminary, or high school, for the education of young men to be teachers, translators and other helpers in the general work of enlightenment. Such an institution had been established by Dr. Dwight, under the care of a Dr. Paspati, in 1834. It had been broken up by persecution, but was successfully re-established in the village of Bebek, on the Bosphorus, in 1840, where it continued for twenty years.

Cyrus Hamlin

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The boycotting of all Armenians known as Protestants led Mr. Hamlin to use his position and privileges as a foreigner to establish various industries under his protection, and a small steam flouring mill and bakery were put in operation a year before the Crimean war. The British hospital and camp at Scutari wanted the bread, which was better than any to be had in Constantinople, and from 15,000 to 18,000 pounds were furnished daily by Mr. Hamlin. A conspiracy to upset the contract was quashed by Lord Stratford De Redcliffe, with dishonor to the plotters. At the close of the war the $25,000 profits were devoted to church and school buildings, and later a house, also built from the structures of the mill and bakery, was devoted to the work of the American Board. In the year 1860 Mr. Hamlin, differing from Sec. Anderson on the new scheme of vernacular education, which excluded foreign languages, resigned his relation to the American Board, and became the organizer of Robert College, near his old home, and its first president. The college met with determined opposition from the Jesuits, who had been unable to obtain similar concessions, and from the French and Russian embassies. A site had been purchased, on condition of payment when the government should give permission to build. That permission was given, the money paid over, and then the permission was withdrawn. It required a seven years' contest to overcome the opposition; but the permit was finally given, in the form of an imperial irade, and the college was placed under the protection of the U. S. flag. As the sultan's own signature was attached to the document, diplomatic opposition was silenced, and the college was erected in very solid masonry on the most conspicuous site on the Bosphorus. The buildings of the Bebek Seminary, which had been under his care for twenty years, were empty, the school having been removed to Marsovan, and during these seven years Robert College was provisionally established in those buildings. By the Turkish principle of *adet*, or prescriptive right, Mr. Hamlin could do this, and the Turkish government sternly refused to interfere. In these somewhat narrow premises Robert College had an admirable preparation for entering upon the larger inheritance which the imperial grant conferred upon it. In recognition of his eminent services, Bowdoin College conferred the degree of D.D., as did also Harvard and the University of the City of New York. Bowdoin also gave him the degree of LL.D. "The trustees of Robert College of Constantinople" were incorporated in the state of New York in 1864, and the college included with other similar state institutions in the University of New York. On July 4, 1869, the corner-stone of the first building was laid by the American minister on the heights of Roumèli Hissar, the most beautiful site on the shores of the Bosphorus. It was completed in 1871, and has since been named Hamlin Hall. Since the death of its chief benefactor, Mr. Robert, other buildings, including residences for the instructors, have been erected with funds raised in America. In equipment and curriculum the institution is on a par with the best American colleges. Indirectly it has exerted a remarkable influence in the countries from which it draws its students, who are chiefly Armenians, Greeks and Bulgarians. Returning to the United States in 1878, Dr. Hamlin, in 1877, accepted the chair of dogmatic theology in Bangor Seminary. In 1880 he was elected president of Middlebury College, Vermont, and held the office for five years, when he retired to Lexington, Mass. His writings, which are mostly in Armenian, include a translation of Upham's "Mental Philosophy"; "Papists and Protestants" (1847); "Arithmetic for Armenians" (1845; Turkish translation 1870), and a critique on the writings of Archbishop Matteos" (1863). His works in English include a pamphlet, "Cholera and Its Treatment" (1865); frequently reprinted); "Among the Turks" (1877), and numerous articles in reviews on free trade and protection, in which the doctrine of free trade is bitterly opposed; also various articles on international relations. Dr. Hamlin had four sons and nine daughters. Eight children survive him. His son, Alfred D. F., is professor of architecture in Columbia University; his son, Christopher R., is pastor of the Congregational church at Canton Center, Conn. Dr. Hamlin died suddenly, at Portland, Me., Aug. 8, 1900.

ROBERT, Christopher Rhinelander, philanthropist, was born at Brook Haven, Suffolk co., N. Y., March 23, 1802, son of Daniel Robert, who was a physician by profession and practiced on the island of Santo Domingo for several years. After five years' service as a shipping clerk in New York city, Christopher Robert engaged in the shipping business for himself in New Orleans, La. Returning to New York city in 1830, he created the firm of Robert & Williams, remaining as its head until 1862, when he retired. In 1858 he was elected president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., and held the position until his resignation in June, 1863. From 1834 until 1862 he was a ruling elder of the Laight Street Presbyterian Church, and for nearly thirty years was superintendent of one of the largest Sunday-schools in the city. The greater part of his fortune was given to educational institutions and to charities. Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary received large sums from him. He established the Lookout Mountain (Tenn.) Educational Institution, and founded the German Presbyterian Church in Rivington street, New York city. During the Crimean war Mr. Robert visited Constantinople, having always had a deep interest in Turkey, and at that time made the acquaintance of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin. After his return to New York city Revs. James H. and William B. Dwight brought to his notice a plan they had conceived for starting a liberal and strong unsectarian college at Constantinople. The plan was matured in 1859–60, and was approved by several successive gatherings of wealthy philanthropists at the house of Mr. Robert. Temporary trustees were appointed to hold the funds, and a circular, endorsed by Dr. Hamlin, was circulated; but the disturbed political state of this country and uncertainty as to the future made it impossible to raise the required funds, whereupon Mr. Robert assumed the enterprise in his own name, and placed it in charge of Dr. Hamlin. He furnished the necessary funds until his death; devoted the last twenty years of his life to the college and bequeathed it one-fifth of his estate, his benefactions aggregating about $600,000. Though he was averse to having his name given to the college, it was felt by Dr. Hamlin that no other name was appropriate. He was married in New York city, in 1830, to Ann Maria (1802–88), daughter of William Shaw, a prominent merchant of New York city. She aided her husband in many of his philanthropic undertakings, and of her own means gave generously to charities. Mr. Robert died in Paris, France, Oct. 28, 1878.

WASHBURN, George, second president of Robert College (1877–), was born at Middleboro, Plymouth co., Mass., March 1, 1833, son of Philander Washburn (1798–1882), a manufacturer and for several years a member of the state senate, and a descendant of John Washburn, of Stratford-on-Avon, England, who emigrated to Duxbury, Mass., in 1631. His mother, Elizabeth Homes, was the daughter of Henry Homes, a hardware merchant of Boston. George Washburn was educated at Pierce Academy, Middleboro; Phillips Academy, Andover; Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1855, and Andover Theological Seminary, where he was grad-

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uated in 1858. Going to Turkey as a missionary, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, he labored in Constantinople until 1869, being ordained to the ministry during a visit to his native country in 1868. Released from the service of the board in 1869, he became professor of psychology and philosophy in Robert College; in 1874 was appointed director of that institution, Pres. Hamlin having returned to the United States for a visit, and in 1877 succeeded to the presidency. Through the many Bulgarians who attended the college he became deeply interested in their country's efforts toward independence, and lent his influence to further the movement, for which he received the thanks of the first Bulgarian parliament, and in 1884 the order of St. Alexander. Since 1880 Pres. Washburn has contributed to the "Contemporary Review" and other periodicals under various pseudonyms. He delivered an address on Mohammedanism at the world's parliament of religions, Chicago, 1893. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1875, and that of LL.D. from Princeton University, Michigan University and Amherst College, all in 1900. Geology and contemporary politics are favorite studies. He was married in Constantinople, April 15, 1859, to Henrietta Loraine, daughter of Pres. Cyrus Hamlin. Their son, George Hamlin, is a physician, practicing in Boston, Mass.

GROSVENOR, Edwin Augustus, educator and historian, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 30, 1845, son of Edwin Prescott Grosvenor, M.D., and grandson of David Augustus Grosvenor, M.D. He comes of old colonial stock, his ancestors through seven generations in America being clergymen or physicians, and he himself being the eighth in direct descent from John Grosvenor, who was tomahawked by the Indians in Roxbury in 1691. His preparation for college was obtained largely from his mother, Harriet (Sanborne) Grosvenor, a rarely gifted woman and a popular writer of juvenile books. Shrinking from notoriety, she always published anonymously; but her "Captain Russell's Watchword," "Old Red House" and "Climbing the Mountain" are still remembered by many. Grosvenor was graduated at Amherst College in 1867, being class poet and salutatorian; at Andover Theological Seminary in 1872, and afterwards studied in Paris. From 1873 until 1890 Mr. Grosvenor was professor of history in Robert College, Constantinople. His vacations and absences on leave were always devoted to some line of historical research away from the capital. Thus his first vacation was passed on the plain of Troy. In another he visited all the localities associated with Joan of Arc. In another he traced Napoleon's Italian campaign of 1796; in another the campaign of 1814; in another the battlefields of Servia and Bulgaria; in another the battlefields of Switzerland, and so on all over Europe. He also followed out a large part of the routes of the Ten Thousand and of Alexander, and visited all the places mentioned in the apostolic tours of St. Paul. Meanwhile he came into intimate relations with diplomats and scholars throughout Europe and the East, and enjoyed the friendship of the leading authorities upon Byzantine and mediæval subjects. Resigning his chair at Robert College in 1890, he spent one more year in travel in Roumania, the Balkan peninsula, the Greek islands, Asia Minor and northern Syria. After his return to America he was invited to lecture at Amherst College, where, in 1892, he was appointed professor of the French language and literature. At the same time, from 1892 to 1894, he was head of the department of history in Smith College, Northampton, Mass. In 1895 he became professor of European history at Amherst. In 1898 the chair of modern governments and their administration was specially created for him, which chair he still occupies. In addition to the duties of his class-room, Prof. Grosvenor has done a large amount of outside work. He translated and edited: from the French, Duruy's "History of Modern Times" (1893), and "General History" (1898); from the modern Greek, Xenos' "Andronike" (1897). He is the author of "The Hippodrome of Constantinople" (London, 1888); "Constantinople" (2 vols.; Boston and London, 1895); "Permanence of the Greek Type" (1897); "Contemporary History" (1899); also of several hundred articles in Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia" (1893–95), among which the more notable are: "Constantinople"; "Mohammedanism"; "Roumania"; "Servia"; "Sicily"; "Syria," and "Turkey." He has also become widely known as a lecturer on historical and diplomatic subjects. His most important literary achievement is his "Constantinople." Through more than fourteen years he was engaged in the collection of material and in its composition. His knowledge of oriental languages was of immense service in the task; his opportunities were unequaled, and his patience and enthusiasm exhaustless. In consequence, he was able to produce a work which in both Europe and America is acknowledged as the standard authority upon that historic and romantic city. Since his definite return to the United States he has revisited Europe only in 1896. He is a member of the Hellenic Philologic Syllogos, Constantinople; of the Society of Mediæval Researches, Constantinople; of the Syllogos Parnassos, Athens, Greece; of the Authors' Club (New York); of the Boston Authors' Club; of the American Antiquarian Society, and of many other American and foreign learned societies. He is also president of the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of Amherst College. Prof. Grosvenor was married at Millbury, Mass., Oct. 23, 1873, to Lilian Hovey, second daughter of Col. Asa Holman and Elizabeth (Hovey) Waters. From this marriage there are four children: Asa (B.Sc. Amherst, 1898, and B.Sc. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1899); Gilbert Hovey and Edwin Prescott (both B.A. Amherst, 1897), and Harriet Sanborne, who died in Europe.

CHAFFEE, Adna Romanza, soldier, was born in Orwell, Ashtabula co., O., April 14, 1842, son of Troman Billings and Grace (Hyde) Chaffee. His father was by trade a carpenter and builder, but followed farming. Gen. Chaffee joined the army in Pittsburgh in 1861, entering as a private in the 6th cavalry, and served successively as sergeant (1862) and first sergeant in company K until May 12, 1863, when "for brave and meritorious services" and the successful capture of a wagon train during the raid of Stuart's cavalry, he won his shoulder-straps as second lieutenant, March 6, 1863. On July 3, 1863, he was brevetted first lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg." He was captured at Gettysburg, offered parole, but refused and afterwards escaped. On March 31, 1863, he was promoted to a captaincy "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Dinwiddie courthouse, Va." He resigned from the army on March 31, 1865; but was reinstated in April, being out only one month, and was made captain in October, 1867. Instead of retiring after the civil war he went to Texas with the 6th cavalry and joined the Indian territory expedition under Gen. Miles, where he saw much service. He was promoted to major, March 7, 1868, "for gallant and efficient service in engagements with Indians at Paint creek, Texas," and lieutenant-colonel on Feb. 27, 1890, "for gallant services in leading a cavalry charge over rough and precipitous bluffs held by the Indians on the Red river, Texas, Aug. 30, 1874; and gallant services in action against the Indians at Big dry wash, Arizona, July 17, 1882."

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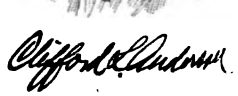
These were his best fights. Although there was a senior officer on the field before the latter battle was over he saw that Chaffee had the fight so well in hand and was so near victory that he waived his right to command, and Chaffee brought the fight to a successful issue. For this he was again mentioned for gallant services in action. Soon after he was appointed Indian agent at San Carlos, Ariz., where he did remarkably good work in breaking up bands of thieves who were plundering the Indians, and, except for the time he was agent, and a short period when he was detailed for inspection duty, was in active service. He served with the 6th cavalry for twenty-seven years. From 1894 until 1896 he was instructor of cavalry tactics at Fort Leavenworth school for officers. On June 1, 1897, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 3d cavalry, and made commandant of the cavalry school of instruction at Fort Riley, Kansas, which post he held at the opening of the war with Spain. He was commissioned brigadier-general May 4, 1898, and commanded a brigade from Las Guasimas to El Caney during the Cuban campaign. At the battle of El Caney he won fresh laurels, capturing the Spanish position and practically closing the Santiago campaign. Gen. Lawton, in his report of the engagement, said: "I consider Gen. Chaffee one of the best soldiers in the army, and recommend him for special distinction for successfully charging the stone fort mentioned in this report, the capture of which practically closed the battle." At the close of the Spanish war Gen. Chaffee served as chief of staff to the governor-general of Cuba (Gen. Brooke) and remained in Cuba until 1899, doing splendid service. He returned to the United States and was for a short time on duty in the office of the adjutant-general in New York city. On June 26, 1900, he was ordered to go to China and take command of the American contingent with the allied forces in their advance on Peking. Although the allied troops met severe trials and losses, Chaffee with his command maintained the reputation of American arms. He is a brave fighter, resourceful and skillful in tactics, and a man of determination, yet full of diplomacy and tact. One of his great advantages as a commander is his remarkable sense of sight. It is said that he can at once grasp the salient features of the topography of a country and determine almost at a glance the best route for an advance. While himself a fearless man he has a wonderful regard for the lives of the men under his command. He has always had the confidence of his men, and is personally beloved by all under him. Gen Chaffee was married at Austin, Tex., in October, 1868, to Mrs. Kate Reynolds, daughter of Dr. S. H. Haynie. She died in March, 1869. He was married, second, to Annie Francis Rockwell, of Junction City, Kan., March 30, 1875, and has three children.

WAYLAND, Heman Lincoln, clergyman, educator and editor, was born at Providence, R. I., April 23, 1830, son of Francis Wayland, fourth president of Brown University, and Lucy L. Lincoln, and grandson of Francis and Sarah (Moore) Wayland, who came to America from England in 1792. His education was received at Phillips (Andover) Academy, University Grammar School, Providence, and Brown University, where he was graduated in 1849. The following year he studied at Newton Theological Institute, and after serving as tutor in the University of Rochester for two years, was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1854. His first charge was as pastor of the Main Street Baptist Church of Worcester, Mass., where he remained until the beginning of the civil war. He enlisted with the 7th Connecticut volunteers as chaplain, serving three years. He was a home missionary at Nashville, Tenn., in 1864–65, and during that time was appointed professor of rhetoric and logic in Kalamazoo College, Michigan, where he officiated five years, resigning to accept the presidency of Franklin College. In 1872–94 Dr. Wayland was editor of the "National Baptist" of Philadelphia, Pa.; subsequently Philadelphia editor of the New York "Examiner." He was the author of "Faith and Works of Charles H. Spurgeon" (1892), and joint author with his brother, Hon. Francis Wayland, of the life of their father, Francis Wayland (1857). He was president of the Worcester (Mass.) and North Philadelphia Baptist associations; of the Philadelphia Baptist Ministers' Conference; the Philadelphia Baptist State Missionary Society; the New England Society of Pennsylvania; the American Social Science Association, and of the Philadelphia Contemporary Club. He was an extensive contributor to the religious and secular press on educational and sociological topics, and an earnest advocate of civil and religious liberty and the entire separation of church and state. Dr. Wayland was also an advocate of the reform of English spelling and the new education, by which more attention would be given to science and subjects of present interest and less to classical instruction. He was an ardent exponent of civil service reform and of Christian socialism. In 1869 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University. He was twice married: first, in 1857, to Elizabeth Grout Arms, who died in 1881; and second, Sept. 10, 1891, to Frances Mary, daughter of Timothy Ruggles Green, at Providence, R. I. Dr. Wayland died Nov. 7, 1898. The widow and two children, a son and a daughter, survive.

ANDERSON, Clifford Le Conte, lawyer, was born at Macon, Ga., July 7, 1862, son of Clifford and Anna (Le Conte) Anderson. His father was for many years attorney-general of Georgia and professor of law in Mercer University, Macon, Ga. He was graduated in the academic department of Mercer University in 1880, and in the law department in 1883, when he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law at Macon until March, 1886, when he removed to Atlanta, Ga. Since Jan. 1, 1890, he has been in partnership with Porter King. Mr. Anderson became prominent in his profession early in his career, and has a large practice, particularly in corporation cases. Since June, 1899, he has been a member of the board of commissioners for roads and revenues of Fulton, Ga. He was a lieutenant of the Gate City guard in 1886, and a captain of the Gate City guard in 1887 and 1888. He resigned his captaincy in 1889 to become a military aid, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the staff of Gov. William J. Northen. He is a frequent contributor to newspapers on scientific and other topics. Mr. Anderson was married, Sept. 10, 1884, to Kittie, daughter of Wilson J. and Mary J. Van Dyke, of Minneapolis, Minn. They have a son and a daughter.



LYNDE, William Pitt, congressman, was born at Sherburne, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1817, son of Tilly and

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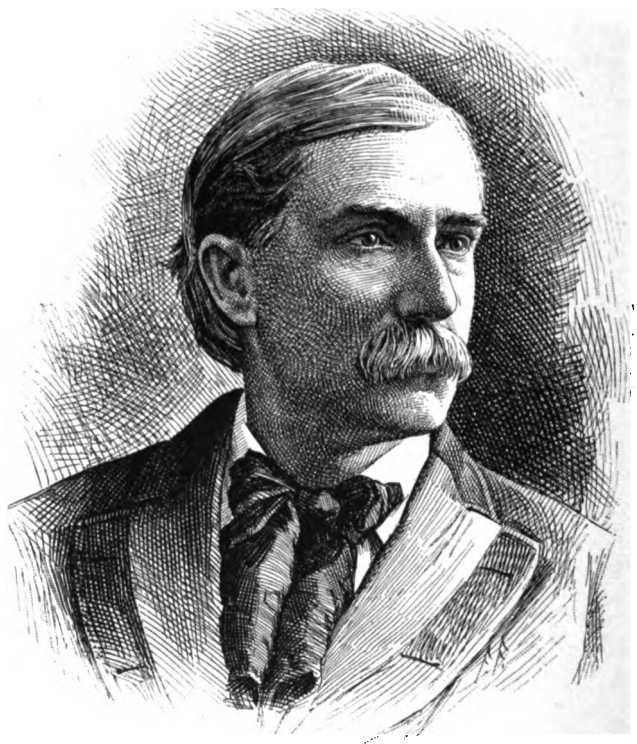

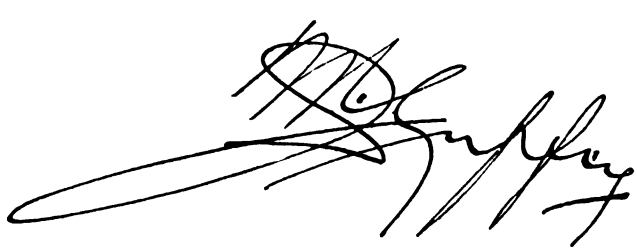

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Eliza (Warner) Lynde, both natives of Massachusetts, who removed to Sherburne in 1800. He was matriculated at Hamilton College; but after remaining there one year he entered Yale College, where he was graduated with the highest honors in 1838. After spending a year in the law department of the University of the City of New York, he entered Harvard College, and was graduated in 1841. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in New York city, but removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where early in the following year he formed a partnership with Asahel Finch, which continued until the latter's death, in 1883. In 1844 he was appointed by Pres. Polk U. S. attorney-general for the territory of Wisconsin, and in 1845 U. S. district attorney. The latter office he held until Wisconsin was admitted to the Union (May, 1848), when he was elected to congress as a Democrat, for the term ending March 3, 1849. He was a candidate for re-election, and debated the Free-soil issue with Charles Durkee, its advocate. The latter was elected. In 1849 he was a candidate for election to the bench of the supreme court, but failed. In 1860 he was mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., serving two years. In 1868 he became state senator, and in 1874 he was again elected to congress, being re-elected in 1876, after which he retired from political life. Mr. Lynde was married, in 1841, at Truxton, N. Y., to Mary E. Blanchard. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 18, 1885.

Wm O Lynde

GUFFEY, James McClurg, promoter and merchant, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 19, 1839. After obtaining a common school education he at the age of eighteen became a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Louisville (Ky.) Railroad Co., where he remained several years, resigning to accept a position with the Adams Express Co. at Nashville, Tenn. When the oil excitement in western Pennsylvania in 1865 brought many men of brain and energy to the fertile fields of Venango county, Mr. Guffey was among the first to locate there. In 1872 he engaged as general agent for the Gibbs & Sterret Manufacturing Co., at the time the largest manufacturers of oil-well machinery and supplies. He was thus brought into close relations with oil operators, and learning the practical part of the business by keen observation and judgment soon secured valuable leases, and began to operate. He owned several wells at Pithole, Venango co., Pa., when that place was a city of wealth and important proportions. About the same time he acquired large oil interests at St. Petersburg, Clarion co., Pa., and later he made Bradford, McKean co., Pa., the base of his large petroleum operations. When natural gas began to attract the attention of oil producers in 1884, he was among the first in the field. He opened up the wells at Grapeville, in Westmoreland county, Pa., the greatest of all the gas fields, and controlled them until a corporation took charge. These wells made Mr. Guffey very wealthy. He also acquired large interests in the Murrysville gas field in Westmoreland county, and as a result of his energy in developing this district several new towns sprang up within a short time. In 1883 he became a resident of Pittsburgh. Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are largely indebted to him for the development of their gas territory, and by organizing and heading companies that involved the expenditure of millions of dollars, he gave to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Johnstown, Indianapolis and many other cities the cheapest and best fuel the world has ever known. In 1893 he gave to Kansas a new industry by opening the Neodesha oil fields. Texas next claimed his attention, and Corsicana is indebted to him for its oil fields. In addition Mr. Guffey is the largest individual coal owner in the United States, having large possessions in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. His investments in gold and silver mines in California and Idaho have made his name almost as well known in the West as in the East. He also has profitable mining investments in Florida and Nova Scotia. Mr. Guffey has long been an influential member of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and was a delegate to several of the party's national conventions.

HOLLINGSWORTH, James M., soldier and planter, was born in Monroe county, Ala, Dec. 9, 1830, son of Samuel and Elizabeth C. (Lindsey) Hollingsworth, of English descent. His earliest American ancestor was Valentine Hollingsworth, who, with his wife, Ann Calvert, a relative of Lord Baltimore, emigrated in 1682 with William Penn, and settled on a grant of 986 acres in Brandywine hundred, New Castle co., Del. From him the line of descent runs through his son, Samuel, and his wife, Hannah Harlin; through their son, Samuel, and his wife, Barbary Shervin; through their son, Jacob, and his wife, Mary Brooks, and through their son, Jacob, the father of Samuel Hollingsworth. James M. Hollingsworth passed his early years in alternate farm work and schooling until 1850, when he became a cadet at the Western Military Institute, Kentucky, there receiving the highest honors of his class, being promoted to the captaincy and chosen valedictorian on completing the course in 1854. During the next three years he was manager of his father's plantation, then removing to his own plantation in De Soto parish, La. On the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered in the Confederate service, and in the summer of 1861 was assigned to the 19th Louisiana, of which he became lieutenant-colonel. In this position he achieved so high a reputation as a tactician and drill-master that he was familiarly spoken of as "Old Double Quick," a nickname which long clung to him. Shortly after the defeat of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green, Ky., his regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss., where, the first to arrive, it formed the nucleus of the army of the Tennessee, and saw its first active service in the battle of Shiloh. In the second day of the terrible fight Lieut.-Col. Hollingsworth was in command, distinguishing himself for intrepid gallantry. Soon after he was honorably discharged on account of failing health, and was obliged to return to his plantation. Thereafter he continued to reside in De Soto parish until 1872, at which time he removed to Caddo parish, where he continued a singularly successful business career until 1894. He took a prominent part in the overthrow of the carpet-bag government of Louisiana and in the work of giving the political power of the state back to the hands of her own people. In 1888 he was widely mentioned as a possible candidate for governor, and only his modest reserve prevented his nomination. Personally he is widely beloved for his noble qualities of mind and heart, and his elegant home in Shreveport has always been the scene of open-handed hospitality. He was married, in March, 1859, to Elizabeth Kay, daughter of Maj. Samuel Quarles, of

J M Hollingsworth

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Mansfield, La. They had two sons, Samuel and Hearsey, and one daughter, Lillian, now the wife of State Sen. Thomas C. Barret, of Shreveport, La.

TAYLOR, William, missionary and Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., May 2, 1821, son of Stuart and Martha E. (Hickman) Taylor. His grandfather, James Taylor, was one of five brothers who emigrated from county Armagh, Ireland, to Virginia, in 1760. They all fought for American freedom in 1776, one being killed and another held prisoner for two years. His father was a farmer and currier. William received a common school education and spent his youth upon his father's farm. He became a Methodist preacher in 1842, was admitted on trial to the Baltimore conference in March, 1843, and was an itinerant until 1849, when he was sent to California as a missionary. Seven years thereafter he went to Canada and labored until 1861, when he returned to the eastern states. In 1862 Taylor went to Europe, spending seven months in evangelistic work in the British Islands, where he met with great success. He then traveled throughout southern Europe, Egypt and Syria. From 1863 until 1866 he conducted missionary services throughout Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. Leaving the Antipodes in 1866 he visited South Africa, converted many of the Kaffirs to Christianity, and established mission stations in Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal. In 1867 he again visited England and entered into evangelistic work in the leading Wesleyan churches in London. Prior to 1872 he visited the Methodist missions in the West Indies, after which he returned to Australia and also founded several missions in Ceylon. In 1878 he was transferred to the field of Central and South America where he devoted his labors to educational and evangelistic work, founding independent, self-supporting missions in Brazil, Chili, and Peru, which now occupy as centres Aspinwall, Callao, Iquique, Coquinbo, Santiago, Concepcion, Pernambuco, and Pará. In May, 1884, he was elected missionary bishop of Africa and since that time, with the exception of a few months spent in the United States in 1888, has lived in central Africa, where with the aid of a corps of seventy missionaries he has established more than forty mission stations. Bishop Taylor is a man of superior executive ability and great zeal, and ranks among the greatest missionaries of his time. He is author of many articles in religious magazines, and has published "Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco" (1856); "Addresses to Young America and a Word to the Old Folks" (1857); "California Life Illustrated" (1857); "The Model Preacher" (1860); "Reconciliation; or, How to be Saved" (1867); "Infancy and Manhood of Christian Life" (1867); "The Election of Grace" (1868); "Christian Adventures in South Africa" (1867); "Four Years' Campaign in India" (1875); "Our South American Cousins" (1878); "Letters to a Quaker Friend on Baptism" (1880); "Ten Years of Self-Supporting Missions in India" (1882), and "Pauline Methods of Missionary Work" (1889).

William Taylor

WEBER, Samuel Adam, clergyman, was born in Iredell county, N. C., Jan. 19, 1838, son of John and Ann Maria (Lander) Weber, of Dutch and Irish descent, respectively. He was prepared for college in the Olin Institute, Olin, N. C., and in 1859 was graduated at Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.; began teaching in private schools; was two years at the Cokesbury (S. C.) Conference School, a celebrated institution founded by Stephen Olin in 1828; two years at the Davenport Female College, Lenoir, N. C., and three years at the Williamston Female College, Williamston, S. C. In 1862 he joined the South Carolina conference, in which he held appointments successively at Union, Anderson, Greenville, Williamston, Orangeburg, Abbeville, Aiken, Winnsboro, Yorkville and Lancaster. Since 1878 he has also been connected in editorial capacities with the "Southern Christian Advocate," and is a frequent contributor to church periodical literature. As a writer, he possesses a terse and lucid style, and as a preacher he is scriptural, logical and earnest. He was a delegate from the South Carolina conference to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at its quadrennial sessions in 1886, 1894 and 1898. He was also a member of the celebrated Christmas conference of American Methodism, which was held in Baltimore in 1884. Since his election as editor of the "Southern Christian Advocate" he has resided in Charleston, S. C. In 1862 he received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater, of which he has been a trustee since 1875, and in 1892 the degree of D.D. from Emory College, Oxford, Ga. He has been twice married: first, in 1861, to Sarah Alston, daughter of Rev. W. J. Langdon, of High Point, N. C., who died in 1897; second, in 1899, to Mrs. Camilla Steele Jefferys, of Yorkville, S. C. He has two sons and one daughter: Rev. John L. Weber, of the Holston southern Methodist conference; Prof. William L. Weber, of Emory College, and Lillian, wife of Leland Moore, of Charleston.

BONSALL, Edward Horne, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, 1859, son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Fimister-Hutchinson) Bonsall. He is a descendant of Richard and Mary Bonsall, who came from Derbyshire, England, and settled at Upper Darby, Delaware co., Pa., in 1683. Edward Bonsall, great-grandson of Richard, removed to Philadelphia in 1774, and opened an "office for the sale of real estates," with Matthew Clarkson, and on June 25th of the same year was appointed one of the surveyors of the state, along with David Rittenhouse and three others. Edward's son, Isaac, his grandson, Edward Horne, and his great grandson, Jeremiah, were prominent conveyancers in Philadelphia, the second being president of the Germantown and Norristown railroad, one of the first lines operated by steam in America. Edward H. Bonsall was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of twelve years entered the law office of Richard L. Ashhurst. His original intention of entering the University of Pennsylvania was thwarted by the financial embarrassment of his family during the panic of 1873, and he accordingly took up the practice of stenography while reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and from the beginning of his practice gave special attention to the law relating to trust estates and real estate. Upon the organization of the Commonwealth Title, Insurance

Edw Bonsall

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and Trust Co., in 1886, he was elected its title and trust officer, and he continued with this corporation until January, 1899. He then became second vice-president of the Land, Title and Trust Co., one of the largest financial organizations in Pennsylvania. His religious connections are with the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he is active, being a member of the board of missions of the diocese of Pennsylvania and being engaged in several other branches of church work. He is also president of the northern branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1887 he was married to Hannah Rodney, daughter of George and Elizabeth Tunnelle, and a descendant of the Kollock and Rodney families, prominent in the history of Delaware. They have two sons, Edward Horne, Jr., and Rodney Tunnelle.

GREGG, John Irvin, soldier, was born at Bellefonte, Pa., July 19, 1826. He volunteered for the Mexican war as a private in December, 1846; became first lieutenant of the 11th regular infantry in February, 1847, and on Sept. 3d of the same year was appointed captain. He was discharged after serving through the war, in 1848, and then engaged in the iron business in Centre county, Pa. At the outbreak of the civil war he became captain of reserves, and in 1861 was made captain of the 6th cavalry. He was made colonel of the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry in October, 1862, and commanded a cavalry brigade in the army of the Potomac from April, 1863, until April, 1865. His command was engaged in numerous battles, including Deep bottom, where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services at the close of the war. During the reconstruction of the South he was inspector-general of freedmen in Louisiana, and under the establishment of July 28, 1868, became colonel of the 8th cavalry. With his regiment he was stationed on the Pacific coast until he was retired for disability incurred in line duty, April 2, 1878. Gen. Gregg died of heart disease in Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1892, and was buried in Arlington Cemetery.

FAVILL, Henry Baird, physician, was born at Madison, Wis., Aug. 14, 1860, son of John and Louise Sophia (Baird) Favill. His father was a leading physician of Wisconsin and a member of the first state board of health. He was educated in the schools of his native city and at the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in the class of 1880. His professional studies were made at the Rush Medical College, and while a student there he served for about a year as interne in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Immediately after receiving the degree of M. D. in 1883 he began practice at Madison in association with his father, who died suddenly a few months later. During the next ten years he acquired a large and profitable practice in both medicine and surgery, but in 1893 he accepted simultaneous calls to the chair of medicine at the Chicago Polyclinic and to the adjunct chair of medicine at Rush Medical College, and removed to Chicago. For several years past he has been a staff physician at St. Luke's and other hospitals; was in 1898 appointed Ingalls professor of preventive medicine and therapeutics at Rush; later, head of the department of therapeutics; and in 1899 was selected as one of the original trustees of the Chicago Institute, founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine. Although not a voluminous writer his lectures and occasional contributions to the medical periodicals have shown great originality of thought and expression. He is a vigorous thinker and keen reasoner, and to these qualities a large portion of his success and prominence is to be attributed. In 1885 Dr. Favill was married to Susan Cleveland, daughter of Henry Z. Pratt, of Hartford, Conn. They have one son, John Favill, born in 1886.

Henry B. Favill

RANDALL, Samuel S., was born at Norwich, N. Y., May 27, 1809. He was educated at Oxford Academy and at Hamilton College, and in 1830–36 practiced law in Chenango county. He was deputy clerk of the state assembly in 1836–37, and in May, 1837, was appointed clerk in the department of common schools. In 1834 he became general deputy superintendent of common schools, which office he held until 1854. After serving as superintendent of Brooklyn public schools, he was appointed to a similar position in New York city, serving until June, 1870, when he resigned. He was editor of the "District School Journal" from 1845 until 1852, and was associate editor of the "American Journal of Education and College Review" and of the "Northern Light." Randall published, among other works, "Digest of the Common School System of the State of New York" (1844); "Incentives to the Cultivation of Geology" (1846); "Mental and Moral Culture and Popular Education" (1850); "First Principles of Popular Education" (1868), and "History of the State of New York" (1870). He died in New York city, June 3, 1881.

S. S. Randall

COX, Christopher Christian, physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16, 1816. He was graduated at Yale College in 1835, and at once entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Ives, of New Haven. He was graduated M.D. in Baltimore, in 1837, and entered upon the practice of his profession there. In 1843 he removed to Easton, Md. He was an active member of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Maryland, of which he was elected president, and he was one of the most active and earnest supporters of the American Medical Association. During the civil war he was appointed surgeon-general of Maryland. In 1869 he resumed practice, in Washington, D. C., and was soon afterward elected to the chair of medical jurisprudence and hygiene in the medical department of Georgetown College. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Maryland in 1864, and was appointed commissioner of pensions in 1868. He received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Dr. Cox died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25, 1881.

DANA, William H., naval officer, was born at Athens, O., May 27, 1833. He entered the navy as a midshipman May 1, 1850, and became a passed midshipman in 1856. His successive promotions were: lieutenant (1858); lieutenant-commander (1862), and commander (1869). During the civil war he served in the north Atlantic blockading squadron and the western Gulf blockading squadron (1863–64), participating in the attack on Port Hudson, March 6, 1863. He commanded the gunboat Winona, south Atlantic blockading squadron, from the latter part of 1864 to the close of the civil war. He died at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., March 5, 1872.

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PORTNER, Robert, merchant, was born at Rahden, Westphalia, Prussia, March 20, 1837, son of Henry and Henrietta (Gelker) Portner, and was educated in the Prussian Military School, Annaburg, Saxony, where he remained until sixteen years of age. In 1853 he came to the United States and held various positions until 1861, when he went to Alexandria, Va., and started a grocery business with a friend, also a small brewery, and was largely engaged in selling supplies to sutlers of the armies. At the close of the war they dissolved partnership, Mr. Portner retaining the brewery as his share of the business. He incorporated the same in 1883 as the Robert Portner Brewing Co., some of its stock being sold to the employees. The business soon became so extensive that the National Capital Brewery Co. of Washington was organized, of which he became vice-president, and a brewery was built in that city. He also became interested in artificial refrigeration, and invented the first successful machine for that purpose, with direct ammonia expansion, in 1878. He started three building and loan associations in Alexandria, of all of which he was president; originated the Alexandria shipyards to build and repair vessels, and later the German Banking Co., which elected him president. He is a stockholder and director in the National Bank of Washington; the American Security and Trust Co.; the Riggs Fire Insurance Co.; the Virginia Midland railway; the National Bank of Manassas, Va.; president of the Capital Construction Co., and in 1880–81 was president of the United States Brewers' Association. In 1881 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided and invested largely in real estate. His summer home, "Annaburg," Manassas, Va., consists of 2,500 acres, on which are to be found many fortifications and breastworks thrown up during the civil war. On April 4, 1872, he was married to Anna, daughter of Johann Jacob von Valaer, a native of Switzerland. They had thirteen children, eleven of whom are living.

Robert Portner

DAVIS, Emerson, clergyman, was born at Ware, Mass., July 15, 1798. He was graduated at Williams College in 1821, after which he taught at Westfield Academy. The following year he became tutor at Williams College, and then returned to the academy at Westfield. In 1836 he was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of Westfield, a position he held the remainder of his life, greatly honored and beloved, and exerting a wide and very useful influence, especially in educational affairs. He was acting president of Williams College from 1861 until his death. His publications are: "History of Westfield" (1826); "The Teacher Taught" (1839); "The Half Century" (1852), and various minor essays and sermons, and he left the manuscript of five volumes of biographical writings upon the Congregational clergymen of New England. His "Half Century" is a work of great labor, giving in a condensed form facts relating to the intellectual, moral, physical and mechanical progress and discoveries of the first half of the nineteenth century. It was reprinted in Great Britain. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard College in 1847. He died at Westfield, Mass., June 8, 1866.

KEELER, James Edward, astronomer, was born at La Salle, Ill., Sep. 10, 1857, son of William F. and Anna C. (Dutton) Keeler. His father was a paymaster in the U. S. navy during the civil war and was an officer on board the original Monitor. His first American ancestor was Ralph Keeler, born in England in 1613, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., in 1637, and of Norwalk in 1650. His great-grandfather, Samuel Keeler, born 1737, was an ensign in the revolutionary war, and his maternal grandfather, Henry Dutton, was dean of the Yale Law School from 1847–55, judge of the supreme court and court of errors of Connecticut 1861–66, and governor of that state in 1854. When a lad James Keeler evinced scientific tastes by experimenting in chemistry, electricity and steam engineering. He became familiar with the theory and use of small telescopes; in fact, constructed two or three himself, and no observations made in later years gave him so much delight as his first glimpse of Saturn through his 2½-inch telescope and its cedar tube. After attending the public schools he entered Johns Hopkins University in 1877, and was graduated in 1881. While at Johns Hopkins his tastes and ambitions were stimulated in a variety of ways. Through the kindness of Charles H. Rockwell, of Tarrytown, N. Y., he was enabled to take part in the solar eclipse expedition which went to Colorado in 1878, under the direction of Prof. Holden. In the spring of 1881, Prof. Langley (whom Mr. Keeler succeeded as director of the Allegheny Observatory) gave a series of lectures at Johns Hopkins, when he had the assistance of young Keeler, in whom he recognized a kindred spirit. Later in the season, even before his formal graduation, Mr. Keeler was enlisted by Prof. Langley in the famous Mount Whitney (California) expedition for the study of solar physics. On his return he became a regular assistant at the Allegheny Observatory. During 1883–84 he studied under Quincke, in Heidelberg, and Von Helmholtz, in Berlin, Germany. On his return to America, in 1886, he was appointed astronomical assistant at the Lick Observatory, then in process of construction, and on its completion, in 1888, was appointed full astronomer, with the special department of stellar spectroscopy. He also had charge of the time service. With the aid of the 36-inch telescope and the Mills spectroscope (made from Prof. Keeler's drawings) he measured spectra of stars and planets, and discovered and measured the motions of the nebulæ. Within a very short time the accuracy of his work became famous and many disputed points, like that of the precise position of the chief line in this spectrum of nebulæ, over which Huggins and Lockyer disagreed, were referred to him for determination. He abandoned his post in the Lick Observatory in 1891 to take charge of the Allegheny Observatory. Here his work was almost exclusively in the line of stellar spectroscopy, and he succeeded in getting many excellent photographs in that part of the spectrum where the rays have less actinic value than in the violet region. While here, too, he determined with the spectroscope the fact that Saturn's ring is composed of small detached meteoric particles, and pursued his investigations of the relations between the spectra of the nebulæ and stars in Orion. In March, 1898, Prof. Keeler was elected director of the Lick Observatory in place of Prof. Holden. His labors there during this period were largely of an executive nature, but he found time to continue some of his earlier investigations, giving special attention to the photography of nebulæ

James E. Keeler

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with the 36-inch reflecting telescope. He wrote extensively for the "Astrophysical Journal" and other technical publications, his articles relating principally to celestial spectroscopy and on the improvement of astronomical instruments. His most important work is "Spectroscopic Observations of Nebulæ, made at Mount Hamilton, Cal., with the Thirty-six-inch Refractor of the Lick Observatory," Besides his A.B. from Johns Hopkins, Prof. Keeler received the degree of D.Sc. from the University of California in 1893. He was a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, England; an associate of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and co-editor of the "Astrophysical Journal." He was married at West Feliciana, La., June 16, 1891, to Cora Slocumb, daughter of William W. Matthews, who bore him a son and a daughter. He died, Aug. 13, 1900.

LAWRENCE, William Badger, lawyer, was born at Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 15, 1853, son of Samuel Crocker and Carrie R. (Badger) Lawrence, a descendant of Giles Badger, who came from England with his two brothers and settled at Newbury, dying there in 1647. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1879. He then studied at the Harvard Law School, completing the course in 1882, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and after an extended tour in Europe began practice in the office of Nathan Morse in Boston. Later he opened an office on his own account, and still continues in the general practice of law. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association; one of the proprietors of the Social Law Library; is clerk of the Boston and Maine railroad, and is a director and clerk of the Somerville "Journal" Co. He resides in Medford, where he served on the board of selectmen, and as overseer of the poor (1888–90). In 1891 and again in 1892 he represented Medford in the lower house of the legislature; and in 1893 and 1894 he was senator for the first Middlesex district, comprising the cities of Somerville and Medford and the towns of Arlington and Winchester. While in the house he served on the judiciary, probate and insolvency and drainage committees, and during both terms in the senate was chairman of the committees on the treasury and on expenditures, and a member of the committee on the judiciary and on rules. He has always taken a warm interest in public matters, and been especially active in promoting progressive municipal movements; has been for some years a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank, and in 1891–92 served on the Republican state committee, and on the committee on resolutions at the Republican state convention of 1899. He is also prominent in the Masonic fraternity; is grand marshal of the grand lodge, F. & A. M.; past deputy district grand master of the grand lodge; past master of the Mount Hermon lodge; past high priest of the Mystic Royal Arch chapter; past thrice illustrious master of the Medford council, R. and S. M.; past grand master of the grand council, R. and S. M.; past commander of Boston commandery Knights Templars, and is a member of the supreme council, 33d degree, Scottish Rite. He is a charter member of the Medford Club, and a member of the University Club of Boston. On Oct. 2, 1883, he was married to Alice May, daughter of J. Henry and Emily (Nickerson) Sears, and a lineal descendant of Richard Sears, who landed at Plymouth in 1633, and of Elder William Brewster, Their children are: Marjorie, Samuel Crocker, 2d, Ruth and William B., Jr.

William B. Lawrence.

TURNBULL, Robert, clergyman and author, was born at Whiteburn, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, Sept. 10, 1809. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and studied theology under Thomas Chalmers in Edinburgh. While pursuing his studies his opinions changed, and he became a Baptist, preaching for a time in Scotland and England. He came to America in 1833, settling as pastor of the Baptist Church in Danbury, Conn. He was Baptist pastor successively at Detroit (1835), Hartford (1837), Boston (1839), and again at Hartford from 1845 until his death. In 1851 he received from Madison University the degree of D.D. He was for several years joint editor of the "Christian Review." He was a prolific writer. Among his published works are: "The Theatre" (1840); "Olympia Morata" (1842); "The Genius of Scotland" (1847); "The Genius of Italy" (1849); "Theophany; or, The Manifestation of God in Christ" (1851); "Pulpit Orators of France and Switzerland" (1853); "The Student Preacher" (1854); "The World We Live In" (1855); "Christ in History" (1856); "Life Pictures; or, Sketches from a Pastor's Note-book" (1857). He translated, with introduction and notes, Alexander R. Vinet's "Vital Christianity" (1846), and edited Sir William Hamilton's "Discussions on Philosophy" (1855). He died in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 20, 1877.

Robert Turnbull

VERMILYE, Thomas Edward, clergyman was born in New York city, Feb. 27, 1803, son of William W. and Mary (Montgomery) Vermilye. His grandfather, a venerated elder in the Presbyterian church, of Huguenot ancestry, and the first of the name in this country, settled at Kingsbridge, then a suburb of New York city, in 1662. He was graduated at Yale College in 1821, and then studied theology at Princeton Seminary; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New York in 1825, and after ordination was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Vandewater street, New York city, in January, 1826. In 1830–35 he was pastor of the First Congregational Church at West Springfield, Mass., and in 1835–39 of the Reformed (Dutch) church of Albany, N. Y. In 1839 he removed to New York city to become one of the pastors of the Collegiate Reformed Church, and his connection with that church remained unbroken until his death in 1893. He was the last minister installed in the old Middle Church in Nassau street, which later was used as the post-office, and was replaced by the Mutual Life Insurance building. Dr. Vermilye was a man of fine presence and had handsome, well-defined features. In his younger days he was one of the most noted preachers of the city. His discourses were scholarly and eloquent, and further were characterized by an attractive clearness of language and often by much originality of thought. He received the degree of D.D. from Union and Rutgers College in 1839 and that of LL.D. from Jefferson College in 1856. He published several sermons, but no works of any length. In 1889 services commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate were held and eulogistic addresses delivered by preachers of various denominations and by eminent laymen, although he had practically retired a few years before. He was

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married at New Haven, in 1821, to Mrs. Elizabeth Breese Rockwood, daughter of Ebenezer Hazard, of Philadelphia.

REW, Henry Cunningham, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Maumee, O., April 2, 1839, son of Frederick Augustus and Sarah Adams (Stow) Rew. His grandfather, Ephraim Rew, of Berkshire county, Mass., was a soldier in the revolutionary war. In his infancy his parents removed to Newark, N. Y., where he attended the district schools until he was nineteen. Removing to Albany, N. Y., he secured a position with Blackmar & Irwin, grain merchants. He was made successively clerk, collector, cashier and within two years, and during the illness of Mr. Irwin, was acting manager of the business. In 1866 he removed to Buffalo, where for two years he conducted a large grain business. Thence he went to Chicago and entered into partnership with D. W. Irwin in the same trade, continuing until 1880 when a special partnership was formed; but in 1883 Mr. Rew withdrew from the grain business entirely on account of new interests in the manufacture of water-gas. Since 1875, when carbureted water-gas was first manufactured and delivered in New York on a large commercial scale, he had been watching experiments in its manufacture from soft coal, crude oil and water in one operation and in one apparatus, all of the first works having been confined to the use of anthracite coal, or coke. His first experiment in San Francisco, in 1886, was unsuccessful, and the second in New York city, in 1889, met with a similar fate. The third effort, however, made at Mattoon, Ill., in 1892, was a complete success. Subsequently he furnished means to build the Cicero gas works in the outskirts of Chicago, which were constructed in 1892 and 1893, and have been in successful operation ever since. This plant is considered one of the most complete of its kind in the world, producing the highest quality of gas from the cheapest material and with very little labor. This led to the building of a large plant in Kansas City (1895–96) causing a reduction in the price of gas in that city from $1.60 to $1.00, and increasing the consumption over 500 per cent. in one year, this increase being largely used for fuel purposes. This was an object lesson to all the gas companies of the United States, the wide reaching results being a great reduction in the price of gas and increased use of fuel and power throughout the country. In 1900 Mr. Rew built at Newark, N. Y., the home of his boyhood, a library building costing over $10,000 as a memorial to his parents, which he presented as a free gift to the public. He is a member of the Union League and Washington Park clubs, the Athletic Association and Art Institute of Chicago. In politics he is independent; in religion liberal. He was married, June 24, 1863, to Theresa Mehetabel, daughter of William P. Irwin, of Sodus Point, N. Y., by whom he has had four children, two of whom, Anna Frances and Irwin, are still living.

Henry C. Rew

DALTON, John Call, physiologist, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., Feb. 2, 1825, son of John Call and Julia Ann (Spalding) Dalton. His maternal ancestor came to America about 1630, and settled at Chelmsford in 1653. His great-grandfather, James Dalton, born in 1718, was a merchant in Boston, engaged in maritime commerce, his ships trading to Europe, the West Indies and various British colonies. He was succeeded by his sons. During the revolution his eldest son, Peter Roe, Dr. Dalton's grandfather, was deputy commissary-general of issues in the Continental service, and was appointed by the general court of Massachusetts one of the committee to settle the accounts of the board of war. In 1792 he was appointed cashier of the United States Branch Bank of Boston. Several of Dr. Dalton's ancestors served in the revolution, some dying in the service. His great-grandfather, Col. Simeon Spalding, was active in public affairs during the revolution, as representative to the general court, justice of the peace, colonel of the 7th regiment of provincial militia, chairman of committee of safety, one of a committee to adjust war accounts, and delegate to the convention for framing a constitution of government for the state of Massachusetts Bay. Dr. Dalton was educated at Harvard, and was graduated at the medical department in 1847. He studied in Paris for some time, and on his return to America devoted his life to experimental science. In 1851 he was awarded the prize offered by the American Medical Association for his essay on the "Corpus Luteum," and was soon after appointed professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo. This position he held until 1854, when he accepted a similar chair in the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock. In 1859 he accepted the chair of physiology in the Long Island College Hospital, and during this year published his "Treatise on Human Physiology." Shortly after this period the civil war made a claim upon him, to which he replied without hesitation. He was appointed surgeon to the 7th Washington regiment, and in August of the same year was appointed brigade surgeon of volunteers, a post which he held until March, 1864. During the winter 1864–65 he delivered a course of lectures on physiology, as a substitute for Dr. Alonzo Clark, before the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, shortly afterwards being appointed to the chair of physiology in that college. Here he remained until his death. From 1874 to 1877 he was vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Dalton was America's first professional physiologist. Of no other science save physiology could it be said that it had then no practical students in America. Before his day there had been esteemed professors who, like Robley Dunglison and Samuel Jackson, possessed singular powers of acquisition, critical ability and eloquent capacity to express the thoughts of others. Dalton was the first to illustrate with living animals the processes of life as he taught them in lectures, and by his practical skill in experiment was the pioneer of work now become large and productive. As a teacher Dr. Dalton was the most prominent of his time. He illustrated his lectures with convincing experiments, referring rarely to books or theoretical doctrines. As he says, "Books do not show arterial pressures; they only state them. They but describe the heart, whose perplexity and mystery of motion must be seen to be appreciated." Dr. Dalton's contributions to medical literature have been numerous. He has published articles in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," "The Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences" and the "American Medical Monthly." In book form he was author of "The Experimental Method of Medicine" (1882); "Topographical Anatomy of the Brain" (1885); "Physiology of the Cerebellum" (1886); "Anatomy of the Placenta" (1886); "Intestinal Digestion" (1888); "A Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools,

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Families and Colleges" (1868), which was translated into French and German, and many essays. He died unmarried in New York city, Feb. 12, 1889.

DALTON, Edward Barry, surgeon and soldier, was born at Lowell, Mass., Sept. 21, 1834, brother of Dr. John C. Dalton. Prepared for college by private tutors, he entered Harvard College and was graduated in 1855. A few months later he went to New York city and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in regular course in 1858. He is said to have been particularly interesting to his preceptors on account not only of his aptitude but for the rapidity with which he grasped the essential points of a surgical operation, even of the most difficult nature. Beginning with the avowed intention of being a medical practitioner this natural skill carried him almost involuntarily into surgery, in which he made his name famous. Immediately after graduation he served as interne at Bellevue Hospital for eighteen months and resident physician of St. Luke's Hospital for the same period. The civil war breaking out at this time he at once volunteered, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy. Five months later he was commissioned surgeon to the 36th regiment of U. S. volunteers, and in 1863 he was made surgeon of volunteers, U. S. army, and promoted to be medical inspector of the 6th army corps, assigned to the staff of Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick. Shortly after he was made surgeon in charge of the general hospital at Portsmouth, Va., and in succession became medical director of the 9th army corps; medical inspector of the army of the Potomac; lieutenant-colonel; chief medical director of depot field hospitals, army of the Potomac, and for general brilliant efficiency was brevetted colonel. The depot of field hospitals of the army of the Potomac, as finally established at City Point, Va., was capable of accommodating 10,000 patients, and nearly that number was often under treatment at the same time. It covered an area of 200 acres, with 1,200 hospital fly tents arranged in rows, with streets 60 feet wide abutting on a main avenue 180 feet wide, with an underground water-pipe system having frequent hydrants, supplied from a pumping-station at the river, furnishing an abundance of water for laundry, bathing and other coarse purposes, while for drinking and cooking wells were sunk in the vicinity at numerous springs. The streets were sprinkled by watering carts, and bowers were planted continuously for moderating the heat. Surface drainage was secured by an eight-inch trench around each group of two tents, leading to wide ditches on each side of the streets, which connected with larger ones leading to the adjacent ravines. From May 16 to Oct. 31, 1864, 68,540 men and officers were under treatment in the depots, for at least forty-eight hours, of which 10,706 returned to duty. A large number received treatment for less than forty-eight hours and were sent North on transports. This vast field hospital system was unique in military experience, in its extent, in its thorough sanitary equipment, and splendid curative results. It attracted the attention of many foreign governments, who detailed officers to inspect and report upon it. On March 25, 1865, Dr. Dalton was relieved from duty at the hospital and assigned as medical director of the 9th corps; was with it in the main assault of April 2d and in entering Petersburg on the 3d. For the successful management of his department at the field hospitals, at the assault, and subsequently, he received special commendation in the reports of both the medical inspector and medical director of the army. On the return of the army to Washington, after Lee's surrender, he was assigned as chief medical officer at the depot hospital at Alexandria, Va. These duties injured his constitution and in May, 1865, he resigned his commission and returned to New York city to begin the practice of surgery. In spite of his distaste for public life it seemed impossible for him to avoid it, and in 1868 he was appointed sanitary superintendent of the board of health of New York. His remarkable executive ability greatly improved the service, but he resigned his post, January, 1869, and thereafter devoted himself to his private practice. In 1869 he originated the present system of ambulance service for the transportation of the sick and injured. His health failing, he sought relief in a trip abroad, but without avail, and after trying various health resorts, he went to California, where he died in the prime of manhood. The Boston "Advertiser" wrote of him: "He was one of those rare characters of whom it is difficult to say enough. . . . His modesty was only exceeded by his innate self-respect, remarkable decision of character, gentleness and courage." He died at Santa Barbara, Cal., May 13, 1872.

LYTLE, John Wesley, lawyer and capitalist, was born at Sandusky, O., June 30, 1836, son of Andrew and Mary (Cole) Lytle. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man of keen intellect and unusual attainments. His mother was a daughter of John Cole, merchant, of Cleveland, O. He was educated in the public schools, the Griggsville (Ill.) Academy, and the State University at Jacksonville. He then studied law in the office of Judge James Ward, and was admitted to practice in Illinois in 1859. In 1860 he was one of the enumerators to take the census of a part of Pike county, Ill., and a year later taught the first public school at Hiawatha, Kan. In 1866 Mr. Lytle secured the contract to furnish 17,000 cottonwood ties for the Union Pacific railroad, and also furnished a part of the cottonwood timbers that formed their bridge across the Loup river at Columbus, Neb., which has been replaced since by oak ties and a steel bridge. In 1875 he was in charge of a mining and trading expedition in South Dakota, where at Custer, a year later, he founded the Black hills "Herald," the first newspaper in that section of the country, and at the same time carried on a large freighting and supply business. After disposing of his interests there and at Cheyenne, Wyo., he returned to Omaha, and in 1881 erected the John W. Lytle block, then one of the finest commercial structures in the state. Mr. Lytle having made Omaha his permanent home, was admitted to practice there in 1869 and in the supreme court of the United States in 1892, devoting his efforts to real estate litigation and to the interests of eastern clients, having holdings in the western country. He is president of the Omaha Law Library, and has been a member of the board of education, and has held a number of other minor offices; he is a Knight Templar Mason, and president of the board of trustees of the Masonic Temple. In 1866 he was married to Anna B., daughter of John La Folette, of Platteville, Wis. They have two children: Edward, who is in the mercantile business in Omaha, and Emma.

John W. Lytle

DAVIS, George Thomas, senator, was born at Sandwich, Mass., Jan. 12, 1810. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1829. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in 1832. He was a member of the state senate in 1839–40, and became a represen-

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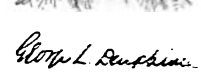
tative in congress from Massachusetts in 1851. In 1832 he established the "Franklin Mercury," at Greenfield, Mass., which he conducted with much ability until 1836, when he sold it. His speeches in congress were published in 1852. He died in Portland, Me., June 17, 1877.

GARLAND, Samuel, soldier, was born at Lynchburg, Campbell co., Va., Dec. 16, 1830, nephew of Hon. Hugh A. Garland. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, and was graduated in law at the University of Virginia in 1851, and practiced with success at Lynchburg. He was appointed captain of a volunteer company that was organized in 1859 after John Brown's raid, and was commissioned a colonel by the governor of Virginia on the secession of the state. He was engaged in the first battle at Bull run, at Dranesville and at the battle of Williamsburg, where he was wounded. He was promoted to brigadier-general, and when he had recovered from his wounds sufficiently to take the field, was given command of a North Carolina brigade which formed part of Gen. D. H. Hill's division. He was engaged in the battle of Seven Pines; in the battles around Richmond; at Manassas, and led the van of Lee's army in the Maryland campaign. He was killed in the battle of South mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

SEWALL, Arthur, shipbuilder and politician, was born at Bath, Me., Nov. 25, 1835, third son of William Dunning and Rachel (Trufant) Sewall. He was a lineal descendant of Henry Sewall, mayor of Coventry, England, one of whose grandsons was married to Jane Dummer, and emigrated to Newbury, Mass., in 1634. Samuel Sewall, who settled at York, Me., in 1708, had two sons: David, first U. S. judge for the district of Maine, appointed by Washington, and Dummer Sewall, a distinguished soldier and the great-grandfather of Arthur Sewall. The latter obtained a lieutenancy under Amherst in the Canada campaign, and in 1775 joined the revolutionary army as a lieutenant-colonel. After the adoption of the constitution of Massachusetts, he was elected a senator from that state; he was also a member of the state convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. The father of Arthur Sewall was one of the earliest and most prominent shipbuilders of Bath. He built his first ship, the Diana, a vessel of 199 tons burden, in 1823, and in 1841 launched the ship Rappahannock, which, though of little over 1,000 tons burden, was at that time the largest ship afloat. He also held large interests in railroad and other important corporations. As his sons completed their education they joined their father in business, and Arthur on leaving school was sent in the interests of the firm to Prince Edward Island to buy timber for the shipyard at Bath. Returning, he entered the employ of his father's firm in 1853, and in 1854 formed, with his elder brother, the firm of E. & A. Sewall, which took over the business of the old firm of William D. Sewall and Clark & Sewall. On the death of the elder brother, in 1879, the name of the firm was changed to Arthur Sewall & Co., being made up of the senior partner, with his nephew, Samuel S. Sewall, and his second son, William D. Sewall. Since January, 1855, when the brothers launched their first ship, the Holyhead, a vessel of over 1,100 tons, one ship a year, on an average, has been built in the Sewall shipyard. The largest and the last built wooden ships in the world are the product of this yard. With the giant Roanoke this era of ship-building was closed, and the firm turned its attention to building steel vessels, the ship Dirigo, launched in 1894, being the first of its class, followed in quick succession by others of the largest size. Mr. Sewall had supreme faith in the ultimate maritime supremacy of the United States, and lost no opportunity, by public and private effort, to forward this end. He was prominent in other fields of commercial and industrial enterprise; was a director in the Maine Central railroad, and its president for nine years, 1884–93; was also president of the Eastern railroad, and the Boston and Maine, and director in the Mexican Central and other roads. He was president of the Bath National Bank, holding the office for twenty-nine years, to the time of his death. He was the leader of the Democratic party in Maine, but held only minor political offices; was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1872; to that at Cincinnati in 1880, and delegate-at-large to that which nominated Cleveland in 1884. In 1888 he attended the convention at St. Louis, where he was elected a member of the Democratic national committee, and was a member of its executive committee for the campaign of that year. At the Chicago convention of 1892 he was elected to the same office. In 1896 he was nominated for the vice-presidency on the ticket with William J. Bryan. He was also a delegate to the national convention of 1900, and there elected again a member of the national committee. He was married, in 1859, to Emma Duncan, daughter of Charles Crooker, a ship-builder and merchant, of Bath, Me., and, like her husband, a descendant of Samuel Sewall, of York. They had three sons, two of whom are living: Harold, consul-general at Samoa under Cleveland and Harrison; attached to the Berlin commission for the settlement of Samoan affairs, and minister to Hawaii, under McKinley, to the time of its annexation, and William D. Sewall, a member of the firm. Arthur Sewall died at Smallpoint, Me., Sept. 5, 1900.

DUYCKINCK, George Long, author, was born in New York city, Oct. 17, 1823, the younger of two sons of Evert Duyckinck, a leading book publisher of that city. He attended Geneva College; then entered the University of New York, and was graduated in 1843. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. In 1847–48 he traveled extensively in Europe, and on his return became joint editor with his brother, Evert, of the "Literary World," afterwards becoming joint author with his brother of the "Cyclopædia of American Literature" (1856). He revisited Europe, and on his return, in 1857, entered on a separate career of authorship. He was by early training and long established choice warmly attached to the liturgy and order of the Protestant Episcopal church, and especially interested in its biographical literature. To this he devoted himself, and, having been elected treasurer of the Sunday-school Union and Church Book Society, he began a series of biographical studies of English clergymen, with a view to attract the interest of American readers. In 1858 he published his "Life of George Herbert," following with that of "Bishop Thomas Ken" (1859); "Jeremy Taylor" (1860), and "Hugh Latimer" (1861). These memoirs are unpretentious in form, but they are regarded as contributions of high value to the class of work to which they belong. He died in New York city, March 30, 1863.



SMYTHE, Augustine Thomas, lawyer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 5, 1842, son of Thomas and Margaret M. (Adger) Smythe. His

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father, a native of Ireland, was for forty years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston; his mother was a daughter of James Adger, a prominent merchant of the same city. He was educated at the schools of Charleston, and at the South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C., where he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. On April 10, 1861, he entered the service of his state as a private of the South Carolina College cadets, and about one year later was mustered into the Confederate army as a member of company A, of the 25th South Carolina volunteers. He continued in the service until the close of the war, at which time he was a member of Logan's brigade, Butler's division, Confederate cavalry. On the return of peace he began the study of law in the office of Simonton & Barker, of Charleston, and after his admission to the bar, in 1866, entered upon a successful and constantly increasing practice. During his professional career he has been connected with the firms of Smythe, Bruns & Lee, Smythe & Lee, and Smythe, Lee & Frost, and at the present time is a member of the latter firm. He has always been interested in politics, but never consented to accept nomination for public office until 1880, when he was elected to the state senate. After continuous service of over fourteen years, he resigned, and returned to private life. Mr. Smythe has been prominent as a Mason, and has held such offices as master of the lodge, high priest of the chapter, eminent commander of the commandery, grand master of the grand lodge, and grand high priest of the grand chapter of South Carolina. In the Scottish Rite he has taken all the degrees up to and including the 32d. He is a member of several other organizations, civil and military, and has been active in every enterprise for the benefit of his city. In 1865 he was married to Louisa R., daughter of Col. D. J. McCord, of Columbia, S. C.

Augustine T. Smythe

LITTON, Abram, chemist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 20, 1814, eighth child of Joseph and Kate (Warren) Litton. About 1817 the family came to the United States, and by way of Pittsburgh and the Ohio river proceeded southward, settling in Nashville, Tenn. Abram Litton was educated at small private schools in Nashville until he was in his teens and then went to Franklin, Tenn., to live with a married sister and to attend a school conducted by Bishop Otey and Prof. Williford, a superior mathematician. In 1829 he entered the junior class of the University of Nashville; in 1831 was graduated, and then took an extra course of study under Dr. Lindsay. As his father had failed in business he left Nashville and went to Paris, Tenn., where he taught for two years, studying medicine at the same time, and then removed to the town of Jackson to teach for two years more. In 1835 he was offered the professorship of mathematics in the University of Nashville, but hesitated about accepting, as his desire was to be a physician. Later in life he completed his medical studies, took the degree of M.D., and practiced at Potosi, Mo., for six months, when he gave up the profession and returned to that for which he was best suited. He occupied the chair of mathematics for three years. In 1840–42 he lived in Europe, studying in Paris, Heidelberg, Bonn, Giessen (under Liebig), Berlin (under Rosa), and Göttingen, where he spent a year under Wohler's instruction. He then returned to Nashville; but not finding a position to suit him accepted an appointment to lecture during the winter months in St. Louis Medical College. This position he retained for forty-nine years. In 1848 he removed to Columbia for the summer session of the State University intending to remain as professor, but having been tendered a position in the Belcher sugar refinery, he returned to St. Louis. When Washington University was founded he accepted the chair of chemistry, without salary for the first year, and held it until 1891, when he resigned. In the summer of 1857, when they proposed to build, at his own expense he visited the leading eastern colleges in order to study the latest methods of building and equipping laboratories. Dr. Litton was much interested in geology and mineralogy, and for two seasons was connected with the geological survey of the upper Mississippi region under Richard Dale Owen. He also inspected the lead mines of southeastern Missouri, and contributed a chapter on the subject to Part II., "Second Annual Report Geology of Missouri." A fine collection of minerals made by him was given to the St. Louis High School, an institution established through his influence while serving for a year as superintendent of the city schools. His remarkable chemical scientific library was given by him to the State University. Dr. Litton's last visit to Europe, in 1871, was partly for self improvement. He was always interested in microscopy and physics and his amusements consisted in work with spectroscope instruments for polarizing light, microscopes, electric batteries, and Rumkoff's coil. He was married at Nashville, Tenn., in 1834, to Julia Alice Manning. They had two sons and a daughter. The sons, Joseph Norwood, a lawyer, and Charles Manning a physician, both died at the age of thirty-three years, within three years of each other.

WELD, Stephen Minot, merchant, was born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jan. 4, 1842, son of Stephen Minot and Sarah Bartlett (Balch) Weld, and a descendant of Joseph Weld, who settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1632. He was educated in the schools of his native town; was fitted for college at his father's school, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1860. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Federal cause, and served as volunteer aid on the staff of Gen. Horatio G. Wright. Later he was appointed to the staffs of Gens. Reynolds and Newton; in January, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the 18th Massachusetts, and in the fall of 1863 lieutenant-colonel of the 56th Massachusetts; became colonel of the regiment in May, 1864, and at the time of his discharge, in July, 1865, held the brevet of brigadier-general. He saw service at the battle of Hilton Head and throughout the Wilderness campaign, at Petersburg and through all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac. He was twice taken prisoner, at Gaines mill and at the Mine. After the return of peace he engaged in business as a woolen manufacturer in Boston, later branching out into cotton business; he has built up one of the most extensive enterprises in the state. He is prominent among the alumni of Harvard University, and has served for three terms on the board of overseers. His residence at Dedham, where he owns 600 acres, is one of the

S. M. Weld

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handsomest places in Massachusetts. On June 1, 1869, he was married to Eloise, daughter of Alfred Rodman, of Milton, Mass. She died in January, 1898, five of her seven children surviving her.

OTTERBEIN, Philip William, clergyman, was born in Dillenburg, Germany, June 4, 1726. He was ordained as a minister of the German Reformed church at Herborn, Germany, in 1749, and was one of the clergymen who were brought to America in 1752 by Michael Schlatter, under the auspices of the synod of north and south Holland, to preach to the Germans of Pennsylvania. He first settled at Lancaster, Pa. He possessed a wonderful missionary spirit, and was a powerful orator. He encouraged eloquent laymen to pray and exhort, some of whom became regular preachers of various denominations. These new measures, borrowed from the English Methodists, aroused opposition among the conservative members of his own and other churches. In 1758 he left Lancaster for Tulpehocken; in 1760 went to Frederick, Md., and in 1765 was settled at York, Pa. In all his pastorates his new methods excited antagonism. In 1770–71 he visited Europe, and after his return preached again in York until 1774, when he removed to Baltimore. His numerous disciples desired him to form a new religious body; but they could not induce him to sever his relations with the Reformed church, though a few weeks before his death he ordained a preacher for the new sect, which assumed the name of United Brethren in Christ. Mr. Otterbein died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1813.

Otterbein

GREGORY, Elisha Hall, surgeon, was born near Russellville, Ky., Sept. 10, 1824, son of Charles and Sophia P. Gregory, who were principals of a seminary at Hopkinsville, Ky., and he was educated under them. His medical studies were begun under Dr. F. W. G. Thomas and were continued in the medical department of St. Louis University, where he was graduated in 1849. After practicing in Morgan county, Mo., and at Palestine, Cooper co., he became a partner of Dr. J. C. McCoy, at Versailles. In 1852 Dr. Gregory was appointed teacher of practical anatomy in St. Louis Medical College, and he continued to serve until 1867, when he was elected professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery. In 1891 the college was admitted as a department of Washington University, with the same faculty, of which Prof. Gregory is still a member. He was president of the State Medical Association in 1882; president of the American Medical Association in 1887; and twice president of the St. Louis Medical Society. He is the author of many papers on medical subjects published in the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal." Dr. Gregory was married to Jael K., daughter of Russell Smallwood.

THAYER, Amos Madden, judge, was born at Mina, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1841, son of Ichabod and Fidelia (La Due) Thayer. On his father's side he is of New England stock, his ancestors having emigrated from England and settled at South Braintree, Mass., in the year 1630. On his mother's side he is of French extraction. He obtained his early education at the district schools of his native place and at Sherman, the adjoining town, afterward attending the academies at Mayville and Westfield. He then entered Hamilton College, at which he was graduated with high honors in June, 1862. In July of the same year he recruited a company of volunteers for the 112th regiment, himself entering the service as a lieutenant. He was soon promoted to a position in the signal service under Maj. Meyer, in which he remained until the close of the war. He was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services. The war over, Mr. Thayer went to Milwaukee and entered the law office of his uncle, Joshua La Due, who was then city attorney. Later he went west as far as Montana; soon returned, however, and established himself in practice in St. Louis, being admitted to the bar in March, 1868. He was elected judge of the St. Louis circuit court in November, 1876, and was re-elected to the same office in November, 1882. In March, 1887, and before the end of his second term, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. district judge for the eastern district of Missouri, and during Pres. Harrison's administration his name was brought forward when Judge Sanborn was appointed U. S. circuit judge. In 1893 Pres. Cleveland tendered him the chief-justiceship of the new U. S. court of appeals of the district of Columbia, which, although a very high honor, he thought best to decline, owing to his important western associations. In 1894 he was appointed U. S. circuit judge for the 8th circuit, under an act providing for an additional judge for that circuit. Judge Thayer is professor of the law of real property and equity jurisprudence in Washington University. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in June, 1862, by Hamilton College. He was married on Dec. 22, 1880, to Sidney H., daughter of Alexander Brother, a well-known banker of New Orleans, La., who held the office of provost marshal in that city during the civil war.

MATLACK, Timothy, patriot, was born at Haddonfield, N. J., in 1730. He was a Quaker, but at the beginning of the revolution left that sect and joined the free or "Fighting Quakers," and few did more for the cause of freedom with tongue or sword. He was described by Christopher Marshall as "one of the most active spirits of the days of 1775–76." When he first appeared on the streets of Philadelphia wearing his sword some of the orthodox Quakers ridiculed him and inquired what its use was. "It is to defend my property and liberty," he replied. In 1776 he was one of the general committee of safety, a colonel of the battalion that served against the Delaware Tories, who, in June of that year, had cut off the land communication to Dover. He was with Benjamin Franklin, Thomas McKean, Col. John Bayard and others from Philadelphia when they attended the Continental congress in 1780–87, and for many years was master of the rolls of the state, residing in Lancaster, Pa.; but on becoming prothonotary of one of the courts of Philadelphia, returned to that city. In 1783 the committee of safety of Philadelphia presented him with a silver urn "for his patriotic devotion to the cause of freedom and the many services rendered by him throughout the struggle." With Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris and others, he established and contributed the funds to build the free Quaker Meeting-house of Philadelphia. He lived to be more than ninety years

T. Matlack

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of age, retaining his faculties to the last. He died near Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1829.

BENJAMIN, Raphael, rabbi, was born in London, England, June 19, 1846, son of Elias and Mary (Lazarus) Benjamin. He comes of a poor but very ancient Hebrew family. He was educated at the Jews' Free School in London, the largest public school in the world, having 4,000 pupils. In 1860 he won the Rothschild scholarship of £30 and a medal, and was given the position of a pupil teacher under Minutes of Council. In 1868 he obtained a teacher's certificate, and three years later was granted the degree of B.A. by the University of London. After having passed his examination for the office of rabbi, in 1874 he was ordained by Dr. N. M. Adler, chief rabbi of Great Britain, and sent by him to Melbourne, Australia, as minister to the Hebrew congregation there. During the seven years that Rabbi Benjamin was in Melbourne he spent much time in scientific study and research, and in 1879 received the degree of M.A. from Melbourne University, after examination in the School of Natural Science. Three years later he was called to the Mound Street Temple in Cincinnati, O., where he labored for six years. While in this city he identified himself closely with charitable work of every kind, and through his prominence was made president of the Fresh Air Fund, secretary of the fourth district Associated Charities, and a director of the Humane Society, the Kindergarten Society and the Society of Natural History. He was elected preacher to the Fifteenth Street Temple, New York city, in 1889, and has continued his labors in the cause of humanity by associating himself with the Charity Organization Society, in which he fulfilled the duties of secretary for the ninth district for several years. A man of broad views and charming personality, as chairman of the faculty of the Young Men's Hebrew Association he has wide-spread influence among the young men of his belief. For several years he has been a constant contributor to the press. In 1871 he published an essay, which won the Isaac Cohen prize, and in 1884 a "Guide to the Jewish Religion." He is a member of the Manhattan Chess Club, and since 1887 has been a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a Republican in politics.

Raphael Benjamin.

MILLS, Benjamin, clergyman and patriot, was born at Killingly, Conn., in that part of the town which is now Thompson, Oct. 18, 1739, son of Josiah and Sarah (Davis) Mills, and grandson of Benjamin and Sarah Mills, of Needham, Mass. He was graduated at Yale College in 1762 and later received the degree of M.A. from the same institution. In 1764 he became the first minister of Chesterfield, Hampshire co., Mass., being ordained and installed as pastor Nov. 22d. He held this charge until Dec. 21, 1774, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He continued to live in the town, and became active in public affairs. Deeply interested in the cause of American liberty, he was a member of the second provincial congress of Massachusetts from February to May, 1775; was the chairman of the committee of public safety of Chesterfield from 1776 to 1779, and represented the town in the general court of Massachusetts in 1781. He was married, Sept. 12, 1768, to Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Thankful (Strong) Hunt, of Northampton, Mass. She died June 30, 1779, and his second wife, who survived him, was named Eunice. He died at Chesterfield, March 14, 1785. He is designated as "Esq." on his gravestone, in consequence, probably, of his long identification with public affairs. He left two daughters, Mary (May) and Sarah (Huntington), and two sons, Josiah and Elijah Hunt (q. v.), all by his first wife. One other son had died in infancy. His grandson, James Kellogg Mills, a son of Josiah, became an eminent merchant of Boston, and was a great favorite on account of his wit, ability, wide information and kindly and vigorous character.

HURD, Harvey B., lawyer, was born at Huntington, Conn., Feb. 14, 1828, son of Alanson and Elizabeth Hurd. He attended school until fourteen years of age, when he went to Bridgeport, and engaged as apprentice in the office of the Bridgeport "Standard," for two years. In May, 1844, he went to New York city, and worked a short time in the law book printing-office of Gould & Banks. After a year in Jubilee College, Robins Nest, Ill., he was employed as compositor on the Chicago "Evening Journal." He studied law in the office of Calvin De Wolf; was admitted to the bar in 1848, and immediately entered into partnership with Carlos Haven, which was disolved in 1849. In 1862 he became a partner of Henry Booth, with whom he was also associated in the law department of the Chicago University, in which he was elected to the chair of pleading, evidence and common law in 1862. He is still a professor in the same school which afterwards became the Union College of Law and is now the law department of the Northwestern University. As a member of the Chicago Kansas committee, organized in 1855 to relieve the free state men men driven out of Kansas, he fitted out at Iowa City the first company of Northern emigrants who made their way into Kansas after the Missouri river was closed to the Northern emigrants. At his suggestion a convention was assembled at Buffalo which created the national Kansas committee, of which he was made secretary. In 1869 he was a member of a committee of three to revise and rewrite the general statutes of the state of Illinois; his colleagues withdrew, and he performed almost the entire work alone. Since the revision of 1872 fourteen editions have been published, all of which were edited by him. He was one of the projectors of the Chicago drainage canal, and foremost in procuring the passage of the act under which it was constructed. It was opened Jan. 2, 1900, and carries the sewage away from the lake and Chicago river into the Des Plaines river, thence into the Illinois, and finally into the Mississippi. When a number of the commissioners of Cook county were convicted of fraud, Mr. Hurd was one of the six selected to fill the vacanies thus created. He was chairman of the law reform committee of the Illinois State Bar Association for many years, and president of that association in 1899; was also president of the Children's Aid Society, and of the Conference of Charity of Illinois, and first president of the village board of trustees of Evanston, of which he was one of the

Harvey B. Hurd

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original proprietors. He was author of the Illinois Torrens Land Transfer Act, now in operation in Cook county, and of the Juvenile Court Act, a new departure in the treatment of dependent and delinquent children. He was married three times: in 1853, to Cornelia Hilliard, who died in 1857; in 1860, to Mrs. Sarah Collins, who died in 1890, and in 1892 to Mrs. Susannah M. Van Wyke, who died in 1895. He had three children by the first marriage.

McALLISTER, Hugh N., was born in Juniata county., Pa., in June, 1809. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., and at the Dickinson College law school; was a prominent citizen of Bellefonte, Pa.; the principal founder of the State Agricultural College, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1873. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1873.

FAIRBANKS, George Rainsford, lawyer and author, was born at Watertown, N. Y., July 5, 1820, son of Jason and Mary (Massey) Fairbanks. His original American ancestor was Jonathan Fairbanks, of Yorkshire, England, who emigrated to Boston with John Winthrop in 1633, and died at Dedham, Mass., in 1668. From him and his wife, Grace Lee, the descent runs through their son, John, and his wife, Sarah Fiske; their son, Joseph; his son, Joseph, and his wife, Sarah Dean; their son, Samuel, and his wife, Mary Draper; through their son, Samuel, and his wife, Joana Gilmer, parents of Jason Fairbanks. George R. Fairbanks was graduated at Union College in 1839. He studied law at Watertown, N. Y., and in 1842 removed to St. Augustine, Fla., to accept the position of clerk of the U. S. superior court. In 1846–48 he was a member of the state senate, and in 1848 a candidate for presidential elector. He was one of the founders of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. In 1862 he was commissioned major on the staff of the army of Tennessee, and served throughout the war as quartermaster of hospitals. He returned to Sewanee in 1866, and was connected with the university as officer until 1880, and trustee from 1857 to the present time (1900). He returned to Florida in 1880, settling at Fernandina, and has managed extensive realty and other interests to the present time. For a number of years he was president of the Florida fruit exchange, and at one period of the Florida Press Association. Mr. Fairbanks has been a frequent contributor to the press, and is author of a lecture, "The Early Churchmen of Florida"; a pamphlet, "Eulogy Upon the Death of Andrew Jackson" (1845), and two books: "History and Antiquities of St. Augustine" (1858); "History of Florida" (1871), of which a revised edition, "Florida: Its History and Romance," was issued in 1899. He has been twice married: first, Oct. 8, 1842, to Sarah Catherine, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Wright, of Adams, N. Y., who died in 1858; second, April 25, 1860, to Susan, daughter of John Beard, of Tallahassee, Fla., and widow of Rev. Benjamin Wright, of Adams, N. Y. Of his seven children, three daughters still survive.

Geo. R. Fairbanks

LIPPINCOTT, James Aubrey, physician, was born at New Glasgow, Pictou co., Nova Scotia, May 31, 1847, son of William and Jessie (Mackenzie) Lippincott, a descendant in the sixth generation of Richard Lippincott, who emigrated in 1663 from Devonshire, England, to Rhode Island, settling six years later at Shrewsbury, N. J. He was prepared for college in the public schools of New Glasgow; was graduated at Dalhousie University, Halifax, in 1867, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1873. Dr. Lippincott became resident surgeon in Will's Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, and in 1874–75 resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1876–77 he was dispensary surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital. He removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1877, and has since confined his attention to the diseases of the eye and ear. Soon after removing to Pittsburgh he was placed in charge of the free dispensary of the department for affections of the eye and ear. He has been ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Mercy and the Allegheny General hospitals, and is also connected with the Pittsburgh Eye and Ear Hospital. He has also given much time to professional work in public institutions for children—such as the Home for the Friendless; the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and St. Paul's Orphan Asylum in Pittsburgh, and the Reform School at Morganza, Pa. and to the management of institutions for the blind and the deaf and dumb. He was president of the Allegheny County Medical Society in 1899, and vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society in 1896, and of the Jefferson College Alumni Association in 1898. Dr. Lippincott has been a frequent contributor to medical publications, including the "Archives of Ophthalmology"; the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" (Philadelphia); the "Medical and Surgical Reporter" (Philadelphia); the "Medical Times" (Philadelphia); the "Medical Journal" (New York); the "Ophthalmic Review" (London, England), and the "Proceedings" of the American Ophthalmological and Otological societies. He is also the author of the chapter on "Glaucoma" in the "American Text Book on Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat." Dr. Lippincott was married, Jan. 12, 1893, to Mary S. T., second daughter of John T. and Mary (Ford) Bush, of Clifton Place, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.

J. A. Lippincott

CRAIGIE, Pearl Mary Teresa ("John Oliver Hobbes"), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 3, 1867, daughter of John Morgan and Laura Hortense (Arnold) Richards. Her father was a son of Rev. James Richards, D.D., of New York city, and a grandson of Rev. James Richards, a Presbyterian minister, who was a professor in the theological seminary at Auburn, N. Y. Her maternal grandmother was a daughter of Peter Spearwater, who represented Shelburne in the colonial parliament of Halifax for twenty-five years. Miss Richards was educated under private tutors, and in 1883 went to Europe and continued her studies in Paris. At twenty she was enrolled as a student at University College, London, and much of her knowledge of classics and philosophy can be traced to the tuition of Prof. Goodwin, to whom she dedicated one of her books. She began writing in early childhood, a story, entitled "Lost, a Dog," which appeared in Dr. Joseph Parker's paper, "The Fountain," and was signed "Pearl Richards, aged nine." Another story is to be found in "The Fountain" of Feb. 10, 1881, entitled "How Mark Puddler Became an Inn-keeper." At eighteen years of age she decided to devote herself to literature, and made a special study of style, especially dramatic dialogue. Her first book, "Some Emotions and a Moral" (1891), was composed during months of

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weary illness and amid the strain of domestic anxiety; but it had an immediate success, over 80,000 copies having been sold in a short time. For years Mrs. Craigie contented herself with short philosophical stories, as the state of her health did not permit of long-sustained effort; but with "The Herb Moon" (1896), and especially with "The School for Saints" (1897), a new element entered into her work. She has been an extensive traveler, and portions of her stories have been written in almost every part of the world; her cosmopolitanism being so marked she says: "I feel as if each of the chief cities of Europe was my native place, because I have childish recollections of them all." But her favorite resort is Old Park, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, England, and it is here that most of her books are written. Her career as a dramatist began with a one-act play, written for Ellen Terry, "Journey's End and Lovers' Meeting," and produced by her at the Lyceum Theatre, London, in 1894. Mrs. Craigie read the play to Mr. Gladstone, whom it greatly amused and pleased. Besides those mentioned, she has written: "The Sinner's Comedy" (1892); "A Study in Temptations" (1893); "A Bundle of Life" (1894); "The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickham" (1895); "The Ambassador," a comedy produced at the St. James Theatre, London, 1898, and by Daniel Frohman's company, at Daly's Theatre, New York, in 1900; "A Repentance," a one-act drama, produced in London in 1899; "Osborn J. Ursyne," a tragedy in verse (1899), and "Robert Orange" (1900). This last is a sequel to the "School for Saints," but can be read as a single production. It is a religious book, but it is conspicuously bright also; it is political, but it is also witty; it is philosophical: it is also shrewd—a collection of character studies that are all human and nearly all of individual type. She was married, in 1887, to Reginald Walpole Craigie, from whom she obtained a divorce and the custody of her child in July, 1895. Within recent years Mrs. Craigie has become a Roman Catholic.

CARTER, James Gordon, educational reformer, was born at Leominster, Worcester co., Mass., Sept. 7, 1795. In 1820 he was graduated at Harvard, and taught school at Leominster until 1830. He contributed to the Boston "Transcript" in 1823 a series of papers, subsequently published under the title of "Essays on Popular Education." In 1823 his "Letters to William Prescott on the Free Schools of New England, with Remarks on the Principles of Instruction," first developed the idea of a normal school or seminary for teachers. He edited the "United States Review" at Boston in 1824, and in 1830 he assisted in organizing the American Institute of Instruction, of which he was long an active member and officer. From 1835 until 1840 he was a member either of the house or senate of Massachusetts; was chairman of the legislative committee on education, and in 1837 drafted the bill establishing the board of education, of which he was the first member. In 1830 he published his "Geography of Massachusetts," and in 1831 "Geography of New Hampshire." He died in Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1849.

McALPINE, William Jarvis, civil engineer, was born in New York city, April 30, 1812, son of John and Elizabeth (Jarvis) McAlpine. His father, who was a millwright and mechanical engineer, was born in Beaufort, S. C., of Scottish ancestry; his mother was a granddaughter of Bishop Jarvis, of Connecticut, and a direct descendant of Adm. Jarvis, Lord St. Vincent. He was educated at a private school in Newburgh, N. Y.; at the academy there, and a boarding-school in Rome, N. Y. When a boy his father was in the habit of taking him to see the public works which he was constructing. Among such was the machinery of the inclined planes at Carbondale, Pa., which he built for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. In 1827 he began his career as a civil engineer as a pupil of John B. Jervis, then engaged on the construction of the Carbondale railway. He continued with Mr. Jervis until 1836, engaged on the Mohawk and Hudson, the Schenectady and Saratoga railroads, the St. Lawrence Improvement Co., the Chenango canal and the enlargement of the Erie canal, and succeeded his employer as the chief engineer of the Eastern division, which position he held until 1844. He then successively was chief engineer of the dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard (1845–49); designed and built the Albany waterworks 1850–51); the Chicago waterworks (1851–54); reported on a scheme for water-works for Brooklyn; was expert adviser to the U. S. courts in the matter of the proposed removal of the Wheeling bridge as an obstruction to navigation; was state engineer of New York (1852–54), and railroad commissioner (1855–57). In 1856–57 he was also chief engineer and assistant to the president of the Erie railroad, and in 1857 was chief engineer and vice-president of the Galena and Chicago railroad. In 1857–58 he was a member of the board of engineers which reported on the improvement of Montreal harbor. In 1860 he became the chief engineer of the Third avenue bridge over the Harlem river in New York city. In the construction of this work he applied the system of sinking cast-iron cylinders into saturated gravel by using compressed air—for the first time in the northern states. It had been done before in constructing the foundations of two bridges in the South. Between 1860 and 1886 he was engaged on many important public works, among them being the Ohio and Mississippi railroad; the New Bedford (Mass.) waterworks; bridges over the Missouri river at St. Louis and Omaha; the Clifton suspension bridge over the Niagara river; the Harlem river bridges at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and One Hundred and Eighty-first street, in New York city; the water supply of Montreal, Norfolk, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Toronto and other cities; a supply from the Ramapo river for New York city; the Staten Island water supply; the improvement of the Danube river at the Iron Gate; the foundations of the new capitol at Albany; the Tehuantepec Inter-oceanic railway, and the project for the Arcade railway under Broadway in New York city. Indeed, for thirty years there were very few great public works of improvement undertaken in the United States regarding which his advice was not sought for, at least, and he was consulted with regard to a number of undertakings in Europe. He was one of the earliest members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was its president in 1869, and was made an honorary member in 1888. He was the first American elected to membership in the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, and was also a member of other foreign scientific associations and of many in this country. To these he furnished a number of valuable contributions on professional subjects, in addition to many reports on public works. He was bold and original in his designs, a careful student and observer, and of a kindly and genial disposition. He

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was married to Sarah Learned, of Albany, and had several daughters. Mr. McAlpine died Feb. 16, 1890.

RYDER, Albert Pynkham, artist, was born at New Bedford, Mass., March 19, 1847, son of Alexander Gage and Elizabeth (Cobb) Ryder, and grandson of Benjamin Ryder, a private in the war of 1812. His father was the boarding officer at the port of New Bedford during the administrations of Prests. Pierce and Buchanan; his mother was the granddaughter of Daniel Davis (b. 1713; d. 1789), of Barnstable, Mass., who was judge of the probate court in 1778; judge of the common pleas in 1781; later chief-justice, and a delegate to the convention that accepted the Declaration of Independence. In the course of his education young Ryder's eyesight became impaired, and he left school to engage in commercial pursuits. When very young he exhibited a highly imaginative nature and a strong artistic bent, but was discouraged from the study of art by his family. He began drawing and painting by himself, however, receiving no regular instruction until his twenty-first year, when he became a pupil of William E. Marshall, who had been a pupil of Couture. He afterwards studied drawing for a time in the National Academy, and greatly enlarged his views in the study of the old masters by two trips to Europe, in 1877 and again in 1882. Mr. Ryder struggled along for seven years without any recognition, finally coming under the notice of the art critic and author, Charles De Kay, who became the possessor of his first painting, "The Flying Dutchman." The titles of some of his characteristic works give an idea of the scope of his subjects: "The Temple of the Mind"; "The Sisters"; "Jonah and the Whale"; "The Passing Song"; "Christ Appearing Unto Mary"; "Charity"; "The Story of the Cross"; "The Race"; "Desdemona"; "The Little Maid of Arcady"; "Chase"; "Moonlight"; "Siegfried"; "Autumn Landscape"; "Poet on Pegasus Visiting the Muses"; "The Tempest"; "The Forest of Arden"; "The Wandering Cow"; "The Two Lovers"; "Constance"; "The Old Mill," and "Macbeth on Horseback Meeting the Three Witches." "The Temple of the Mind" is, says Charles De Kay, "perhaps the finest, most poetical and imaginative picture he has ever painted. It is the outcome of a deep mental agony, and at the same time exhibits the child-like quality of Ryder's soul in the most delightful fashion. . . . A sealed book to those who love the realists, it is a work that stamps Ryder as a colorist and painter of the most refined sentiment, far above any living painter in Europe." A painter of highly imaginative subjects, that are painted for beauty and for nothing else, his pictures charm by their pure poetic loveliness. Yet with all his grace and sweetness, he does not lack strength; for few artists can present so intimately the passion of nature, the fierceness, love and implacable power in the very heart of her, expressing his moods in color as naturally as nature herself. He treats the religious, the symbolical and the purely ideal with a vigor and subtlety unsurpassed. His art is not merely exquisite in tone, not merely marvelous in color; it has a great range of subjects, and is original in every direction. First of all, it is poetic; full of a sweet, native simplicity, and, although restricted in some directions, he touches a note in his color with its full, yet always restrained, harmonies, in expression true to the art, which is so profound and subtle as to entitle him to the distinction of having brought a new quality into painting. . . . His moonlight scenes are imbued with the witchery and mystery of night as perhaps no one else has presented it. His is that obscure, illusive quality that is to painting what Browning is to poetry." Mr. Ryder is a member and one of the founders of the Society of American Artists, and resides in New York city.

Albert P. Ryder.

PRITCHETT, Henry Smith, astronomer and educator, was born near Fayette, Howard co., Mo., April 16, 1857, son of C. W. and Elizabeth S. Pritchett. He was graduated at Pritchett School Institute, Glasgow, Mo., in 1875, subsequently studying practical and theoretical astronomy with Prof. Asaph Hall of the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington. In 1878, in a competitive examination, he was selected as an assistant astronomer in the Naval Observatory. This position he resigned in 1880, and became directing astronomer in Morrison Observatory, Glasgow, Mo. In 1881 he accepted the chair of astronomy and mathematics at Washington University, St. Louis, and later was professor of astronomy and director of the observatory. In 1882, by permission of the university, he was detailed, with Mr. Smith, of the coast survey, to observe the transit of Venus at Auckland, as well as to make pendulum observations at Auckland, Sydney, Singapore and Hong Kong. In 1889 he conducted the solar eclipse expedition of the university in California. By permission of his university he, in 1895, made an extended tour in Europe, dividing his attention between travel and study. In 1897 he was appointed superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, and removed to Washington, D. C. In March, 1900, Dr. Pritchett was elected president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His published papers, beside technical contributions to the science of astronomy, include a number of papers on educational subjects.

HARTRIDGE, John Earle, lawyer and legislator, was born at Madison, Madison co., Fla., Nov. 16, 1850, son of Dr. Theodore and Susan (Livingston) Hartridge. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1873 as anniversarian, the highest honor in the literary societies of the institution; was admitted to the bar in the same year, and has since practiced lawin Jacksonville. He has canvassed Florida in behalf of the Democratic party each year since the Tilden campaign of 1876, and when citizens were being arrested for alleged election frauds all over Florida and taken to Jacksonville for trial in the U. S. court, Mr. Hartridge defended them without compensation. He was nominated, in 1888, by Pres. Cleveland as U. S. judge for the northern district of Florida, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas Settle; but the senate did not confirm the nomination, Harrison having been elected president. He served as city attorney of Jacksonville in 1880–82, and was elected to the state senate in 1894. He published an open letter in August, 1896, repudiating the silver platform of the Chicago national convention of the Democratic party and espousing the gold standard. Mr. Hartridge was a delegate to the national Democratic convention held at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2, 1896, and seconded the nomination of Gen. John M. Palmer for the presidency of the United States. He has made a specialty of corporation law,

John E. Hartridge

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Albert P. Ryder.

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and since 1885 has been retained as counsel for the largest corporate interests in his state. He was married, Sept. 22, 1880, to Susan Fatio, youngest daughter of Francis F. and Charlotte J. (Porcher) L'Engle, of Jacksonville. They have four sons and one daughter: Julian, John Earle, L'Engle, Theodore and Helen Sandwich Hartridge.

GOULD, George Milbry, physician, was born at Auburn, Me., Nov. 8, 1848, son of George Thomas and Eliza Ann (Lapham) Gould. He is a descendant of Robert Goold, a native of Somersetshire, England, who emigrated to Hull, Mass., in 1663, and at the time of his death was captain of the town militia. From Robert, who was married to Elizabeth Bosworth, the line of descent runs through their son, John, and his wife, Mary Gardner; through their son, Jacob, and his wife, Deborah Gardner; through their son, Gardner, and his wife, Abigail Fearing; through their son, Thomas Fearing, and his wife, Lynthia Miller, parents of George Thomas Gould. The family is widely spread through New England, and the middle states, and several of the name were prominently active in the revolution. Dr. Gould was educated in the public schools of Athens, O., and was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1873. In 1860 he enlisted in the 63d Ohio volunteers as a drummer boy. After eighteen months of service, he was discharged for disability, but enlisted again in 1865 in the 141st regiment, Ohio volunteers, and served until the close of the war. During 1868–71 he was a student at the Harvard Divinity School. In 1871 he went to Europe to pursue advanced studies at the universities of Berlin, Leipsic and Paris, and then went into business in Ohio. In 1885 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1888. In the same year he began practice in Philadelphia, where he still resides, making a specialty of diseases of the eye. During 1892–94 he was opthalmologist to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He has written much on medical topics for professional periodicals, was editor of the "Medical News" (1891–95) and of the Philadelphia "Medical Journal" from 1898. His published books are: "A Quiz-Compend of the Diseases of the Eye" (1888); "A New Medical Dictionary" (1890); "Twelve Thousand Medical Words Pronounced and Defined" (1892); "The Meaning and the Method of Life" (1893); "An Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine and Biology" (1894); "The Student's Medical Dictionary" (1896); "Borderland Studies" (1896); "An Autumn Singer," a volume of poems (1896); "Thirty Thousand Medical Words Pronounced and Defined" (1899); "Suggestions to Medical Writers" (1900), and in conjunction with Dr. W. L. Pyle "A Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery" (1900). In collaboration with Dr. Pyle, he also wrote "The Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine" (1896); "Compend of the Diseases of the Eye and Refraction" (1897), and has also edited "The American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery" since 1896. His medical dictionaries have attained great popularity, over 100,000 copies having been sold. He was president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1893–94, and is a member of the University and Art clubs of Philadelphia; of the American Ophthalmological Society; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and of other professional and learned bodies. He was married, in 1876, to Harriet F., daughter of John Cartwright, of Pomeroy, O.

SEAY, George James, banker, was born at Petersburg, Va., March 10, 1862, son of Robert Moore and Henrietta James (Williams) Seay. The first member of the Seay family to settle in America was Abram Seay, a Huguenot who went from France to England after the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1672. He was a man of culture and means, and came to Virginia in 1690, where his descendants still reside in Nelson, Amherst and Fluvanna counties. His grandfather, Abraham Barnes Seay (1787–1869), was a farmer of Fluvanna county. His father (1828–94) was a native of Cumberland county, Va., and most of his life a resident of Petersburg; his mother (d. 1862) was a daughter of Archibald Williams, a native of Prince George county. George J. Seay was educated in the public schools of Petersburg, completing his studies with first honors, and in 1878 began his business career in the employ of the Commercial National Bank of that city. When, a year or two later, that bank went into liquidation he accepted a position with the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Co., with which he has since continued. He was made its cashier in 1894, and now occupies that office. This company is widely known, and is worthy of mention as being the oldest incorporated banking institution in the state of Virginia, and one of the few banks of the South that continued business throughout the civil war. Its financial history has been a very successful one, and its business is of considerable size. In politics Mr. Seay is a conservative Democrat. He is chairman of the finance committee of the city government and connected with other matters of local prominence. His religious connection is with the Baptist denomination.

THORP, Francis Newton, author and educator, was born at Swampscott, Essex co., Mass., April 16, 1857, son of Judah Welles and Rosanna (Porter) Thorp. On the paternal side Mr. Thorp descended from Eliphalet Thorp, who came from England and settled in Boston (1627), and Hugh Calkins, also from England, one of the founders of Gloucester, Mass., and Norwich, Conn. His parents removed to Erie county, Pa., in 1865, where he received his earlier education at the academy and at the Lake Shore Seminary. In 1878 he entered Syracuse University, and in 1883 received the degree of Ph.D. He was admitted to the bar at Erie, Pa., in 1885, and in the same year was appointed fellow in history in the University of Pennsylvania; lecturer in American history (1886); professor of American constitutional history (1890), resigning in 1898. Mr. Thorp is a magazine writer of note, and has published articles on historical and political subjects in the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Century," "Harper's Magazine," the "Chautauquan," and articles in the law journals. While a fellow in the University of Pennsylvania he continued his law studies in the University Law School, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court in 1889. In that year he published "The Government of the People of the United States," a text-book for schools and colleges; in 1893 "Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania," and in 1898 "A Constitutional History of the

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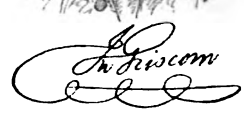
American People." Mr. Thorp was married to Marion Haywood, daughter of Benjamin F. Shreve, of Mount Holly, N. J., and has one child.

BLACKMAR, Wilmon Whilldin, soldier and lawyer, was born at Bristol, Bucks co., Pa., July 25, 1841, son of Rev. Joseph and Eliza Jane (Philbrick) Blackmar, of English descent. During his childhood the family removed to Boston, Mass., where he began his education in the Brimmer School, later attending the Bridgewater Normal School. He was fitting for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., when the civil war broke out. He enlisted as a private in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, and was promoted through all the non-commissioned grades to orderly sergeant of his company; was then commissioned lieutenant and transferred to the 1st West Virginia veteran cavalry. He carried the colors across a deep gully under heavy fire of the enemy on the field of Five Forks, around which the brigade rallied and won the fight. For this act of gallantry he was made captain and awarded a congressional medal of honor. He was adjutant-general of his brigade and also provost marshal, retaining the latter position until the end of the war. After the close of hostilities he resumed his studies; was graduated at the Harvard Law School, and has since secured a large practice, and manages the affairs of a number of important trust estates. He was the first commander of Post 113, G. A. R., and served as judge-advocate of the department of Massachusetts and as a member of the national council of administration. He has always been active in politics and a staunch Republican; but, with the exception of service in the city council of Boston early in life, has steadily refused elective office. For ten years he was judge-advocate general of Massachusetts, gaining recognition as an able and eloquent speaker, and in 1900 was a presidential elector from the 12th district. Gen. Blackmar is a member and junior vice-commander of the Loyal Legion (Mass.) Commandery and a Freemason; is a director in several large corporations, among the number being the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Co. and the Hamilton Woolen Co.; also is a member of the Union Club and first vice-president of the Boston Art Club. Gen. Blackmar was married at Boston, Nov. 17, 1880, to Helen R., daughter of John R. and Caroline (Sayles) Brewer.

COOKE, Henry David, merchant and journalist, was born at Sandusky, Erie co., O., Nov. 23, 1825, youngest son of Eleutheros Cooke. His father (1787–1864) was one of the pioneers of Sandusky, O., a member of both branches of the state legislature and a member of congress. He was educated at Allegheny College and at Transylvania University, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1854. He then entered the law office of his brother, Pitt Cooke, of the firm of Beecher & Cooke, Philadelphia, where he continued his legal studies and at the same time contributed to literary journals and magazines of the day. In 1847 he accepted a position in the consular office of his brother-in-law, Hon. William G. Morehead, U. S. consul at Valparaiso, Chili. While *en route* the ship encountered a hurricane and was nearly wrecked, and in consequence was detained on the island of St. Thomas over a month. While here he contributed articles to the "United States Gazette" and the New York "Courier and Inquirer," calling attention for the first time to the plan he had conceived of running a line of steamers direct from New York to the Pacific coast *via* the Isthmus of Panama. Subsequently the valuable facts and statistics that he had obtained on the subject were embodied in his official dispatches from Valparaiso to the state department. The plan was approved by Buchanan, who was then secretary of state, and by Pres. Polk, and in a little over two years a line of steamers was in actual operation from New York to San Francisco, under the auspices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. In the summer of 1847 Mr. Cooke went to California, where for several years he devoted himself to shipping and commercial pursuits. He was the first to announce to the authorities at Washington, through a dispatch from the military governor of California, the discovery of gold in the Sacramento valley. After the acquisition of a large fortune his entire means were swept away by heavy fires that occurred in San Francisco and by having become surety for a reckless speculator, and he returned to the East to make good his losses. He established himself in Philadelphia, in charge of the financial department of the "North American" and "United States Gazette." He soon afterwards became editor of the Sandusky (O.) "Gazette" and later of the "Ohio State Journal" at Columbus. He was one of the presidential electors for Gen. Frémont, and from that time became a prominent leader in the Republican party. When congress divided the duties of printer and binder he became binder for that body, and served until 1861, when he entered the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia. He went abroad in 1864, and succeeded in interesting bankers and capitalists in the loans of the United States. In February, 1871, Mr. Cooke was appointed by the president to be first governor of the District of Columbia. His administration was successful, effecting many public benefits, and he resigned the position in 1873. In 1849 he was married to a daughter of Erastus Humphreys, of Utica, N. Y. During his last years he resided at Georgetown, D. C., where he died Feb. 29, 1881.

GRISCOM, John, educator, was born at Hancock's Bridge, Salem co., N. J., Sept. 27, 1774. He was educated at the Friends' Academy in Philadelphia, and later had charge of the Friends' Monthly-meeting School in Philadelphia, where he continued for thirteen years. He removed to New York in 1806, where he was engaged in teaching for twenty-five years. He was the first educator to teach chemistry, and gave lectures on this subject to his classes in 1806. When the medical department of Queen's College (now Rutgers) was established, in 1812, he was appointed to the chair of chemistry and natural history, which he held until 1828. Dr. John W. Francis, his colleague, said of him: "For thirty years Dr. Griscom was the acknowledged head of all teachers of chemistry among us in New York." He was the projector of the New York High School, which had great success from 1825 until 1831 under his supervision. He had charge of a Friends' boarding-school from 1832 until 1834, in Providence, R. I., lecturing at the same time in various places on chemistry and natural history. He removed to Haverford, Pa., and subsequently to Burlington, N. J., where he was town superintendent and trustee of public schools, and also was instrumental in the reorganization of the common school system



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of New Jersey. For many years he contributed abstracts of chemical papers from the foreign journals to Silliman's "Journal of Science." He published his "Year in Europe" (2 vols., 1823); "Discourse on Character and Education" (1823), and "Monitorial Instruction" (1825). While in New York he was instrumental in organizing the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism and Crime. He died at Burlington, N. J., Feb. 26, 1852.

WILLIAMS, George Washington, author, was born at Bedford Springs, Pa., Oct. 16, 1849. He was a mulatto. He served in the civil war, and was a lieutenant-colonel of artillery in the republican army of Mexico in 1865–67. He received his education at Newton Centre, Mass., from 1867–74, and after its completion preached for a year in Boston. In 1875 he became a journalist. In 1877 he was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, after which he spent two years in the office of Alphonso Taft, and was a member of the Ohio legislature from 1879 to 1881. He was judge-advocate general of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1880–82, and in 1885–86 was U. S. minister to Hayti. In 1888 he was a delegate to the world's conference of foreign missions in London, England, where his speech on "The Drink Traffic on the Congo" attracted much attention. He edited "The Commoner," in Washington, and "The Southwestern Review," in Cincinnati, O., and is author of "History of the Negro Race in America from 1619 to 1880," published in 1883; "History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion" (1887), and "History of the Reconstruction of the Insurgent States" (1889). Mr. Williams died at Blackpool, England, Aug. 4, 1891.

FOWLER, Joseph Smith, educator and U. S. senator, was born at Steubenville, Jefferson co., O., Aug. 31, 1822, son of James and Sarah (Atkinson) Fowler, both natives of Maryland and of English descent. He was educated at the common schools of Jefferson county and at Grove Academy, Steubenville, and then taught school for a time in Shelby county, Ky. He was graduated at Franklin College, New Athens, O., in 1843, and then taught school and studied law at Bowling Green, Ky. In 1845–49 he was professor of mathematics in Franklin College, Davidson county, Tenn.; in 1856–61 was president of Howard Female College at Gallatin, Tenn. He was opposed to slavery from his childhood, and at the outbreak of the civil war he warmly supported the Union, although having a deep sympathy with the people of the southern states. In September, 1861, he removed with his family to Springfield, Ill., under Pres. Davis' forty days' proclamation. He returned to Tennessee on the approach of the Federal army in Nashville in April, 1862, and was appointed controller of the state under Andrew Johnson, the military governor. He held this office until 1865, being a participant in all the movements which led to the restoration of Tennessee to the Union. He was instrumental in bringing about the gathering of Union men in Nashville, Jan. 9, 1865, which proposed an amendment to the state constitution abolishing slavery. Although this gathering was not strictly a convention of delegates chosen by popular vote, the anti-slavery amendment and others proposed by it were adopted by the people Feb. 22, 1865. The legislature in 1865 elected Mr. Fowler U. S. senator for the long term, but he was not admitted to the senate until July, 1866, owing to the delay in the restoration of Tennessee to the Union. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention in Philadelphia in 1866. Mr. Fowler had been a confidential associate of Andrew Johnson for many years prior to the latter's succession to the presidency, and this intimacy was continued during his senatorial term. He was one of the seven Republican senators who helped to defeat the articles impeaching the president for violating the tenure-of-office act. He also opposed the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, believing that it would be a source of continual conflict between the races in the South. While in the senate he served on the committees on manufactures, territories, foreign affairs, pensions and engrossed bills, being chairman of the last named committee for a time. Mr. Fowler voted for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, for president in 1868, but in 1872 he aided the inauguration of the Liberal Republican movement and supported Horace Greeley, candidate of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. He was elected as an elector-at-large that year in Tennessee on the Greeley ticket, but the electoral vote of his state was cast for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Mr. Greeley having died soon after election day. He was married, Nov. 12, 1846, to Maria Louisa Embry.

MERCER, George Gluyas, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1853, son of John Alexander and Anna (van Arsdalen) Mercer. He was prepared for college at Mantua Academy, Philadelphia, and was graduated A.B. at Haverford College. He then attended the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1877. He received the degrees of LL.M. from Yale University in 1878 and D.C.L. in 1879. He is a director of and attorney for several business corporations, and was for some years president of a transportation company. In 1897–99 he was a member of the Philadelphia city council. He was one of the incorporators of the University Club of Philadelphia; was for some years a member of the Penn Club, and is a life member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and a member of, and formerly a member of the executive committee of, the Contemporary Club of the same city, and also a member of the Reform Club of New York. He was one of the founders of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, of which he has acted as counsel and is now a director. He has also been a director of the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association; of the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia, and of the Indian Rights Association. He is president of the American League of Philadelphia, an anti-imperialist organization; treasurer of the Philadelphia Free Library of Economics and Political Science; councilor of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the American Institute of Civics; life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the American Economic Association, and a member of the American Bar Association; the Pennsylvania Bar Association; American Social Science Association; American Statistical Association, and the Law Association of Philadelphia. He became one of the American secretaries of the International Law Association in 1899, and is also a member of the International Arbitration and Peace Association; the American Peace Society, and the Universal Peace Union. In 1899 he organized the Philadelphia committee to arouse public interest in The Hague conference, and has taken part in the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference. Mr. Mercer is a Freemason, being a member of Philadelphia Commandery Knights Templar, and Philadelphia Consistory, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; was the

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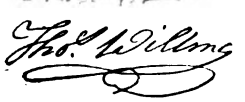
alumni orator at Haverford College in 1889, and has delivered many public addresses. He has been prominent in political reform movements in Philadelphia, first as a supporter of the committee of one hundred, then as chairman of the executive committee of the committee of fifty, and later as one of the founders and managers of the Municipal League of Philadelphia. He is not married.

WILLING, Thomas, lawyer, banker and merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1731. He received a fine education at Bath, England, and after studying law at the Temple, London, in 1754, returned to America, and became the head of the mercantile house of Willing & Morris, his partner being Robert Morris, the financier of the revolution.

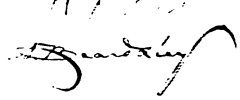


This firm were the agents of congress for supplying naval and military stores during the revolution. In 1755 Mr. Willing was elected a member of the common council of Philadelphia, and in 1759 was made alderman. In 1759 he was made an associate justice of the city court, and in 1761 became justice of the peace of the court of common pleas, and was reappointed in 1764. In 1763 he was elected mayor of Philadelphia, and from 1767 until 1774 was an associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was a leader in the movement against the Stamp Act, and one of the committee to enforce the non-importation agreement of 1765. He presided at a meeting held in Philadelphia in 1774 to take action for the general congress of all the colonies, and was appointed one of the committee of correspondence. He was afterwards a member of the committee of safety; was elected a representative to the assembly on the "moderate man's" ticket in 1775, and was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1775–76. He voted against Richard Henry Lee's preliminary resolutions and the Declaration of Independence, because he considered the act premature and the colonies not ready for independence. When the British took possession of Philadelphia, in 1777, he remained during their occupation, and held communication with Lord Howe. At that critical period of the war in 1780, when there was great danger of the dissolution of the American army for want of provisions, Willing and others subscribed £260,000 toward the foundation of the Pennsylvania Bank, to procure the necessary supplies and to promote the recruiting service. Of this amount Mr. Willing subscribed £5,000. Upon the formation of the Bank of North America, in 1781, he was elected its first president, and he was also the first president of the Bank of the United States, organized in 1781. He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1821.

DAVIS, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, was born in Alabama in 1832. He was graduated at West Point in 1854, and served with distinction in the infantry and dragoons in New Mexico. In 1862 he became colonel of the 8th New York cavalry, and while he was leading a brigade to the charge he was instantly killed, June 9, 1863, at the combat of Beverly ford, Virginia.

FRANCKE, Kuno, author and educator, was born at Kiel, Germany, Sept. 27, 1855. His father was a judge in the supreme court of the province of Schleswig-Holstein. After being graduated, in 1873, at the Kiel Gymnasium, he studied mediæval history, literature and art at the universities of Kiel, Jena, Berlin and Munich, and in 1879 was appointed by the Bavarian government to a traveling scholarship, which he utilized in examining Italian archives and editing some mediæval poetry for the "Forschungen Zur Deutschen Geschichte." In 1882 he was appointed to the editorial staff of the "Monumenta Germaniae Historica," edited by the Berlin Academy of Sciences. In 1884 he was called to Harvard College as instructor in the German language and literature, and in 1887 was made assistant professor. He has published: "Zur Geschichte der lat. Poesie des 12 und 13 Iahrhunderts" (Munich, 1879); "De Hymno in Cererem Homerico" (Kiel, 1882); "Libelli de Lite Imperatorum, et Pontificum, Sacculorum XI. et XII." (Berlin, 1890, 1892); "The Ideals of German Literature" (New York, 1896); "Social Forces in German Literature" (1897), and "Glimpses of Modern German Culture" (1898). He was married, in 1889, to Catherine Gilbert.

BEARDSLEY, Arthur, civil engineer and educator, was born at Esopus, Ulster co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1843, son of Jonathan Beardsley, a mechanical engineer and a descendant of William Beardsley, who emigrated from England to America in 1635 and became one of the original settlers of Stratford, Conn. His mother, Laura H. Coutant, was descended from the Huguenot settlers of New Rochelle, N. Y. He was prepared for college at Dutchess County Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1862, but left to enter the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in February, 1864, and received his degree of civil engineer in 1867. Upon his graduation he became an assistant civil engineer on the Hoosac tunnel. In 1868–69 he practiced his profession in Poughkeepsie; in 1869–70 he was instructor in civil engineering, physics and industrial mechanics in the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; in 1870–72 he was professor of civil engineering and industrial mechanics in the same institution, and in 1872 he became professor of applied mathematics in Swarthmore College. The professorship was soon changed to that of mechanics and engineering, and in 1885 to that of civil and mechanical engineering; in 1888 it was named the I. V. Williamson professorship of engineering, under an endowment from the late Isaiah Vansant Williamson, of Philadelphia. Prof. Beardsley organized the engineering department in both the Minneapolis and Swarthmore institutions, and arranged and developed the courses of study. He was librarian of Swarthmore College in 1877–88, and he organized and directed the manual training work and the department of mechanical arts at that institution. He resigned his professorship in 1898 and was made professor emeritus. He designed and built several college and other buildings and residences at Swarthmore. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the college in 1889. He was a special agent on building stones for the eleventh U. S. census. Mr. Beardsley is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Franklin Institute (chairman of committee on science and art in 1892 and 1894 and since 1894 a member of the committee on publication and editor of its journal); Rensselaer Society of Engineers; Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1895–99 he was postmaster at Swarthmore. He was married, June 29, 1870, to Emma, daughter of George and Ann (Allison) Lynn, both born in England. They have three daughters.



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NOTE.—We invite inspection to the Index of the first ten volumes of the National Cyclopædia of American Biography. As it covers but a portion of the set, names not found here are not necessarily omitted from the work, but we would be thankful for the suggestion of names of prominent persons, living or deceased, of national or local repute, especially those not found in previous works, of which any one has knowledge, and considers entitled to a place. Such suggestions may be the means of discovering valuable biographies that might have escaped notice, and even if already known to us, may be the means of bringing out facts which will make their biographies more complete.

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